THE CARPENTER

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVII.—No. 1. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Report of the Board of Canvassers On the General Vote of the Local Unions.

(For further details see pages 4 and 5.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1896.

We, the undersigned Board of Canvassers, appointed by General President Henry Lloyd, have completed the count of the general vote on the Amendments as submitted to the local Unions. We remained in session December 17th, 18th and 19th, 1896. As a Board of Canvassers, we have counted the votes on the twenty-nine amendments.

The undersigned Board of Canvassers find 290 local Unions voted, and 8263 is the highest total number of votes cast on any one amendment. We find the returns summarized are as follows:

		For.	Against.
Amendment	1	7538	725
	2	4060	3982
	3	3298	4784
	4	5382	2535
	5	4623	3109
	6	4020	3684
	7	3483	3983
	8	3851	3893
	9	6774	1077
	10	7291	589
	11	3005	4765
	12	5752	1561
	13	6095	1222
	14	6100	1027
	15	5227	1703
	16	4216	2866
	17	5550	1622
	18	4210	2694
	19	6371	587
	20	5639	1186
	21	4143	2571
	22	5503	1187
	23	5636	1176
	24	5567	1354
	25	3845	2841
	26	4925	1568
	27	2854	3800
	28	5439	939
	29	4500	2087

From the above returns it is evident that amendments 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 25, and 27 are lost. They have not received the necessary two-thirds vote required by the Constitution.

Amendments 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28 and 29 have received more than the necessary two-thirds vote required by law, and are therefore adopted.

We find the following Unions made returns after 5th inst. and too late to be counted, namely, Unions 64, 127, 166, 224, 249, 250, 260, 306, 334, 391, 628, 717. Unions 50, 499, and 746 had less than a legal quorum voting, and hence their votes could not be counted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. MANNING, GEORGE G. CHILDS, } Board of Canvassers



HIRAM CHEAP JOHN—"Gee Whiz! This yere talk about yer dod-rotted Unions and high dues makes me sick. I'm an economical Carpenter!"

Don't Buy Lapel Buttons.

A firm in New Jersey has unauthorizedly been manufacturing and selling lapel buttons with the emblem of the U. B. thereon. This is entirely unwarranted, illegal and improper. The emblem or coat-of-arms of the U. B. is copyrighted, and this firm is infringing on our rights in making and selling these lapel buttons. The only official badge our members should wear is the small, gold-plated pin which has been in general use for years, and is furnished solely from this office at a cost of 25 cents each. It is an excellent, durable and showy pin, well worth the money. Send in your orders. Don't bother with those trashy lapel buttons.

DENVER, Col.—Union 55 is going to make a vigorous effort to get a good, effective mechanics' lien law through the State Legislature this session.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — The Central Labor Union is holding a series of public meetings at the various Union halls. There is always a large attendance and intense interest displayed.

Trade Movements Among Carpenters

ROME, N. Y.—Union 123 is working to get the nine hour day April 1st next. The contractors are very favorable.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Union 135 has inaugurated the nine-hour day, with full pay. Our union is making splendid headway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Columbia Theatre, of this city, is unfair. Several members of Union 190 were refused their pay for repairs on the theatre.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Union carpenters here have the nine-hour day, and are talking up the prospects of getting eight hours when the union is stronger.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Union 16 for four years back has been antagonized by Contractor Gehlman, who persists in hiring none but scabs. The Springfield Elevator Milling Company gave this contractor considerable work recently. We are now boycotting all brands of flour manufactured by this milling company.

OFFICIAL

THE new Constitution went into effect January 1, 1897.

HELP the men of Leadville, Col., in their manly struggle for fair treatment and decent wages.

VOTE of Locals on the Amendments to Constitution is given on pages 1, 4, and 5 of this issue.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS are now ready in the English, German and French languages. Send in your orders.

REPORT of delegates of the U. B. to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor will appear next month.

DON'T buy any lapel buttons with emblem of U. B. The only official badge is a small, gold-plated pin, furnished solely from this office at 25 cents each.

PASSWORD and blanks for this quarter have been sent to all Unions in good standing. If not received, notify the G. S.-T.

LYNN, Mass.—On January 5th we had a public installation of officers, with an enjoyable "smoker" and lots of chowder.

SEND in the list of your present local officers to the G. S.-T. Send same on the postal forwarded your Union for the purpose.

THE G. E. B. had a lengthy session this month at this office. They began the morning of January 4th, and adjourned January 15th, in the evening. A vast amount of important business was transacted. Particulars will be in next month's paper.

PERSONALS

F. STEIGLEITER, F. S. for years of Union 391, Hoboken, N. J., has been appointed Building Inspector.

J. DEDRICK, Treasurer of Union 90, Evansville, Ind., has been elected County Assessor of that county.

J. E. CONNELLY, Union 11, Cleveland, O., is now the Business Agent of the Building Trades Council of that city.

WALTER L. RAMSDELL, an active member of the Typographical Union, Lynn, Mass., has been elected mayor of that city by a very large majority.

Labor.

With listening ear and watchful eye,
With stern resolve and purpose high,
The people wait with muscles drawn
For darker night or brighter dawn,
With grimy face, with calloused hands,
The mighty man of labor stands;
With fearless front and mighty form,
He calmly waits the coming storm.

Long suffering and kind is he,
But little used to bend the knee.
He watches now the storm-clouds fly
Across the dark financial sky,
Then turns a wistful glance around
And wonders where he may be found.
With arms across his breast he stands,
With muscles drawn like iron bands.

Loud whistles 'round his head the blast
The wild wind blows as 'twere its last.
With gathering gloom and mornful sound
The darkening storm-clouds gather 'round.
The lightning rends the gloomy sky,
The rent clouds fast and faster fly,
And there he stands 'till far away
His glad eyes see the coming day.

Through many a dark financial night,
Through many a storm and many a fight,
Enduring much, but in the end
It turns and rends its foe again.
Thus labor stands like stag at bay,
And proudly keeps the hounds in play,
'Till pressed too hard, with mighty bound,
It hurls its tyrants to the ground.

—*Arthur M. Johnson, Lewiston, Mich.*

Chips from a Union Workshop.

"CAPITAL," AND THE INTERNATIONAL OF KARL MARX.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

(*Continued.*)

SMALL but highly disciplined armies, when fighting on the defensive, have at times proven their superiority to very much larger, and equally well-armed, invading forces; and such results have often been attributed to difference of formation, without taking in account the difference of position occupied by the contending forces. Karl Marx had seen the uniformly successful efforts of the Trade Unions; he had attributed this success to their mode of formation, and resolved to employ that method to realize the communist idea. He failed, however, to take in account the difference between a body of men fighting in defence of their customary standard of living, and that of an aggressive host arrayed for the spoliation of capital. The *moral* difference in the respective positions normally occupied by Trade Unionists and by socialists is all in all.

The determination of the International to adopt Trade Union methods involved it in an interminable series of strikes, naturally leading to most disastrous results. The tendency in this direction was at first delayed, because although its rules were provisionally adopted in 1864, yet owing to the refusal of the Belgian Government to allow the Congress to meet in that country, they were not ratified until the Congress met in Switzerland in September, 1866. In the following year, however, the bronze workers of Paris went on strike, and with the financial assistance of the British Trade Unions, gained a decided victory. At the same time a number of foreign workmen, imported to fill the place of the strikers in England, were induced to return to their respective countries. These successes were heralded throughout Europe; numbers of sections were formed, and many old established Trade Unions were joined to the association.

In April, 1868, a strike of 3,000 men of the building trades broke out in Geneva. The federal council of Switzerland immediately sent a delegation with all speed to demand assistance from the general council in London. What assistance he received from that body may be surmised from the letter he wrote back on the day following his arrival there. "These English Trade Unions are veritable fortresses. Without doubt, in a week or two, these same Unions will furnish us with sums beyond our needs; but I very much fear that we shall not raise enough *this week*. What can we do? Their rules positively forbid them. Ah! London, that immense city, with its million workingmen, with its formidable Unions, will let a society perish to which it has given birth, because of its selfish rules." Thus it appears the socialist element confined itself to giving its sections licenses to beg from the old Trade Unions, and when officers refused to donate funds without authorization, the Unions were denounced as "selfish."

Illustrative of the manner in which the International was largely recruited, we find the following evidence given by a prominent member on trial in Paris, charged with violating the liberal coalition law of May, 1864, which to a great extent legalized open Trade Unions. "I formally deny the charge of belonging to a secret society; but I belong to the International, and these are the circumstances in which I joined it. At the time of the strike of the iron founders, we had a meeting, and one of our number said: 'We are on strike, and we have formed a Trade Union; but there is another thing to do, that is, to join the International.' He then read the rules thereof, a vote was taken, and twelve hundred joined. No; we did not receive any cards or pay any contributions. We had not time. We named four delegates, who went to the International and received little books of the rules, and they were distributed, one for each workshop. I was elected one of the delegates constituting the central committee of Paris. Now, gentlemen, I think I have explained."

During the first and second years of this long series of strikes, money was generally found to sustain them or relieve some of the suffering caused by their failure. But in 1869 the appeals for support became so numerous that all the wealth of the Indies in silver and gold would have been insufficient to satisfy them. It was then that the general council hypocritically declared, "The International does not admit the strike on principle; it holds that it is an anti-economic means. It declared this at Geneva, it declared it everywhere." A great strike of iron and steel workers was then in progress at Seriang, in Belgium. To complicate matters, the coal miners of the same place resolved to help the strikers by also going on strike! The central committee of Paris had been supporting these, but in the middle of November the secretary of that committee wrote: "I write to inform you that you cannot count on Paris this week. The strike of the leather dressers, numbering one thousand men, has already cost us $10,200. It was hoped that the employers would give in, if the first week's strike-pay, amounting to $1,600, was paid. Yesterday, they needed $2,400. The Unions have given their last funds; and the collections in the workshops have been pushed to the utmost. We are going to call a great public meeting this week, for we have the paint-brush makers on strike for six weeks, the canvass weavers for eight weeks, the wood gilders for two weeks, not forgetting the wool weavers." Another letter from the same pen says: "The strike of the leather dressers, which we declared finished ten days ago, leaves us four hundred men to whom we cannot even give bread. The day before yesterday they wished to sack their former workshops and chase the scabs who had replaced them. We are very much annoyed by this affair. The strikers went to the legislature to find Rochefort; they were sent to the office of *The Marseilles*, where forty dollars were given them, which the hungriest shared on the street."

Before the close of 1870, two great disasters had occurred, the battle of Sedan and the strike of Creuzot. The Empire and the International lay sprawling in the dust. The former had failed in the effort to perpetuate a dynasty; and the latter had failed to convert the Trade Unions into a socialist sect. * * *

Capital—The author of this celebrated work was born of Jewish parents, May 2, 1818, in the ancient German city of Treves. Successively expelled from Germany, France and Belgium, he found shelter in England. There, he wrote the *Communist Manifesto*, in 1847; *The Criticism of Political Economy*, published in 1859; and then commenced the elaboration of *Capital*, the original German edition of which appeared in 1867. A Russian translation of this latter was published in 1872; this was followed by a French version in 1873; but it was not until ten years ago, three years after Marx's death, that the work finally appeared in English. The order and date of these several translations cannot be abscribed to accidental causes; that Russian was the first and English the last language of translation is not without its significance.

Briefly stated, the work in question consists of a dogmatic presentation of the formation and tendency of capital combined with sufficient historical matter to give it the appearance of scientific stability.

The basic postulate advanced by Marx is contained in his theory of surplus value, in which he contends that all existing capital is the result of the laborer receiving in wages less than the full value of the produce of his labor. In this, however, there is nothing new. The final conclusion arrived at by the author is contained in his theory of the historical tendency of capitalist accumulation, which cannot be more clearly and briefly given than in his own words: "Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers and discipline, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with and under it. Centralization and socialization of labor, at last, reach a point when they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriator is expropriated."

In the preface, written by Frederick Engles, to the English version, it is stated that this work is known as "the Bible of the working class." This statement would doubtless be true if confined to a category of working men in Germany; but it is certainly permissible to doubt its accuracy as regards the less backward countries of Europe. In everything pertaining either to theoretical or practical social affairs, from scientific sociology to Trade Union organization, Germany is far in the rear of other western countries. This truth was partially recognized by Marx in the preface to the second German edition of his work in 1873. He says: "To the present moment political economy, in Germany, is a foreign science. * * * This 'science' had to be imported from England and France as a ready-made article; its German professors remained schoolboys." All knowledge is relative. Although Marx may have demonstrated his intellectual superiority to his fellow professors of political economy, he has not, in his theory of capitalist accumulation, demonstrated his own ability to comprehend the tendency of modern society.

The historic theory of Marx is, as we have seen, that the capitalists have had their time, and that of the proletaires is at hand. His economic theory is, like that of Proudhon, that property is robbery;" that the day is nigh when the robbed will rob the robber; when the one will dispossess the other, without recompense, of all the instruments of labor and land. Of the political means by which this "expropriation" is to be accomplished Marx is very reticent; but, on the other hand, he constantly and unnecessarily obtrudes his utter contempt for all forms of religion.

The source, then, of the prediction of "the impending communist revolution," first made in the *Manifesto* is then amplified in *Capital*, is to be found in the thorough materialism of Marx. It is this ingrained materialism that blinds him to all the powerful moral influences increasingly operating in modifying the capitalist's idea of his rights and duties. Very much, it is true, remains to be done in this direction by means of popular education and industrial legislation. The eight-hour movement is no mean factor in the process of realizing equal social opportunities. And, finally, the Trade Union, having passed through its probation of opprobrium and repression, is fast becoming, not the enemy, but the most valuable agent of social conservation.

Yet, the *Capital* of Karl Marx is the most complete and consistent expression of the communist idea.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

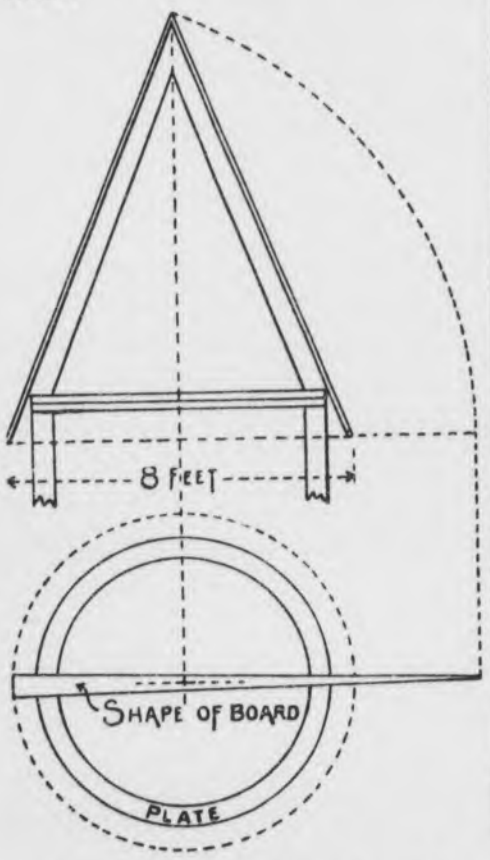
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Sheathing Boards for a Conical Tower.

BY A. W. WOODS.

To find the shape of roof boards for a conical tower, multiply the diameter by $3\frac{1}{7}$ and reduce to inches. Dividing this by the larger end of the board gives the required number of boards.

Find length same as for the common rafter.



Thus a roof of the dimensions shown in diagram with boards 4 inches, would take 75 ⅛ boards.

To avoid fractions, the decimal 3.1416 may be substituted for $3\frac{1}{7}$.

To Find Bevel of End Cut for Splayed Work.

Let A, B, Fig. 1, represent the splay of the proposed hopper, or box. Set the bevel to *a b*, and the top or bottom



FIG. 1.

edge of board, and with it draw across the end, as at *b*, *c*, at *b*. Guage

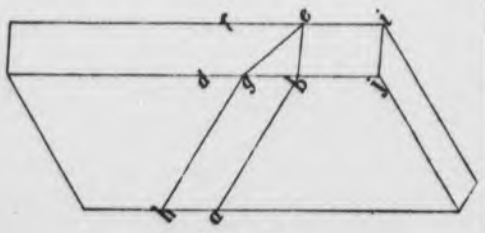


FIG. 2.

down from top edge *e*, to *d*, and plane down to gauge line. It is evident that the top edge will now be level when thrown over at the proper angle.

Lay try square on edge *f*, (see Fig. 2) and square across to meet *a*, *b*. Then *a*, *b*, *e*, will give the cut for a lap joint, as is usually done.

If a mitre joint is desired, set off *i*, *j*, the thickness of the stuff on a level, from *b*, to *g*, Fig. 2, and *e*, *g*, *h*, will be the cut required.

Auburn, N. Y. R. WHITE.

To Find the Cut when the Upper Edge is Not Dressed to a Level.

Referring back to Fig. 1, at the juncture of the lines *a*, and *d*, square up to meet the line *e*, at *h*. From *h*, square across the edge to *g*. From *g*, draw across to meet the line *a*, *b*. Then *g*, *b*, *a*, will be the cut for a lap joint. For mitre joint, set off thickness of stuff from *c*, to *i*, and connect *g*, *i*. Draw *i*, *j*, parallel to *a*, *b*, and *g*, *i*, *j*, will be the cut.

R. WHITE.

How to Lay Off a Square Corner.

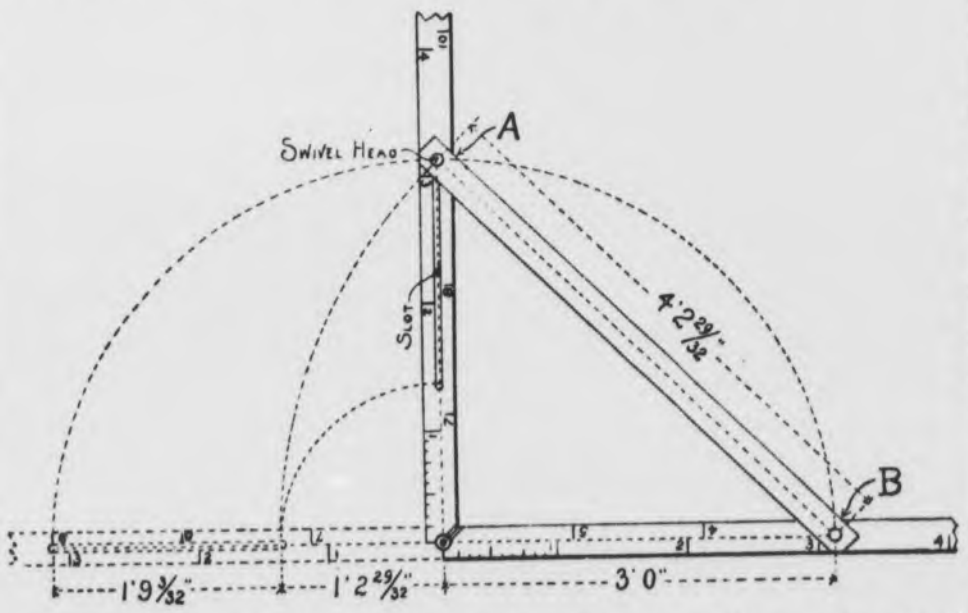
BY A. W. WOODS.

The lengths of 6, 8, and 10, or their proportions form a triangle with a right angle, which is usually used for squaring foundations, and when accurately done, this rule can be relied upon as being correct; but it takes time.

The lines, after being adjusted, cannot always be left in position, and to prove up delay of the work.

We herewith submit a sketch for making a combined measuring pole and square, which is simple in its construction and easily applied to the work, thereby furnishing a true pattern.

Lines can be drawn to fit the angle without the usual try and fit by the ten-foot pole method.



The angles at A, and B, are true octagon corners.

Too much care cannot be taken in its construction. The measurements given are taken along the center of the pole and are from center to center of the holes. The bolts should fit close so to give as little play as possible.

It should be made of hardwood of 1x2 inch stuff. When completed, give it a good coat of shellac filler, paint the figures on and give another coat of shellac, and the owner will have a tool of which he may well feel proud.

Geometrical Problems.

Within a given square A, B, C, D, to draw four equal circles each touching two others and one side of the square.

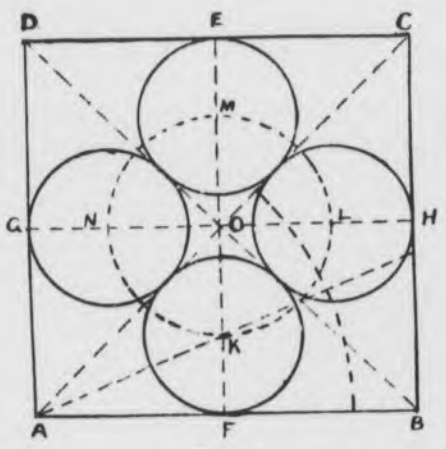


FIG. 1.

Draw the diagonals A, C, and B, D, and the diameters E, F, and G, H. Bisect the angle O, A, B, by A, K, cutting E, F, in K. With radius O, K, and centre O, draw a circle, cutting the diameters in the points L, M, N, and K, the required centres.

Upon a given line A, B, to draw an oval.

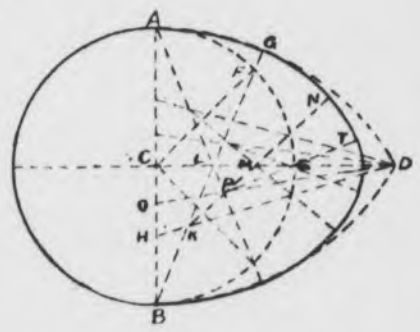


FIG. 2.

Bisect A, B, at C, and draw the perpendicular C, D. With B, as a centre and A, B, describe an arc A, D.

Bisect the quadrant A, E, in F. Through F, draw B, F, G. A, G, is the first part of the curve.

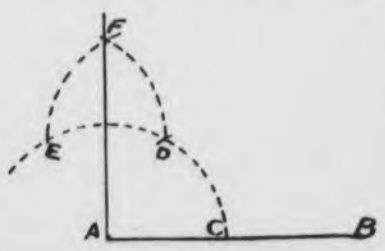


FIG 3.

Bisect C, B, in H, and draw H, D. K, is the second centre. Bisect E, L, in M, and draw K, M, N. G, N, drawn from K, is the second part of the curve. Bisect C, H, in O, and draw D, O. P, is the third centre. From P, through E, draw P, E, T. N, T, is the curve to the line D, C, and repeat the operation for the other half of the curve. Draw a semi-circle on the diameter A, D, for the other part of the oval.

To draw a perpendicular to a line A, B, from a point A, at or near its end.

With centre A, and any radius draw an arc C, D, E. With centre C, and same radius cut this arc in D. With centre D, and same radius draw arc E, F. With centre E, and same radius draw arc intersecting E, F, in F. Join A, F.

On a given side A, B, to construct a square.

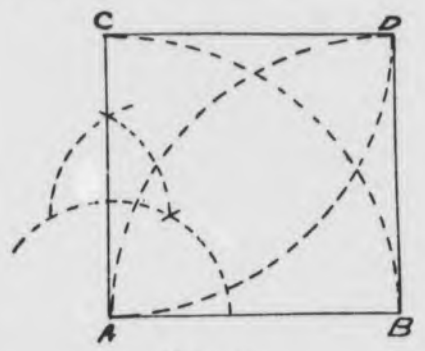


FIG. 4.

Draw A, C, at right angles to A, B, and equal to A, B. With B, and C, as centres, and radius A, B, draw arcs intersecting in D. Join B, D, and D, C.

Within an equilateral triangle A, B, C, to inscribe three equal circles, each touching two others, and two sides of the triangle. Draw the bisectors of the angles A, B, and C.

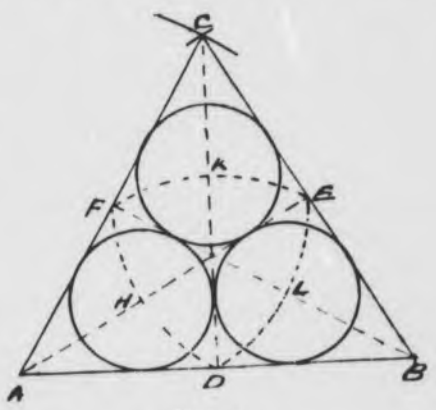


FIG. 5.

cutting the sides in D, E, and F. With centres D, E, F, and radius D, F, draw arcs cutting the bisectors in H, L, and K, the required centres.

Within an equilateral triangle to draw three equal circles, each touching two others and one side of the triangle. Bisect the angles A, B, and C. Bisect the angles D, A, B, by A, G. G is the centre of one of the required

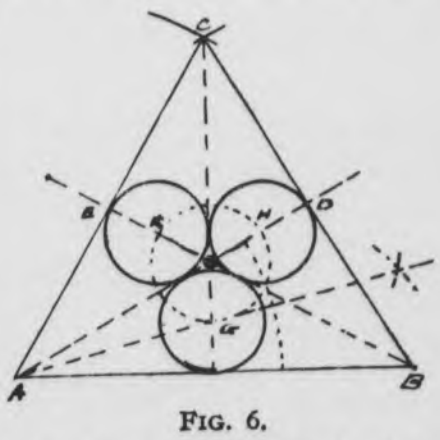


FIG. 6.

circles. With the centre O, of the triangle as a centre and radius O, G, draw a circle cutting A, D, in H, and B, E, in K. With centres G, H, and K, and radius G, F, draw the circles G, H, and K.

ADAM C. HAROLD.

Rochester, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1897.

Song of a Discouraged Reformer.

O. how shall I help to right the world that is going wrong!
And what can I do to hurry the promised time of peace!
The day of work is short, and the night of sleep is long;
And whether to pray or preach, or whether to sing a song,
To plough in my neighbors's field, or to seek the golden fleece,
Or to sit with my hands in my lap and to wish that ills would cease.

I think, sometimes, it were best just to let the Lord alone!
I am sure some people forget He was here before they came:
Though they say it is all for His glory, 'tis a good deal more for their own
That they peddle their petty schemes and blate and babble and groan.
I sometimes think it were best, and a man were little to blame,
Should he pass on his silent way, nor mix with the noisy shame.

—*Richard Watson Gilder in the Home Journal.*

Calls It Tree Murder.

LIFE in the pine forests of the great northwest is always full of interest. The big lumber camps comprise hundreds of men and, every year, these hewers of wood and sawers of logs cut down the timber on thousands of acres of land in order to supply the market with lumber. The editor of the Toronto (Canada) *Onward* speaks of this work as "tree murder," and describes the "murderous operation" as follows:

"The stately trunks rise like a pillared colonnade, 'each fit to be the mast of some high admiral.' The pine needles make an elastic carpet under foot, and the bright sunlight streams down through the openings of the forest, flecking the ground with patches of gold. The stalwart axmen select each his antagonist in this life-and-death duel with the ancient monarchs of the forest. The scanty brushwood is cleared. The axes gleam brightly in the air. The measured strokes fall thick and fast, awaking strange echoes in the dim and distant forest aisles. The white chips fly through the air, and ghastly wounds gape in the trunks of the ancient pines. Now a venerable forest chief shivers through all his branches, sways a moment in uncertitude, like blind Ajax fighting with his unseen foe, then, with a shuddering groan, totters and reels crashing down, shaking the earth and air in his fall. As he lies there, a prostrate giant that wrestled with the storms of a hundred winters, felled by the hand of man in a single hour, the act seems a sort of tree murder."—*Northwest Magazine.*

Be for Yourselves, Now and Forever.

Workingmen have tramped so much in political parades that their brains have been shaken down into their boots. In many instances, the boots being old, leak, and so we have come to have lots of workingmen who are nothing but brainless idiots jabbering about "party."—*Coming Nation.*

GENERAL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Union	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	102	0	5	83	1	97	1	97	1	97	1	97	0	98	2	92	92	1	93	0	9	83	86	0
2	40	0	0	41	0	38	40	1	0	39	0	38	0	40	0	40	40	0	40	0	3	35	36	0
3	16	0	0	16	0	16	15	1	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	16	0	0	14	16	0
5	39	0	0	39	0	41	0	44	1	44	3	45	5	43	4	47	51	0	37	10	0	54	54	0
6	10	0	9	1	6	2	0	10	10	0	8	2	0	10	10	0	9	0	10	0	1	8	0	10
7	21	0	4	12	8	9	22	0	5	9	3	13	1	15	4	13	18	0	20	0	0	23	12	0
8	36	1	10	24	22	13	27	0	26	1	33	0	29	0	28	0	21	7	14	0	0	0	12	4
9	42	0	0	52	37	11	40	0	37	0	38	1	42	2	29	0	54	0	52	0	8	52	4	36
10	125	0	76	57	131	0	131	0	131	0	131	0	121	0	110	1	111	0	112	0	0	0	95	0
11	68	0	68	0	59	13	68	1	58	6	63	2	62	4	64	2	68	0	70	0	44	14	64	0
14	16	0	6	10	10	6	15	1	12	4	15	1	9	7	9	7	14	2	14	2	16	0	16	0
15	57	0	34	0	10	54	43	10	4	40	12	35	29	14	14	22	37	15	42	7	43	0	37	0
16	19	3	0	22	19	1	14	1	19	0	19	0	20	1	17	2	15	5	19	0	9	12	26	2
18	0	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	1	11	11	1	12	0	12	0	2	10	12	0
19	46	1	0	41	0	41	1	40	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	42	42	0	41	0	1	40	41	0
20	8	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	8	9	0
21	72	0	66	2	10	58	31	36	72	0	73	0	67	6	67	0	73	0	63	2	73	0	54	0
22	77	4	53	18	15	63	3	60	29	34	25	38	6	53	4	54	63	0	63	0	5	62	18	1
24	9	3	9	3	4	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	10	2	12	0	12	0	0	12	12	0
25	36	0	38	0	14	23	36	1	9	29	19	18	3	33	1	35	37	0	37	1	29	8	32	1
26	52	1	49	2	3	50	46	3	4	47	1	49	2	49	1	48	44	3	50	2	2	48	44	1
27	19	0	19	0	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
29	15	0	0	20	1	16	1	21	0	15	0	13	1	16	1	14	17	0	0	20	1	17	1	18
30	35	0	35	0	2	33	35	0	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	35	0	35	0	0	35	35	0
31	8	0	7	1	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	1	7	8	0
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34	14	0	14	0	14	0	5	9	13	0	13	0	12	1	13	0	8	5	13	0	13	0	13	0
35	9	0	2	7	7	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	9	8	1	7	2
36	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	8	2	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	4	7	10	0
38	14	0	5	9	13	1	14	0	14	0	14	0	1	13	10	4	14	0	14	0	3	10	12	1
42	30	0	25	0	24	3	24	2	25	0	29	0	3	24	16	2	26	0	26	0	21	5	23	0
43	138	0	0	128	16	60	84	0	12	54	2	86	24	3	3	95	106	0	103	0	31	79	23	0
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46	9	0	2	5	0	9	2	5	2	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	5	3
47	21	0	21	0	3	16	17	0	16	0	7	3	15	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	3	15	17	0
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51	70	0	35	3	7	58	58	1	1	58	1	56	1	35	2	43	57	0	49	1	42	4	38	19
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55	25	0	0	25	24	1	24	1	24	1	24	1	18	6	20	5	22	3	25	0	1	24	25	0
57	11	0	11	0	0	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	11	10	1	5	6	11	0	0	11	0	11
58	34	1	1	35	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	1	36	37	0
59	10	13	22	1	5	18	12	11	5	18	4	19	6	17	15	8	22	1	22	1	0	23	21	2
60	10	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	9	1	1	9	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	10	1	9
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62	56	0	1	54	28	20	28	20	46	1	47	0	0	0	39	0	40	0	40	0	2	39	39	0
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69	7	0	7	0	7	1	8	0	8	0	9	0	2	7	9	0	9	0	8	1	0	9	8	1
72	97	1	1	110	138	3	137	4	140	1	140	1	138	1	138	1	103	3	104	1	10	104	97	1
73	10	0	0	10	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	0	11	11	0
74	10	0	0	10	0	10	4	6	2	8	2	8	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	1	9	0	10
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79	8	6	3	12	0	14	14	0	13	1	12	2	11	3	14	0	8	6	13	0	1	12	13	0
80	22	0	21	1	4	18	22	0	0	22	2	20	3	19	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
83	24	2	16	11	12	16	26	5	18	12	5	27	17	10	20	9	30	3	31	2	6	26	24	7
84	0	9	1	8	0	9	9	0	9	0	6	3	2	7	9	0	9	0	9	0	2	7	9	0
87	23	0	19	0	0	25	25	0	0	25	0	25	0	25	25	1	1	24	25	0	8	13	25	0
88	27	0	29	0	28	2	27	0	26	2	23	3	22	4	26	1	27	0	24	0	5	22	28	0
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90	24	0	11	5	0	23	19	1	0	17	1	11	0	11	5	12	20	1	21	0	0	24	24	0
94	11	1	11	1	2	10	11	1	7	4	8	3	7	4	2	7	6	1	6	3	3	6	6	3
96	60	0	0	60	60	0	60	0	60	0	58	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	0	60	28	2
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99	8	1	1	6	6	1	8	1	9	0	8	1	6	3	8	1	9	0	9	0	1	8	9	0
102	9	1	3	6	1	12	1	11	7	1	1	7	1	10	2	13	2	9	9	2	2	12	13	1
103	10	0	1	9	0	10	10	0	4	6	4	6	7	3	2	8	4	6	10	0	7	3	10	0
104	12	1	5	8	0	14	14	0	0	14	2	10	13	1	12	2	14	0	14	0	0	14	13	1
105	11	0	11	0	8	3	9	2	10	1	10	1	1	10	6	5	11	0	11	0	0	11	11	0
106	14	0	14	0	7	1	11	3	7	7	6	7	8	5	9	4	13	0	13	0	0	13	0	13
107	15	0	15	0	9	6	0	15	13	2	14	1	15	0	15	0	11	4	15	0	0	15	15	0
108	48	2	6	41	2	47	3	45	29	12	3	40	1	49	2	45	28	6	30	5	5	40	2	45
109	44	0	3	53	49	0	52	0	57	0	69	0	52	5	67	0	65	0	62	0	24	42	45	0
112	30	3	31	3	26	4	32	1	30	4	33	1	28	5	23	2	27	3	30	2	29	0	25	1
113	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0	17	17	0
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118	1	8	0	9	0	9	1	8	1	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	1	8	1	8	0	9
119	32	0	15	2	22	2	22	0	31	1	11	11	30	0	15	0	24	0	27	0	5	22	21	1
121	22	0	5	15	3	20	22	1	4	15	17	4	5	15	15	7	22	0	23	0	1	22	19	1
122	26	0	11	12	3	23	17	5	0	27	3	23	0	27	1	26	19	5	26	1	3	24	22	3
123	19	0	19	0	9	10	19	0	0	19	19	0	19	0	18	1	19	0	19	0	0	19	19	0
124	11	0	6	5	8	2	2	8	11	1	11	0	0	11	9	3	5	6	8	1	1	8	6	2
125	50	2	30	23	0	52	50	4	1	47	0	48	0	46	0	48	48	0	35	11	0	48	24	3
126	7	0	7	0	7	0	3	4	7	0	7	0	2	4	6	1	3	0	7	0	3	4	6	0
131	11	0	11	0	5	6	10	1	7	4	4	5	5	6	6	2	10	0	11	0	7	3	11	0
132	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
134	14	0	10	4	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	14	14	0
135	17	0	0	15	14	1	12	1	13	0	14	0	0	14	14	0	15	0	15	0	3	12	13	0
136	20	5	12	13	15	10	20	5	20	5	20	5	15	10	14	11	16	9	23	2	11	14	24	1
137	10	1	2	9	2	8	8	3	8	3	4	7	2	9	1	10	10	1	10	1	1	10	5	4
141	33	0	33	0	30	3	27	1	1	30	29	1	7	23	33	0	33	0	33	0	2	30	30	3
142	24	0	4	21	1	22	21	0	23	0	5	15	4	19	2	19	23	0	24	0	0	25	1	19
143	10	0	7	3	9	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	10	0
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146	11	0	0	11	7	4	2	9	6	5	9	3	0	12	0	12	0	12	12	0	0	12	0	12
147	19	0	21	1	19	0	17	0	17	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	17	0	20	0	7	11	13	0
149	14	1	14	1	15	0	14	1	15	0	15	0	14	1	14	0	15	0	15	0	3	11	15	0
150	12	0	12	.0	11	1	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	2	10	12	0
151	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	15	1	17	0	17	0	17	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	17	15	0
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160	26	17	14	29	6	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	28	15	28	15	2	41	16	27
165	4	2	0	6	0	7	5	2	3	3	3	4	5	1	4	2	7	1	5	1	0	7	0	6
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168	25	9	25	9	2	32	2	32	25	9	4	30	30	4	30	3	33	0	33	0	0	33	30	3
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171	24	0	1	23	3	21	20	4	15	6	13	8	6	13	2	22	19	5	21	3	1	23	7	10
175	1	25	1	15	0	28	3	24	0	15	1	17	0	8	1	8	21	1	21	0	2	23	0	26
176	42	0	39	5	27	9	31	7	26	3	29	3	37	3	1	34	36	0	37	0	6	28	34	0
179	48	0	3	45	38	10	37	11	2	46	36	10	46	2	45	3	48	0	47	1	48	0	48	0
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189	35	0	1	32	0	33	5	28	33	0	0	32	0	32	0	32	31	1	31	0	0	31	0	31
190	15	3	11	7	5	13	17	1	18	0	17	1	0	18	2	16	18	0	18	0	2	16	3	15
191	21	0	15	0	4	12	22	0	17	0	7	10	12	4	11	4	20	0	22	0	0	24	17	0
194	8	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	7	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
195	13	0	0	13	0	13	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	13	11	2
198	17	1	17	3	6	12	19	1	19	1	14	4	19	1	16	4	16	4	20	0	7	9	20	0
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200	6	30	5	31	2	34	30	6	32	4	3	33	6	30	7	29	33	3	2	28	30	1	32	2
203	30	1	9	20	1	22	27	1	15	4	5	17	3	26	3	24	15	9	26	2	5	24	5	25
207	22	0	17	5	16	6	22	0	22	0	22	0	21	1	20	2	20	1	21	0	5	16	19	2
208	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	8	0
209	33	0	31	2	0	33	33	0	33	0	0	33	0	33	0	33	33	0	33	0	0	33	33	0
211	18	0	1	17	4	14	18	0	3	15	18	0	0	18	15	3	18	0	18	0	1	17	18	0
214	10	0	0	10	2	8	10	0	2	8	1	9	8	2	0	10	9	1	10	0	5	5	10	0
215	14	0	11	2	5	9	8	3	14	0	0	14	6	8	0	14	10	4	14	0	0	14	14	0
221	13	0	0	13	0	12	0	10	0	5	0	13	0	14	0	14	7	0	4	0	0	14	3	1
222	12	0	10	0	0	10	5	0	9	0	5	0	9	1	12	0	12	1	13	0	0	12	14	0
225	7	0	3	2	5	2	6	1	5	1	5	2	0	7	1	4	7	0	7	0	1	6	7	0
226	10	0	2	7	2	7	10	0	9	1	3	7	9	0	1	9	9	1	10	0	0	10	7	1
227	10	0	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	9	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	10	0
228	0	18	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	18	19	0
232	0	10	7	3	6	4	0	10	3	7	2	8	1	9	1	9	10	0	10	0	0	10	10	0
235	10	0	10	0	3	7	4	6	4	6	4	6	3	7	3	7	10	0	10	0	1	6	6	3
236	7	0	6	1	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	7	0
237	10	0	12	0	8	4	8	1	6	1	12	3	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	5	5	9	0
238	27	0	27	0	0	25	26	0	12	9	11	5	19	0	20	1	25	0	25	1	27	0	23	0
239	30	0	0	32	0	32	32	0	21	11	0	32	0	31	0	31	1	30	31	0	0	31	31	0
240	16	0	16	0	0	14	9	5	12	0	7	6	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	2	12	10	3
242	20	0	2	18	5	15	21	0	22	0	2	19	14	7	18	4	20	2	21	1	0	20	2	20

GENERAL VOTE—(Continued)

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
For																	
Against																	

(To be continued next month.)

A Tower Roof on an Octagonal Plan.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AWARDS MADE BELOW BY MR. MAGINNIS.

The competition closes this month. Solutions offered by Brothers W. A. Lewis, Union 509, New York; A. Weisshaar, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., and R. White, Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., will appear in our February number. They are crowded out by the tabular matter on pages 4 and 5.

MR. MAGINNIS' AWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir: After careful comparison of the methods for solution of this problem, I hereby respectfully submit the following decision:

First prize is awarded to Mr. John Rudolph, Local Union, No. 433, of Belleville, Ill.

The solution is the most accurate, as the solver has found the true curve of the roof by the only method possible, namely, intersecting lines, also the exact jacks and bevels necessary. I have therefore mailed him a complete set of books, viz.: "How to Frame a House," "Roof Framing Made Easy," "Practical Centering," and "How to Join Mouldings."

The 2nd prize is awarded to Mr. Frank Pike, of Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, published in November issue, who submits the next best solution. I send you one copy of "Roof Framing Made Easy," and one copy "Practical Centering" to forward to him.

Ths 3rd prize is awarded to C. S., Local 64 of New York, published in December issue, for whom I send you a copy of "How to Join Mouldings" to forward to him.

In order of merit the other solutions rank as follows:—

4th, H. Boettcher, Local Union 80, Oak Park, Ill.

5th, Henry D. Cook, Local Union 8, Philadelphia.

6th, Charles A. Doner, Local Union 28, Missoula, Mon.

7th, Fred W. Biermass, Local Union 122, Germantown, Pa.

8th, Wm. A. Lewis, Local Union 509, New York City.

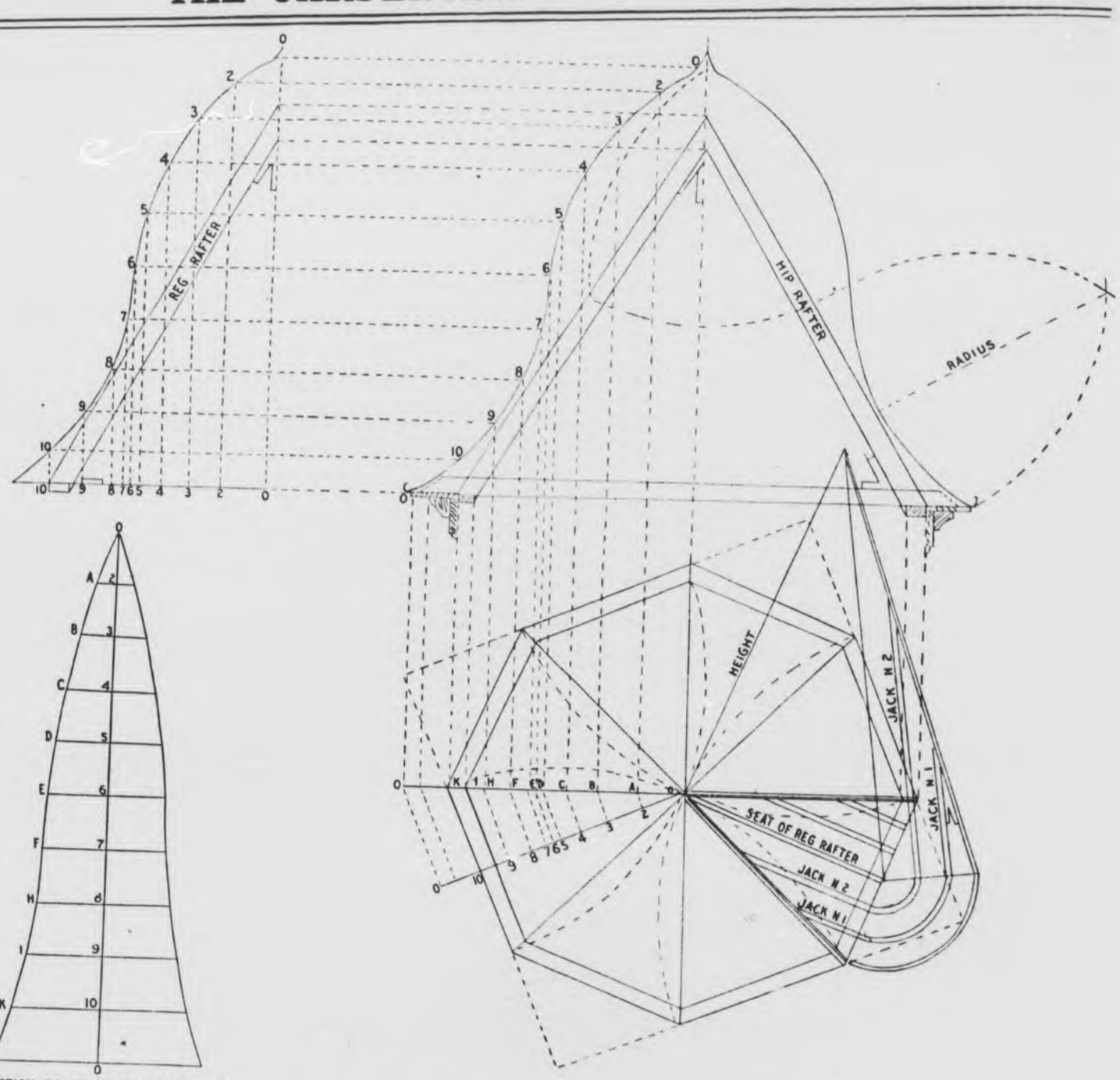
9th, Wm. J. Mahoney, Local Union 584, Victor, Col.

10th, Aldolph Weisshaar, Local Union, Chicago, Ill.

11th, A. C. Harold, Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.

12th, C. E. Handshey, Local Union, Zanesville, O.

On account of the closeness of the competition I have awarded 2nd and 3rd prizes. OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



First Prize, by JOHN RUDOLPH.

John Rudolph is a member of Union 433, Belleville, Ill. In sending his solution he gives no written description, as he says the drawings are sufficiently plain and simple to explain themselves.

BOETTCHER'S SOLUTION.

OAK PARK, Ill.

Fig: 1, elevation. Fig. 2, plan of roof. Fig. 3, profile and lay out of rafters, A, B, jack rafter, which is marked on the plan above B. The bevel at C, is the side bevel of the jack fitting against the hips, right and left. To find the exact shape of the hip curve, divide the plate line, Fig. 3, in several parts.

Draw lines from the dividing points plumb to the plate line, and produce these lines until they cut the hip seat, then from the points where they cut draw lines up, make the height of these lines equal to the regular profile lines as they are marked 1, 2, 3, etc. Connect these points, and we have the outline of the hip.

To find the backing of hips, draw the centre line of the hips, on each side from this line draw a parallel line one-half the full thickness of the hip. Square these two or one line as shown on Fig. 2, in full size, and that space which is marked d, to d, is that part to be set off horizontal on the hip. Because the roof is curved, we have to measure that part from d, to d, at several points, and if connected at these points, we will notice the lines are not parallel with the outline of hip.

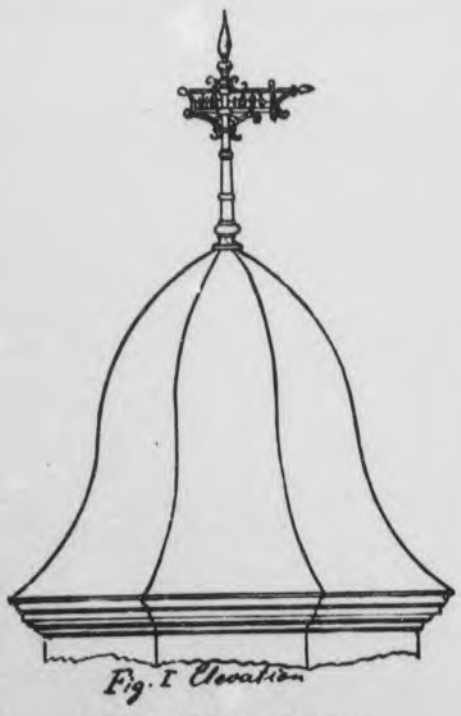
Union 80. H. BOETTCHER.

DONER'S SOLUTION.

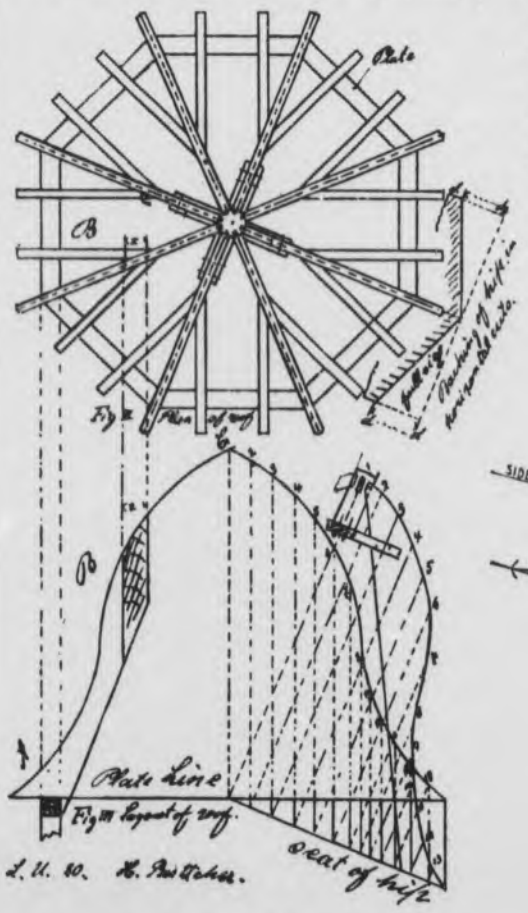
MISSOULA, Montana.

The neat length is taken on a 10 or 12-inch plank, and a line struck from the outer edge at the bottom, to within two or three inches of the inner edge at the top. The neat length of the hip and regular rafters is taken on this line; this distance on each is then divided into four equal spaces; the center or half way point on each is the diverging point where the concave radii ends and the convex radii begins. The quarter points indicate the extreme departure of the sweep of the curve, from the struck line, and this is equal on hip and regular rafters alike. The level cut is made at the top of both rafters and jacks, and the side bevel taken with bevel square laid on the level cut at the upper end.

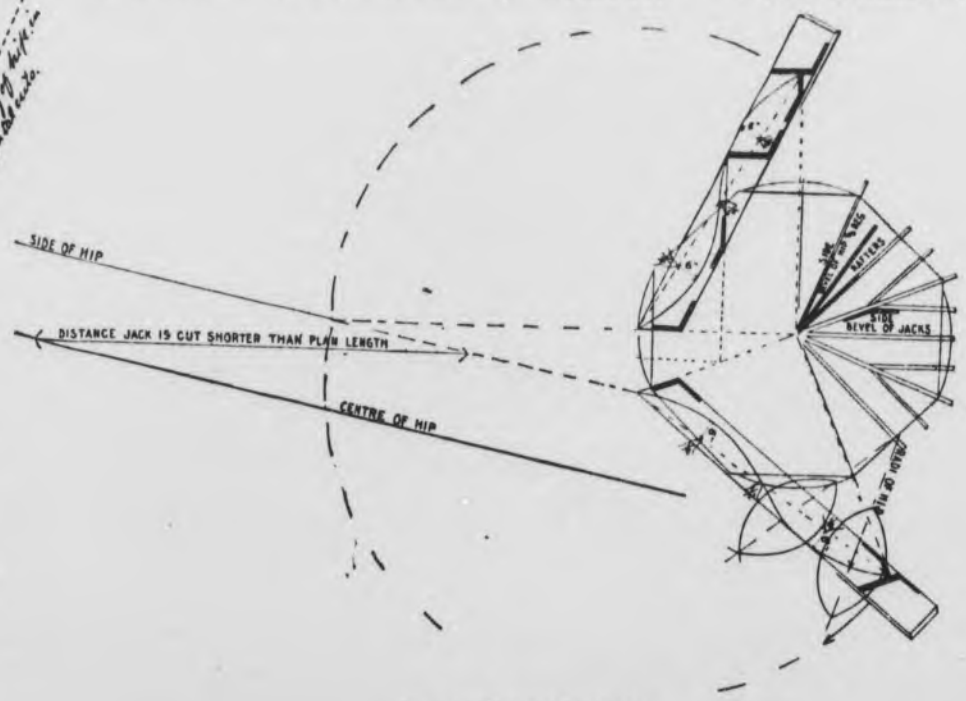
Union 28. CHAS. A. DONER.



BOETTCHER'S SOLUTION.



BOETTCHER'S SOLUTION.



DONER'S SOLUTION.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Turn to Your Unions for Protection.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1896.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

THE political battle is over, and the victory won! Now we are to enjoy protection and prosperity; at least the victors promised us so. Well, it is not yet visible to the naked eye in this village, to the members of the U. B. of C. and J. And, between us, there is no immediate prospect of such a desirable consummation, and the reason is not far to seek.

Everything is too utterly cheap, from the bread we eat to the watch in our pocket. I beg pardon! Perhaps I should have left the watch out. Well, no matter. Competition is the soul of trade, so we are often told. What I want to know is, who is benefited when competition brings the price of an article below cost, when produced by the most improved machinery, attended by the cheapest possible help? That is the question.

Broadly, this is an agricultural country, and with wheat at fifty cents a bushel and cotton at five cents a pound, where are the elements of prosperity? It is true, wheat is at a higher price just now, but did the farmer get the fifty cents? The reason for the advance in price is what? A partial famine in India! What a terrible satire upon our vaunted civilization, that which we should regard as a calamity, a famine, is in the present case looked upon as an advantage, because it enables men to get something near value for the staff of life.

The political economists have laid down as their primary axiom that the law of supply and demand regulates prices and trade. Well, that would be all right; but is not every board of trade, exchange, trust, indeed, every combination of capital instituted and established for the express purpose of defeating the laws of supply and demand? Of course, if those combinations were successful in maintaining prices and the laboring man was permitted to share in the common prosperity, we would have less to complain of; but, unfortunately, the producer is always left out of their computations, and is the universal victim; and, sad to relate, failure is ofttimes their own reward when trying to rob one another, and all the world beside.

But it may be asked, what has this to do with the carpenters?

Just this: carpenters and all other laboring men are so easily aroused to take part in politics. One word will set them discussing the questions of the day, pro and con, and their interest is intense and fearful to behold. Numbers of men will even fight in defense of their political views, while how few there are who realize that they are being led by the nose to vote for false candidates, who will introduce false measures which have no bearing whatever upon the distressed condition of our laboring population. On the other hand, let any one just try to engage our carpenters in a discussion upon Trade Unionism. There is not one in a hundred who will confess he knows anything at all about it, and the chances are the hundredth man knows all about it; but what he knows is all against it.

When! Oh, when! will our members begin to have faith in Trade Unionism and in one another? Alas! we know full well how many abuses there have been in the management of Trade Unions. But is there a man who can show us a place where Trade Unionism was once fairly established and afterwards died out? Does any of our members know of any human institution which has flourished in the face of so much mismanagement and in spite of all the abuses of ignorant and dishonest men as Trade Unionism?

If they don't, let them ask themselves the possibilities, when we know how to conduct our business to the best advantage. I would exhort every honest man in our ranks to turn seriously to his Union as the one place where he may hope to find a remedy for the industrial condition from which he is suffering so direly. If this is a government of the people, for and by the people, then we are the people, and by our Trade Unions we can procure our emancipation in spite of the tyrant classes who are oppressing us.

Fraternally yours,
SHAVING CHASER.

Improved Machinery.

A RECENT issue of the *Cleveland Citizen* give us a very precise description of a new moulding machine tested at Buffalo, by which one unskilled man will do the work of 8 skilled ones, and better done than the latter could. That is but one of the processes that science is constantly devising for the purpose of simplifying human labor. We have been told, by those who ought to know, that the time is approaching when most of our industrial undertakings shall be accomplished by the mere pressing of buttons with which combinations of wheels and tools will be set in motion to bring out our finished products with the most admirable uniformity to suit all human needs and caprices, to satisfy even all the fancies of the imagination. The inexorable tendency of science is to suppress all human skill, to transfer it to mechanical adjustments, to give to men the potentialities of creating immensities of wealth through mighty little labor of the most inferior kind, so that they should not require to waste several years in acquiring skill in any trade or industrial pursuit. Under such conditions, every one of us, on reaching the age of 20, or after we are through school education, are all on the same footing as any skilled men of 30 or 40, and can earn as much as them. There is no monopoly of skill, no skilled aristocracy, so to speak. We are all on the same plane of usefulness. Should that be considered a calamity to humanity at large?

Some may say all that sounds very nice, but what is to become of the skillful workers? They will have to compete with the hordes of unskilled ones here as well as in Southern Europe, Asia, etc., of all races and all types, and therefore lower the standard of living down to the poorest limit of animal life among the most inferior nationalities anywhere. Well, what have we been doing all along, in the last 50 years, in relation to our increased needs because of a more feverish existence and far greater power to produce wealth? Suppose we have doubled wages in the last 50 years. Land rents alone have increased by 5 above increase in population. The wealth of the very few has increased by 20. We have to-day more men worth 20 millions and over than we had 50 years ago worth about one million. Social injustice has increased by 20 in the last 50 years. And you imagine that the doubling of wages fully makes up for 20-fold augmentation in national iniquities! And so you think that life is a question of dollars and cents apart from honesty in social adjustments!

Yes; we have doubled wages in 50 years, while the needs of life have at least trebled because of the new conditions created. And into what processes have we been forced in order to double wages when, under natural social conditions, they ought to have trebled, or even better than that? We have been forced into a social warfare of strikes and the dreadful sufferings they often bring to men, women and children, into hates between employers and employees on one hand, and between union and non-union men on the other, into industrial disturbances incompatible with common sense.

We are perfectly willing to admire the heroism of our union men in their efforts to improve themselves and even their unwise brethren who remain out of the union into which they should be incorporated, as a matter of plain duty; but we cannot admire a civilization that involves such abnormalities, for the mere purpose of checking a little bit the ravages of social injustice. Because that is what it amounts to, if we want to be frank with ourselves, and don't wish to bandage our own eyes in looking around when trying to take cognizance of the conditions we are evolving and the processes with which they can be improved. It does not pay to be infatuated with anything outside the realm of fundamental truth, outside the basic facts of life. We are going to mention one of the latter.

The best authorities on the subject proclaim the fact that less than 30 minutes' daily labor by the male adults of nations is enough to-day to create an abundance of wealth for all men to live a full normal life. That statement has not been questioned, and much less disproved. But let us question it, let us deny its probability. Let us call it 3 hours per day. That would be but 1 hour less than our own Franklin considered necessary to produce plenty for all 50 years ago, with the plain tools and the plain intelligence of that time. Franklin was a scientific man. He knew what he was about when he said something. And here we are fighting tooth and nail to obtain an 8 hour working day. And our own women, young and old, invade all trades and occupations, often dislodging their brothers and fathers, husbands and sweethearts, or those of their sisters, of course. And we have to pass laws to prevent child labor, and we don't succeed very well in that, either. And day after day new machines are devised with which to make it more difficult for men to sell, for a poor living, their power to work, the only thing that our barbarous civilization leaves them. Because who has capital enough to-day to go into any business that will pay fair wages And if you do, you find that you have to work yourself unto destruction, 12 or 15 hours per day, with often mighty little sleep at night, your business being always on the brim of collapse, having to compete with powerful combinations able to monopolize everything.

Shall we blame science with its wonderful inventions for all our industrial barbarisms? Science is the choice daughter of God. Science, then, cannot be at war with humanity. Science simply comes to promulgate a certain modern divine decree, to establish a well-defined ideal. It comes to lighten the labors of humanity. It comes to prepare everyone of us for the kingdom of heaven, and we men seem to be bound to intensify the kingdom of the infernal regions. Our wealthy men to-day are the ones entangled in lives, the agitations of which are perfectly diabolical. Few of them know what peaceful sleep at night is—the poor fellows. And the insane asylum yawns for many of them. Look at their long faces and sunken eyes. That will tell you the whole story.

What, then, is the trouble with us? Not much. Social injustice, that is all. No conception of social duties. The idea that human brotherhood should be a practical fact, an actuality to be carried into the realm of human laws! We don't want to recognize anything of the kind. We are perfectly satisfied with our own wisdom, and so with the wisdom of the fathers who preceded us, in the march of history. New revelations from God! We don't want any if they imply that our social adjustments embody some fundamental mistakes. The new heavens and the new earth! We don't believe in that. The old earth is good enough for us. As for heaven! any kind will do.

JOSÉ GROS.

MOVE FORWARD for the Eight-Hour Day all along the line, May 1st next.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1897.

Our New Suit of Clothes.

How do you like our appearance this month? Our new garb most certainly is very neat and becoming. Of course it cost considerable delay to make all these typograpical changes for this issue. Still we feel assured the new heading and all the various departments of instructive and interesting reading will be well appreciated. We regret a nu mber of articles especially intended for this number are unavoidably crowded out. This was done to make room for the tabular vote published on pages 4 and 5, and which was ordered so published by the Cleveland Convention. From this on it will ever be our constant endeavor to make THE CARPENTER foremost among all journals in the building trades.

Help for the Strikers in Leadville, Colorado.

In response to our appeal of last month in behalf of the strikers at Leadville, Col., a number of Local Unions have sent in very generous donations of money, and more is likely to come. The G. E. B. has also appropriated $200 for the present to assist the men temporarily. The amounts sent in are:

Union 526, Galveston, Tex. -	$25.00
" 359, Philadelphia - -	5.00
" 122, Germantown, Pa. -	5.00
From G. E. B. - - - - -	200.00
Total - - - - -	$235.00

The G. S. T. sent to Union 633, Leadville, Jan. 13, 1897, the sum of $235.00. Since then the following amounts have been received by the G. S. T., viz:

Union 588, Green Bay, Wis. -	$2.00
" 309, New York - - -	25.00
" 496, " - - -	10.00
" 707, " - - -	10.00
Total - - - - -	$47.00

Eight New Unions.

In the past month charters were granted to six new unions and to one reorganized and to one consolidated, viz: 13, Chicago, Ill. (formerly K. of L. Assemblies of Carpenters); 41, Champaign, Ill.; 45, St. Louis, Mo. (a consolidation of Unions 12 and 240); 91, Racine, Wis.; 152, Memphis, Tenn. (colored); 153, San Diego, Cal., and 218, East Boston, Mass. (reorganized).

THERE is far too much carelessness in many of our locals about auditing the books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer. It should be done regularly each month without fail.

EIGHT hours a day must be our rallying cry until it is the universal rule everywhere in the carpenter trade. It is the most practical measure, and will be of great benefit in opening up work for the unemployed.

HIGH dues and a strong chain of beneficial features are the bulwarks of trade unionism. Unions established on such a basis can withstand the shock of the most severe business depression. They are as firm as the rock of Gibralter.

The New Charts for Members.

Did you see the fac simile of the new chart of membership published on page 3 of THE CARPENTER last month? It will be printed in handsome colors; size 20 x 28, and is a beautiful, artistic job. Cost 75 cents per copy. Send in your orders first through your F. S. without cash, and we will see if there are enough orders to justify publication of the chart. So far very few orders have been received.

The New Law as to Members in Arrears.

Under Section 89 of the new constitution, the old rule still prevails that the Financial Secretary must notify members when two months in arrears. When a member owes any sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in benefit until three months after he squares up all his back dues.

Under Section 90, as soon as a member is six months in arrears he must be suspended and his name must be stricken from the rolls. That law went into effect January 1, 1897. On and after that date, any member six months in arrears is subject to the penalties prescribed in Section 90. It matters not whether the member was six months in arrears before January 1, 1897, or since. The law now in Section 90 applies to all cases alike.

Be Sure and Audit the Books Regularly.

The moneys paid in by members to their Local Unions should be carefully guarded and accounted for. A loose slip-shod style of doing business is bound to eventually break up the strongest Union. The books of the Union should be kept in good condition. Every entry on a member's card should correspond with the entries of the same in the cash book and ledger. Once a month, as per Section 159, the three Auditors should carefully and thoroughly audit the cash book, and compare each entry in same with that in the ledger. The accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer should be minutely examined, item after item, each month regularly. We find there is far too much carelessness and indifference on this subject. Some Unions have no audit of any kind for months and months. This will never do. The law as to Auditors must be more strictly observed.

OUR MAIL BAG

MARION, IND.—Union 365 is increasing in membership at a goodly rate, and has adopted the working card system.

BRICKLAYERS' and Masons' International Union had their annual convention in Worcester, Mass., on the 11th inst.

AKRON, O.—Mrs. L. D. Triplett and Union 84, of this city, send thanks to the U. B. for the $400 disability benefit paid Bro. L. D. Triplett.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Very dull, wages frightfully low, and lots of idle men. Still Union 438 is pushing on; we got fourteen new members last month.

THE STRIKE of the Hamburg dock workers has become a decidedly stubborn contest; 21,000 men are out, and the Trade Unions of Europe are giving substantial financial aid.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Canada.—Trade fair. The New Year's "at home" given by Union 38 was well attended by men and bosses. Toasts and good cheer enlivened the occasion.

BUTTE, MONT.—Union 112 has invested in property. It has purchased a church and a house. The church is 24 x 40 feet, and will be used as a trade union hall; the lot is 42 x 100 feet.

J. T. ELLIOTT, 1314 N. Fulton street, Baltimore, Md., is the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters. It is the only painters' organization connected with the A F. of L.

THE headquarters and office of the American Federation of Labor are now located at 700 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Samuel Gompers is President, and Mr. Frank Morrison is Secretary.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Times are the worst they have been in twelve years. Scarcely anythiug to do in the building line. Four-fifths of the carpenters idle. Men begging work at any price, even as low as a dollar a day.

MEMBERS and Local Unions of U. B. are urged to send the address of harness makers and horse collar makers to W. L. Coe, 510 Brooklyn avenue, Kansas City, Mo. He is the Secretary of the National Union of those trades.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—We have reorganized the Carpenters District Council again on January 11th, and have instituted a vigorous campaign to increase our membership. Each Union is to have one public mass meeting per month.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Smith's Cash Store, 444-448 Front street and 23-25 Market street, is under the ban of the Carpenters' District Council and of organized labor in general for hiring non-Union carpenters in the construction of their building.

NEW YORK.—Union 51 gave a splendid entertainment on the occasion of the public installation of their officers. There was an enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music and an abundance of refreshments. Union 51 never does things half way.

WELLSTON, O.—Contractors have organized and cut wages of carpenters 12½ per cent. This comes because the contractors are cutting each other desperately in prices, and the men, too, are like a lot of cannibals to each other, and won't join Union 131 to keep up wages.

THE CALIFORNIA Labor Convention composed of Trade Unions, has 17 labor bills in the Legislature. Among them, an eight-hour law and a mechanics' lien law. Four out of five State Senators of San Francisco and twelve out of eighteen members of the House are pledged to these bills.

LYNN, MASS.—Brother J. D. Cowper, Business Agent of Union 108, and District Organizer, assisted by Bro. W. L. Van Blarcom, of Union 108, have reorganized Union 218, E. Boston, Mass. and visited the Marblehead, Salem and Malden Unions to encourage them. They are now working to reorganize Somerville and Chelsea.

John McLuckie Balked.

OUR exposure of John McLuckie, Homestead fame, published last month, kept several local unions in Buffalo, N. Y., from giving him money in response to his smooth pleas. Since our publication of his game he has been in Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, O., and had to summarily leave both cities without making his usual haul. He is now in New York city. He is an imposter and fraud!

A Correction.

There was a typographical error last month in Henry D. Cook's diagram of a tower roof. The letter F which appears at the end of the perpendicular line ought to be at the end of the tower.

MRS. CHRISTINA WOLFF, aged 72, mother of Mrs. P. J. McGuire, died in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y. recently, after a brief illness. She had been a resident of Staten Island over 45 years.

William Patterson Located.

In answer to our publication last month asking for the whereabouts of Wm. Patterson, carpenter, formerly of Wilkinsburg, Pa., Brother Andrew Berg, of Union 10, Chicago, Ill., writes us he knows Patterson and met him in Cripple Creek, Col., personally, last summer, and that he took out his clearance from the Union there last October and went to Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPULSIONS

OTTO HAMEL, from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., for not turning over the funds of said Union which he held as treasurer.

ZEBEDER BAKLEY, from Union 119, Newark, N. J., for fraudulently signing the name of the F. S. on his card and filling out his card to make it appear square when he was really several months in arrears.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave, Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia way, Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 1010 Rusk ave., Houston, Tex.

Very Dull Places for Carpenters.

Rome, N. Y.; San Rafael, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Williamsport, Pa.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Cleveland, O.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, City; Chicago; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.; York, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Nyack, N. Y.; Bellaire, O.; Wheeling, W. Va., and vicinity; Henderson, Ky.; Phœnix, Ariz., and Anderson, Ind.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

At a meeting of L. U. No. 304 of U. B. of C., and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has called to Himself our esteemed brother, FERDINAND KLEE;

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Charter of our Union be draped for thirty days, and the members of Union No. 304 in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall appear on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family, and also be published in THE CARPENTER, our official organ.

A. HENNINGS,
A. VOLSWINKLER,
AMOS DANNENFELSER, } *Committee*

Claims Approved in December, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3691.	R. Gloor	5	$200.00
3692.	J. Caskey	29	200.00
3693.	L. Lemottle	33	200.00
3694.	M. F. Mulcahy	43	200.00
3695.	Wm. Crowell	43	100.00
3696.	Mrs. C. Kieffer	61	50.00
3697.	P. Cass	63	400 00
3698.	W. Crozier	90	50.00
3699.	P. Olsen	181	200 00
3700.	M Wilson	224	200.00
3701.	Charles Neer	306	100.00
3702.	J. Anderson	309	200.00
3703.	B. Gurren	327	200 00
3704.	D. Cameron	340	200 00
3705.	Mrs. A. Eagle	360	50.00
3706.	L. Rupprecht	375	200 00
3707.	F. Hestermann	375	200 00
3708.	T. Ford	382	200.00
	Total		$3,150.00

The Eight-Hour Day Next Spring.

The Union carpenters under our jurisdiction in Terre Haute, Ind., and Westchester County, New York, propose to stand out for the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages per hour on April 1st next. Union 48, of Terre Haute, is making vigorous and encouraging efforts to win the contractors over to the intended movement. The District Council of Westchester County, N. Y., includes the Carpenters' Unions in Mount Vernon, N. Y., New Rochelle, Yonkers, Williamsbridge, Kingsbridge, and Port Chester. There are the best of prospects of winning the eight-hour day in that extensive belt of territory.

UNIONS 460 and 717, San Antonio, Tex., are arranging to inaugurate the eight-hour rule May 1st next.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending November 30, 1896.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$171 00	112	$61 00	266	$2 00	464	$27 80
2	26 00	114	11 20	267	2 80	467	4 60
3	6 80	115	5 20	268	6 40	468	30 20
5	30 40	117	11 85	270	56 40	471	29 85
6	3 20	119	26 00	273	14 60	473	33 00
7	16 80	120	5 48	274	15 60	474	5 60
8	26 80	121	10 80	275	5 00	476	43 00
9	20 60	122	15 00	277	4 40	478	20 00
11	160 20	123	4 00	281	16 40	481	4 20
12	13 20	124	3 80	284	2 40	482	11 00
14	1 50	125	47 60	285	10 80	484	9 00
15	26 20	126	3 00	287	3 80	486	11 60
16	34 80	127	15 20	288	8 40	487	5 60
17	4 80	131	4 80	291	1 00	490	10 80
18	3 60	132	2 20	295	3 00	493	22 60
19	28 40	134	4 20	300	3 00	497	36 60
20	10 80	135	5 85	301	15 60	499	3 20
21	18 20	136	5 60	304	13 00	500	2 20
22	112 40	137	5 20	305	4 80	507	5 80
23	5 40	138	10 00	306	58 50	509	89 00
25	14 20	139	4 20	309	200 00	513	39 20
26	8 80	141	16 80	315	4 25	515	25 40
27	8 60	142	21 20	316	6 50	520	4 80
28	8 80	143	3 40	319	53 60	521	12 40
29	35 60	144	7 20	323	1 60	522	11 00
30	13 20	147	8 20	325	12 20	526	40 40
32	27 20	148	5 40	327	4 40	533	35 00
33	127 20	149	6 40	328	6 20	534	6 00
34	8 80	151	17 60	332	18 20	540	6 00
35	5 40	154	4 20	333	5 20	545	2 40
36	12 60	155	8 30	334	3 80	547	28 00
37	3 40	158	4 40	336	4 30	551	5 40
38	8 00	160	21 80	339	2 60	554	15 30
39	7 60	164	1 80	340	79 90	563	66 00
40	10 00	166	5 80	342	12 00	564	5 60
42	19 30	168	11 20	343	7 00	567	50
43	108 20	169	21 60	346	5 40	580	14 80
44	9 10	170	3 20	349	17 80	584	44 35
46	7 00	171	10 40	352	6 40	591	5 00
47	30 00	173	4 00	355	10 60	599	1 60
48	7 10	175	14 00	356	3 20	603	3 80
50	2 00	176	18 80	359	15 60	604	6 80
51	13 80	179	42 20	360	10 00	606	4 20
52	9 80	181	111 65	361	54 80	611	11 40
54	28 20	186	3 80	365	2 00	612	2 00
55	7 60	189	11 80	369	2 80	617	2 00
56	11 90	190	8 40	370	2 00	622	3 00
57	3 40	191	6 80	371	2 00	626	4 00
59	7 80	193	6 20	374	41 00	628	12 05
60	3 40	194	2 40	378	3 60	629	6 60
62	56 20	195	5 80	381	14 00	633	8 00
63	23 00	198	10 00	382	1 00	637	10 60
64	28 00	199	13 20	384	7 00	638	8 40
65	11 80	200	8 80	386	4 80	639	9 10
67	13 80	203	17 80	391	7 60	640	8 80
68	10 00	208	2 40	393	3 00	649	2 20
69	3 20	209	19 80	394	7 80	650	5 60
70	8 40	211	13 40	399	4 80	658	5 40
71	6 00	214	3 50	400	4 30	659	9 20
72	39 80	215	12 60	401	5 55	664	2 80
73	7 00	221	8 60	402	3 00	676	4 80
74	6 60	222	5 30	405	5 60	678	18 45
76	11 80	224	12 00	406	7 20	681	4 00
77	11 00	225	3 80	407	18 80	683	7 80
78	8 80	226	3 40	409	3 00	687	7 60
79	7 80	227	13 20	416	45 00	692	6 40
81	10 00	228	8 60	419	37 80	696	3 60
82	7 50	229	2 80	427	4 60	699	46 80
83	13 80	230	8 40	428	7 60	701	25 00
87	9 40	235	7 60	429	6 40	703	3 80
88	27 90	236	2 00	431	12 60	705	4 40
89	3 40	237	8 60	433	8 40	707	10 60
90	12 40	238	16 08	434	8 80	712	4 20
92	7 20	239	12 20	437	1 60	714	11 00
93	14 60	240	12 80	439	3 40	715	30 40
94	7 00	242	8 00	440	32 30	716	12 60
95	5 60	243	6 20	442	2 80	723	10 60
96	32 00	245	4 40	444	12 00	726	21 20
99	2 60	246	5 60	446	17 50	739	5 90
101	3 00	249	3 60	449	16 00	746	2 00
103	5 40	250	4 20	451	21 45	750	11 40
104	7 40	251	9 20	453	27 10	757	5 05
105	10 00	253	5 40	456	3 20	783	6 60
107	11 20	256	5 20	457	39 40	785	3 20
108	42 20	257	60 40	459	4 60	786	5 20
109	47 24	258	14 40	460	6 80	799	3 80
110	4 20	260	7 40	462	8 21	802	7 20
111	25 00	265	2 00				
	Total		$5,459 38				

MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending December 31, 1896.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$163 00	110	$ 4 80	257	$56 15	473	$31 80
2	21 40	111	25 70	258	19 80	474	5 60
3	10 80	112	62 30	260	5 50	476	46 70
5	30 45	113	8 30	265	4 20	478	19 40
6	3 20	114	17 35	266	2 00	481	5 00
7	16 30	115	4 65	268	5 20	482	14 75
8	26 85	117	12 98	270	18 20	483	131 60
9	25 20	118	2 20	273	16 00	484	10 55
10	344 80	119	25 60	274	15 40	486	12 40
11	68 55	120	6 00	275	4 60	487	5 40
12	11 60	121	10 00	277	4 80	490	9 60
13	17 50	122	15 00	281	16 80	493	19 80
14	4 80	123	4 20	284	2 80	497	39 00
15	22 80	124	4 20	286	9 20	499	3 00
16	35 25	125	49 35	287	4 30	500	2 00
18	4 20	126	3 00	288	8 40	507	5 00
19	25 20	127	7 60	291	13 60	509	44 75
20	9 20	130	4 00	295	3 00	511	4 40
21	17 40	131	4 40	300	2 80	513	39 75
24	3 20	132	2 60	301	15 70	515	25 95
25	14 00	134	4 80	304	12 40	520	4 40
26	20 50	135	6 80	306	77 05	521	14 35
27	8 60	136	5 40	309	186 60	522	12 00
28	9 00	137	5 00	316	5 00	526	60 45
29	36 40	139	4 45	317	11 60	540	6 20
30	17 30	141	15 10	323	3 60	545	2 40
31	2 00	142	23 70	325	6 00	547	20 20
33	124 00	143	3 40	327	4 40	551	3 50
34	8 00	144	6 80	328	6 00	554	13 40
35	5 40	146	8 00	332	42 40	564	7 40
36	11 40	148	6 91	334	4 95	567	14 10
37	3 40	149	7 00	336	3 20	568	27 00
38	7 80	150	3 40	339	2 60	575	5 00
39	7 60	151	16 40	340	2 75	578	19 45
42	17 70	152	10 00	342	11 20	580	7 40
43	105 40	153	10 00	344	9 40	584	8 00
44	8 60	154	4 20	346	5 40	588	7 60
45	4 75	155	8 40	349	7 40	591	5 00
46	5 00	158	4 40	352	4 60	593	3 20
47	25 00	160	21 80	355	21 60	603	3 20
48	7 00	164	2 00	356	2 40	604	5 80
50	2 00	165	7 20	359	17 00	605	3 20
51	45 75	166	6 20	360	10 00	606	3 80
53	2 40	167	19 20	361	26 65	611	13 15
54	25 20	168	12 75	365	5 00	612	4 40
55	7 70	169	20 60	369	3 43	617	2 00
56	10 40	170	3 00	370	2 80	622	4 10
57	3 65	171	10 20	371	4 00	629	5 60
58	83 80	175	12 80	374	19 80	633	7 10
59	7 80	176	19 00	375	146 80	637	9 60
60	3 40	181	120 00	376	10 20	638	10 40
61	14 75	186	3 80	378	20	639	10 95
62	57 40	189	11 60	381	14 40	647	3 60
63	46 40	191	6 80	382	122 20	650	5 80
64	34 80	193	6 90	384	6 00	659	9 20
67	12 88	194	2 40	386	4 80	664	2 80
69	3 20	195	4 40	391	7 60	667	6 80
70	7 80	198	11 70	393	3 00	676	4 20
71	6 00	203	17 80	394	8 60	678	16 80
72	46 65	207	9 60	399	2 40	681	4 20
73	3 40	208	2 90	400	3 80	683	3 60
74	6 60	209	18 40	401	8 40	687	7 60
75	14 40	211	13 40	402	4 00	692	6 90
79	6 20	214	3 20	406	7 50	696	3 60
80	7 60	215	9 60	407	14 00	698	5 80
83	14 40	221	8 40	409	3 00	699	40 75
84	5 05	222	5 70	416	45 10	703	4 50
86	7 60	224	12 50	419	32 60	704	14 00
87	10 00	225	3 80	424	11 60	707	11 45
88	21 85	226	3 40	427	4 60	712	3 80
89	3 80	228	7 80	428	7 20	714	11 00
90	15 95	229	2 80	429	7 10	715	29 60
92	7 20	230	9 00	433	23 50	716	17 20
93	14 90	232	4 00	437	2 40	717	6 80
96	29 80	236	2 00	439	3 60	723	9 60
97	4 60	238	12 50	440	27 00	726	22 00
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99	2 85	240	22 20	449	27 60	739	9 95
100	3 60	242	8 00	451	17 50	746	2 00
101	3 00	243	6 20	453	26 45	750	12 30
102	17 70	244	4 00	457	32 00	757	5 90
104	6 80	247	43 60	459	4 40	766	5 20
105	3 20	249	4 10	460	6 80	783	6 20
106	5 20	250	4 20	464	24 00	785	3 00
107	10 00	251	9 00	467	4 60	786	4 40
108	41 35	253	5 40	468	32 95	799	3 60
109	51 35	256	5 20	471	23 70	802	7 20
	Total		$5,623 24				

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$11,082 62
" Advertisers	84 55
" Rent	20 00
" Clearances	11 15
" Bal. funds Union 503	3 45
" " Org. Funds, Los Angeles.	93 00
" F. Duffy, Org fund	2 50
" Supplies, etc	2 35
Total	$11,299 62

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

For November and December.

(As per Sec 58.)

General Fund	$7,909 73
Protective Fund	2,259 93
Organizing Fund	1,129 96
Total	$11,299 62

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

Percentage for Nov. and Dec	$7,909 73
Organizing Fund " "	1,129 96
Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1896	2,487 65
Total	$11,527 34
Expenses for November and December	10,723 29
Cash on hand, Jan 1, 1897	$804 05

REPORT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

From July 1, 1896 to December 31, 1896.

Cash balance, July 1, 1896	$12,011 49
Receipts July 1 to Dec 31	7,023 56
Total	$19,035 05
Expended (as published in December CARPENTER)	1,799 50
Balance	$17,235 55
Nov. 19, Donation to Chicago	500 00
Cash balance, Jan 1, 1897	$16,735 55

DETAILED EXPENSES—NOVEMBER, 1896.

Printing 150 stamped envelopes	$ .60
" 1,000 clearances	2 50
" 500 postals	1 25
" 5000 note heads	12 50
" 1000 general vote circulars	16 50
" 550 letter sheets	5 25
" 6300 labels	7 50
" Changing 2500 members' cards	2 75
" 1000 arrears notices	2 00
" 17,500 copies Nov. CARPENTER	333 10
Expressage	.75
Printing 1000 convention proceedings	145 25
Postage on Nov. CARPENTER	18 82
Engravings for Nov. CARPENTER	33 00
Special writers for Nov. CARPENTER	47 00
500 postals	5 00
Stamped envelopes	5 39
450 2-cent stamps	9 00
Postage on supplies, etc	16 05
Expressage on supplies, etc.	8 44
Nine telegrams	4 35
Office rent for November	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Oct.)	50 00
J. W. Clarke, org. Indianapolis	30 00
Pettibone Mfg. Co., delegate badges	4 50
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses.	14 00
Money returned, Union 637, Hamilton, O	5 00
Sturdevant & Stear, attorneys	6 30
S. A. Enloe, attorney	125 00
Gas bill	4 00
1 ton coal and carriage up stairs	6 50
Stationery	1 84
1 Invoice book	1 60
Incidentals	3 05
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits, Nos. 3660 to 3690	4,650 00
Total	$5,939 45

DETAILED EXPENSES—DECEMBER, 1896.

Printing 500 postals	$ 1 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 3,000 Treasury Blanks	9 00
" 1,000 bonds	6 75
" 1,000 note heads	3 50
" 1,000 letter heads	4 50
" 1,000 Treasury receipt books	25 00
" Correcting music plate	1 00
" 17,500 copies Dec. CARPENTER	337 50
" In extra brown ink, chart in Dec. CARPENTER	17 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
Composition on constitution	33 50
Expressage	.80
Postage on Dec. CARPENTER	18 50
Engravings for Dec. CARPENTER	33 00
Special writers for CARPENTER	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes, 500 postals	26 80
Postage on supplies, etc.	20 20
Expressage	19 63
10 Telegrams	3 85
Office rent for December	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Nov.)	50 00
20 proceedings A. F. of L.	2 00
R. Fuelle, org. Carondelet, Mo	5 60
Geo. R. Murray, org. Portchester, N. Y.	18 60
Frank Duffy, org. Kingsbridge and Hempstead, N. Y.	20 80
W. H. Austin, in Enloe suit	16 70
J. J. Manning, board of canvassers	25 00
Geo. G. Childs, " "	43 25
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	8 00
P. J. McGuire, attendance at A. F. of L. convention	70 50
A. Leslie, attendance at A. F of L. convention	75 50
H. Lloyd, attendance at A. F. of L. convention	123 25
S. Yarnell, attendance at A. F. of L. convention	182 75
Expenses for evidence in Schontz claim	1 70
Rubber seals	5 00
Stationery and incidentals	2 25
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits, Nos 3,691 to 3708	3,150 00
Total	$4,783 84

Midnight Thoughts.

Oh, in the depths of midnight
What fancies haunt the brain!
When even the sigh of the sleeper
Sounds like a sob of pain.

A sense of awe and of wonder
I may never well define—
For the thoughts that come in the shadows
Never come in the shine.

The old clock down in the parlor
Like a sleepless mourner grieves,
And the seconds drip in the silence
As the rain drips from the eaves.

And I think of the hands that signal
The hours there in the gloom,
And wonder what angel watchers
Wait in the darkened room.

And I think of the smiling faces
That used to watch and wait
Till the click of the clock was answered
By the click of the opening gate.

They are not there in the evening,
Morning or noon—not there—
Yet I know that they keep their vigil
And wait for me somewhere.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Shorter Hours, Better Results.

NOW, the case with regard to short hours is very much the same as with regard to good wages. There are still some here and there who seem to believe in the old maxim of Richelieu that workingmen are to be compared with mules, who are less spoiled by work than by repose; but, on the whole, the beneficial effect of reasonable repose is now generally admitted, and nobody would think it wise or profitable to return to the very long hours of the early part of the century. And here, again, what is good for one nation has proved good for others. All have alike benefited in productive capacity by abandoning long hours of labor.

When Mr. Scott, the eminent Greenock shipbuilder, opened a yard in France, he reduced the hours of the French shipwrights from 12 to 10 and says he found it advantageous so far as he was concerned. Indeed he raised their wages in consequence from 4 francs a day to 4½ francs, so that they must have done more work in the shorter day than in the longer one. When the hours were reduced to 11 in 1872 in Canton Glarus, the manufacturers prophesied ruin, but obtained 99.15 per cent. cent of their old production in the first year, and more than their old production in the next.

In 1881 the Swiss factory inspector reports a tannery and a watch factory as having voluntarily reduced their hours to 10, and having in both cases found the same quantity produced in the day and an improvement in quality. The textile manufacturers of a particular district in Bohemia reduced their hours in 1870, and while they got at first a little less product in the day they soon got more than before. M. Freese, window blind manufacturer at Hamburg and Berlin, who had reduced hours to nine in 1890 and found the step profitable, reduced them further to eight in 1892 and obtained from a majority of his hands an increase of the quantity produced without any loss of quality.—*Contemporary Review.*

Practical Geometry.

To strike a circle through three points not in a straight line.

Mark three points at random, as A, B, C, Fig. 1. On A, and B, as centres, strike arcs of circles, intersecting as at D, and E. Draw through D, and E, indefinitely, as shown in cut. On B, and C, as centres, strike other arcs, through intersections of which draw as before. The intersection of these two lines, as at F, will

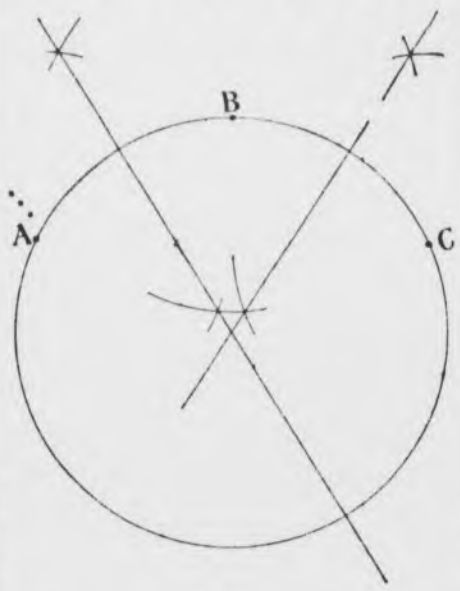


FIG. 1.

be the centre of circle touching or cutting these three points. Set the compass at F, and with the distance A, B, or C, strike the circle, which, if the work has been exact, will exactly cut the three points.

This is a rule of wide application, and is in itself of much interest.

By it, the diameter of a tree may be found,—having a section of plank sawn from it, –as follows:



FIG. 2.

Let Fig. 2, represent the section of plank, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., the annual rings in the same.

On one of these rings mark points, as A, B, C, and proceed accordiug to rule laid down in Fig. 1. By this rule, also, you may find the centre of a given circle, or radius of a given segment of a circle.

Another method of finding the centre of a given circle with the square, if the circle is not too large, is as follows:

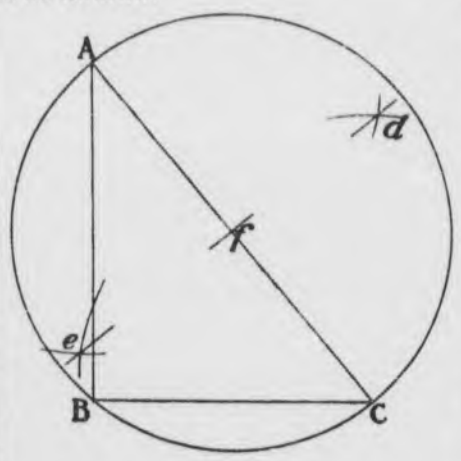


FIG. 3.

Lay on the square at random with the corner just touching the circumference, as at B, Fig. 3, and mark where the two sides of the square cut the circumference, as at A, and C. Then the middle of a line connecting A, and C, will be the centre of the circle.

To bisect the line on A, and C, as centers with more than half the length of the line in the compass, strike arcs intersecting, as at D, and E. A line drawn through D, E, will cut A, C, in the middle.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

Some Financial Facts.

NATIONAL banks were established in the United States in 1816, The highest denomination of our legal-tender notes is $10,000 and our circulation of paper money is the largest in the world, being $700,000,000, while Russia has $670,000,000.

Bills of exchange were first used by the Jews in 1160, and in England in 1307. The first English exchange was called the "Burse" and was opened at London by Queen Elizabeth.

Impartial writers say that the gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European circulation.

The capital employed in banking in the principal countries is as follows: Great Britain, $4,020,000,000; United States, $2,655,000,000; Germany, $1,425,000,000; France, $1,025,000,000; Austria, $830,000,000; Russia, $775,000,000; Italy $455,000,000; Australia, $425,000,000; Canada, $175,000,000.

In 1600 the world had in circulation 29,000,000 pounds of gold, 102,000,000 pounds of silver and no paper. In 1890 there were 840,000,000 pounds, and 801,000,000 pounds and 771,000,000 pounds of paper money—a total of 2,402,000,000 pounds—or nearly $12,000,000,000. This includes the money of Europe, the United States and the colonies of Great Britain, France and Spain.

The term bankrupt originated in connection with the money changers of Italy. They sat in the market place with their money displayed on a bench (or banca, as it was called) before them. When one of these financial gentlemen failed his banca (or bench) was said to be broken, and he was styled a "banco-rotto," or bankrupt. The modern bank inherits its name from the unimposing money bench (banca) of medieval Italy.

The Bank of England was projected by a Scotchman, William Paterson, and established 1694. It started with a government loan of $6,000,000 at 8 per cent. secured on taxes. The charter appointed a governor and twenty-four directors, to be annually elected from members of the company possessing not less than $2,000 in stock. The South Sea bubble (1720), the Jacobite rebellion (1745) and a failure of a number of country banks (1792) seriously affected the bank. The bank charter act of 1844 limited the note circulation to $70,000,000, against a like amount lent to the government, unless a similar value in bullion were in hand. The act was suspended during the panics of 1847, 1857 and 1866.

May Know Better Than We.

The human family is growing wiser, and the next generation will know better what it wants and better how to get it than we do. We should strive to raise the standard of life and the condition of the people by all means in our power, but the trade union movement should not be hampered with isms not clearly defined, or asked to carry a load that will retard its natural development.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

First and Foremost.

A Trade Union should not be rated secondary to any fraternal or other organization. Give your Union first place. If it was not for your Trade Union, which enables you to earn living wages, you would not be in position to contribute to the support of fraternal orders of any kind. You have a right to belong to any kind of organization your inclinations direct, but your trade obligation stands, or should stand, A No. 1, far and above all others.—*Typographical Journal.*

To Ex-Brotherhood Men.

Don't think because you are not in the ranks of organized labor the movement will be shelved aside. There are earnest, generous hearted men in this world who will constantly stand behind it. Some day you will see the error of your ways and step out in the open field with them. Why? Because the time is near at hand when your selfishness, if nothing else, will prompt such action on your part.—*Railroad Telegrapher.*

Good Personal Financiering.

Suppose a builder had $50,000 in a certain current circulating medium acceptable as cash and was transacting business on that basis; then suppose he was to change that credit into a $50,000 debit, he would at once change his balance sheet of possessions $100,000 to his disadvantage and be in danger of wrecking his business. Mr. Cleveland changed $500,000,000 of silver credit into $500,000,000 debit and changed the balance sheet of the nation $1,000,000,000 to its damage. Yet, Mr. Cleveland is a financier who it is said has amassed $6,000,000 to his own credit in the span of one short life. Or, over $40 per day each day he has lived, and a royal living besides.—*Building Trade Journal,*

Salaries of Railroad Presidents.

The salaries of the railroad presidents of the United States are said to amount to the sum of $22,000,000 annually. When that sum is divided amongst five hundred gentlemen there is a snug little pile for each. No doubt any of these gentlemen could present powerful reasons why the national Government should have nothing to do with the railroads. One reason they would not be likely to remember is that under governmental control a large share of these salaries would be saved to the people. But, then, that's different, you know!

How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

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CONTINUING the consideration of the methods to be followed in framing the timbers for a brick house, I show readers at Fig. 1 the second-floor plan of the floor timbers for a house with a splayed or sloping plan on the front of the house, thus necessitating shortening each floor beam as they are spaced out to the acute angle. This peculiar plan is caused by an avenue not running square or at right angles to the street.

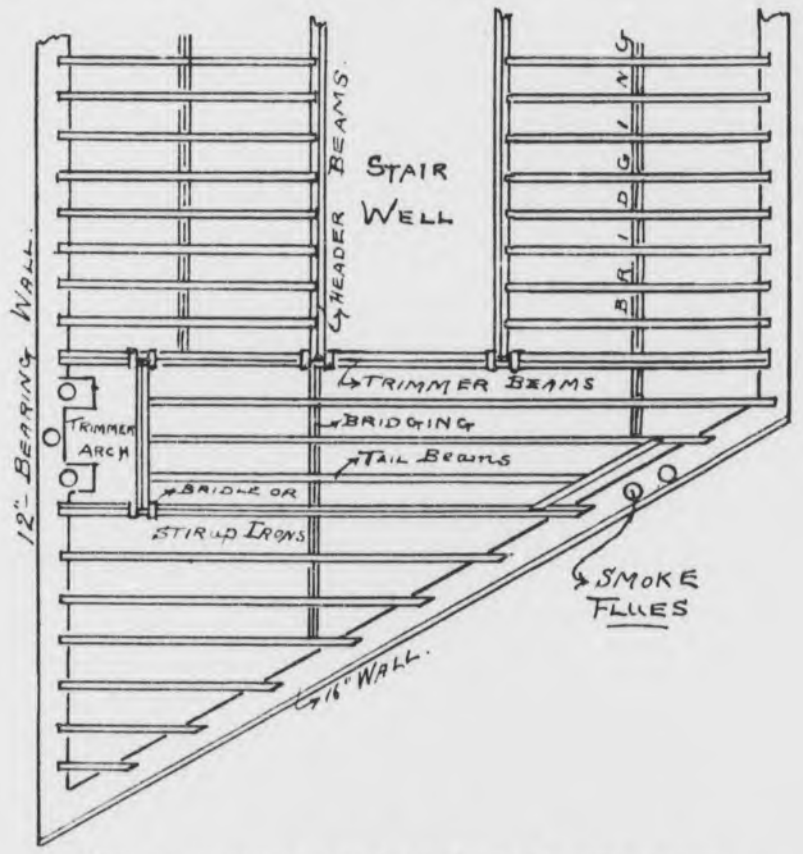


FIG. 1—FRAMING PLAN OF A BRICK CITY HOUSE.

In this case the front anchor strips let into the beams would not be necessary and could be omitted, provided the end T-anchors were placed on every beam and well nailed thereto, thus tying the walls together.

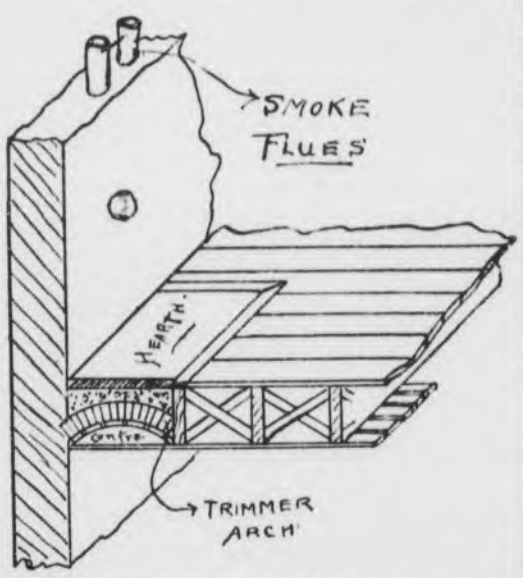


FIG. 2—SECTION THROUGH FLOOR AT HEARTH.

On this engraving I also give a very clear conception of the proper way to proceed in framing round openings, by doubling up the *trimmers* and *headers* and hanging the headers in *stirrup* or *bridle* irons and framing of the tail beams. All trimmer beams should be thoroughly anchored, and the *tail* beams should also have some anchors. Some framers claim they are useless on *tail* beams, but I maintain that if tail beams are well nailed to the *headers* they ought to hold and help to tie the sidewalls together. To the left of this engraving a trimmer arch will be seen to be turned with one skewback abutting against a beveled strip nailed to the face of the header in the manner represented at Fig. 2, which is a section taken through the floor at the hearth, showing the floor beams, *trimmer arch*, bridging, lathing and flooring, also the flue, and flue linings, which are now inserted in almost all smoke flues. A centre is set for each trimmer arch in the usual way, but is not usually removed or *broken out*, as the material thus saved is not worth the expense of removing it. The object of the *trimmer* arch is to make the hearth incombustible, and consequently the beams are not liable to catch fire, being so far removed from the smoke flues.

Bridging should be set about every six feet between bearings, and if possible, for greater stability, should start from the end of a header or against a wall. This is also shown in Fig. 1.

Concerning the bracing of the walls during construction, I would state that the usual method is to build in a piece of 2 x 4 joist or studding into the inside face of the wall, about two feet below the bottom edge of the tier of beams above, and then nail a 2 x 4 stud from this, built in piece to the joist on the floor below. I am opposed to this plan, however, and would recommend that the walls be braced from story to story in the way I illustrate in Fig. 3. I know it is scarcely safe for a framer to walk on or set beams on a *green* wall, or one with the brick freshly laid, and some bracing is necessary, but strips of wood built in a wall pot out. However, framers and carpenters when setting beams on walls should be very careful so as not to jar the wall and to break the bond, or strain it in any way.

Another important matter I wish noted is to make up under the ends of all floor and roof timbers solid so as to avoid a spring in the floors, also to do all nailing thoroughly either in partitions or other timber structures.

Fig 4 shows the best method of *trussing* or stiffening a partition so as to resist weight above or prevent buckling. If the partition be very high, two or three rows should be cut in so as to increase its rigidity and also act as a fire stop. If the partitions are to be filled in with brick they should have the *bridging* or trussing pieces set level, and the bricks laid on these pieces.

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Arbitration and Strength.

Arbitration depends almost entirely upon the representative strength of the parties to the issue. If those submitting themselves and their cause to the judgment of arbitrators have no constituency, or, in other words, have no Unions or associations at their backs, the value of arbitration for any general good does not appear. That the decision of arbitrators should be of any value it must, therefore, be binding upon all the people concerned, and that cannot well happen where either side is not thoroughly and effectually organized. —*Locomotive Engineers' Monthly Journal.*

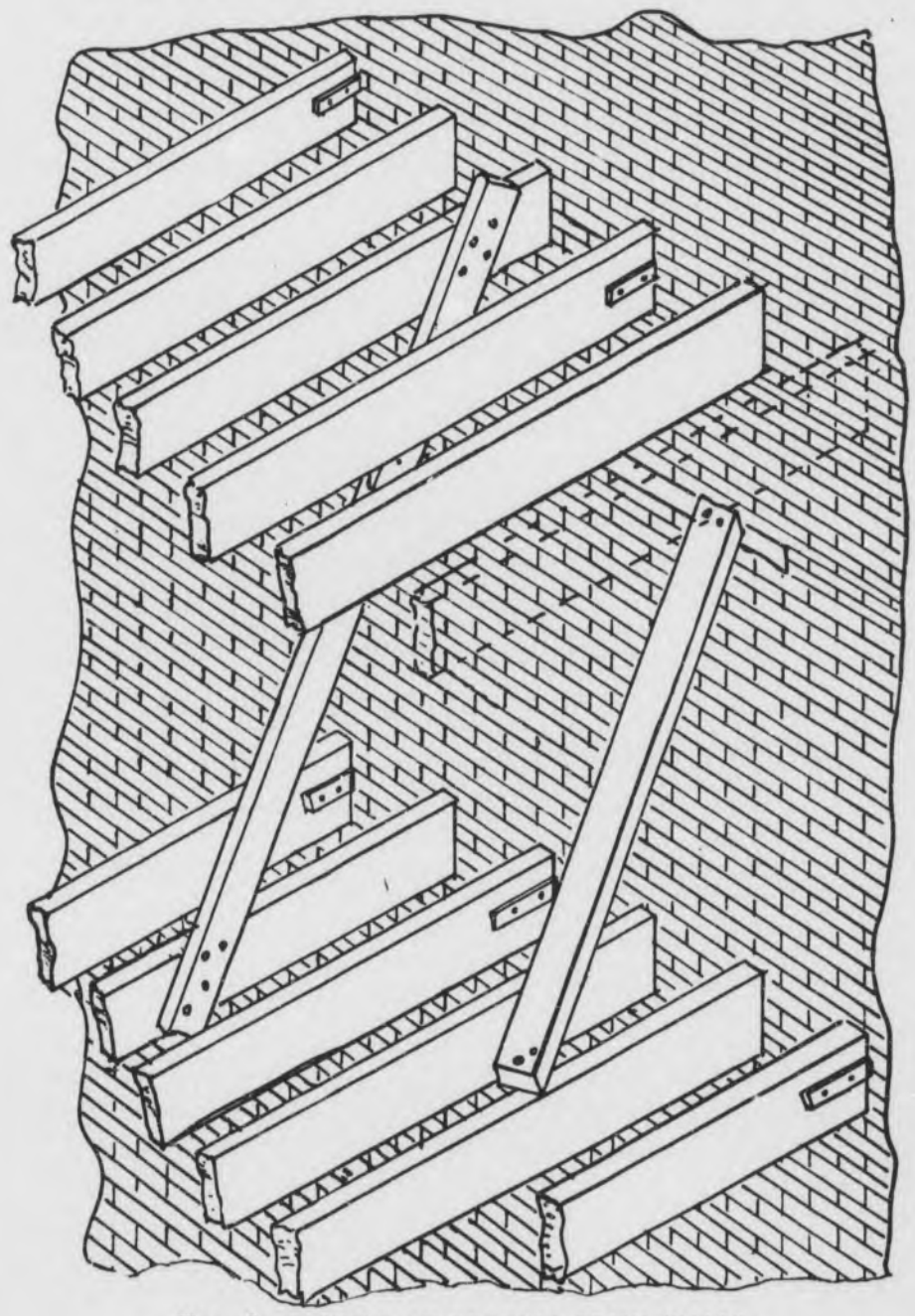


FIG. 3—METHOD OF BRACING BRICK WALLS.

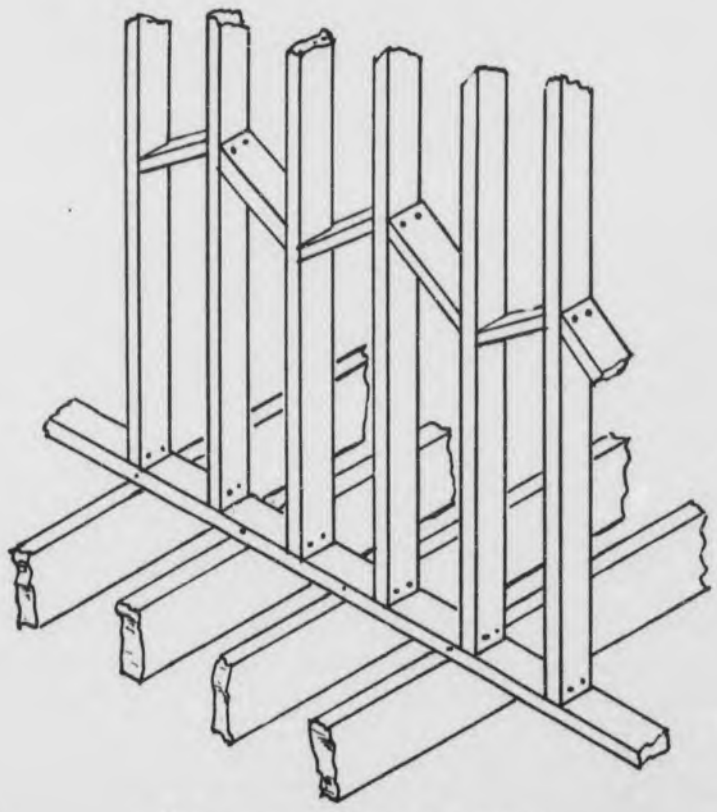


FIG. 4—A TRUSSED PARTITION.

For Our German Readers.

Notiz an unsere deutschen Mitglieder.

Die neuen deutschen Constitutionen sind etwas verspätet infolge eines Irrthums des Druckers, indem derselbe die Druck-Platten verwechselte. Anfangs Februar werden wir bereit sein, alle Bestellungen für neue deutsche Constitutionen pünktlich zu besorgen.

Schickt Eure Bestellungen für neue deutsche Constitutionen.

Unsere deutschen Mitglieder sind aufgefordert, uns Geschäfts-Neuigkeiten in deutscher Sprache zuzuschicken zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter," sowie auch deutsche Correspondenz im Interesse der Organisation. Wir wollen den deutschen Theil unseres Journals mehr interessant machen für unsere deutschen Mitglieder. Wenn Ihr Zeichnungen oder Schriften habt, oder irgend welche in unser Fach einschlagende Artikel, dann schickt uns dieselben zu und wir werden Euch dafür vergüten.

Kauft keine von den billigen Abzeiche-Knöpfen, welche von Whitehead und Hoag von Newark, N. J., zum Kaufe angeboten werden! Dieselben haben kein Recht sich unseres Abzeichens zu bedienen. Das Verlagsrecht ist gesetzlich unser. Das einzige offizielle Abzeichen, welches Mitglieder tragen sollten, ist die kleine goldplattirte Ansteck-nadel, welche 25 Cents kostet, und nur von dieser Office zu haben ist.

Warum die Arbeiter sich ihren Gewerkschaften anschließen sollen.

Von Tom Mann.

In jedem Lande Europas und Amerikas giebt es eine große Zahl Arbeiter, welche nicht im Stande ist, Beschäftigung zu erhalten, und ein großer Theil von Denjenigen, welche in Beschäftigung sind, erhält nur einen Hungerlohn. In allen Ländern kaufen die kapitalistischen Arbeitgeber die Arbeitskraft von Männern und Frauen genau in derselben Art, wie sie die Kohlen, Bauholz, Baumwolle, Eisen oder sonst einen Rohstoff kaufen, d. h. sie versuchen immer, die größtmöglichste Arbeitsleistung aus dem Arbeiter herauszupressen für den denkbar niedrigsten Lohn.

Die Oekonomie der Kapitalisten ruft nach Billigkeit, Billigkeit, Billigkeit! Und wenn in irgend einem Distrikt es 30 M. die Woche erfordern würde, einen Menschen bei normaler Gesundheit zu erhalten und der Arbeitgeber kann in Folge des gegenseitigen Unterbietens von Leuten, welche ohne Beschäftigung sind, aber doch leben wollen, die Arbeit für 25 Mark erhalten, so wird er sicher nicht mehr bezahlen als 25 M. die Woche. Und wenn nun durch irgend eine neue Produktionsmethode immer mehr außer Arbeit kommen, der Kampf um die Existenz intensiver wird, und dann Arbeiter, durch den Hunger gezwungen, bereit sind, ihre Arbeitskraft für 29 M. pro Woche zu verkaufen, so wird der Arbeitgeber nicht mehr bezahlen, obgleich dies bedeuten würde, daß die Arbeiter durch den für ihre Erhaltung ungenügenden Lohn um Jahre ihres Lebens gekürzt würden. Wenn später die Arbeit der Frauen statt Männerarbeit benutzt werden kann für 15 Mark die Woche, so wird man die männlichen Arbeiter sämmtlich entlassen, es sei denn, daß dieselben bereit sind, auch für 15 Mk. die Woche zu arbeiten.

Die ausschlaggebenden Faktoren in allen gesetzgebenden Körperschaften der ganzen Welt sind die kapitalistischen Plutokraten; dieselben benutzen die Parlamente verschiedener Länder, die Interessen des Kapitalismus aufrecht zu erhalten. Keine Hoffnung kann auf diese Gesellschaft gesetzt werden, nur in dem Verhältniß, wie sich die Arbeiter unabhängig, industriell und politisch, organisiren und sich dadurch eine Machtstellung erzwingen, werden ihre Interessen Berücksichtigung finden.

Es ist nicht der Fall, trotz alledem, daß durch die Arbeiter keine Verbesserung ihrer eigenen Lage erreicht werden kann. In England haben sich viele Arbeiterkategorien freiwillig organisirt in Gewerkschaften und haben standhaft gekämpft für eine höhere soziale Stellung. Anfangs dieses Jahrhunderts ließen die Arbeitgeber in England in den Mühlen und Fabriken 15 Stunden den Tag arbeiten; Kinder von 6 Jahren wurden gezwungen, diese Zeit zu arbeiten und waren der brutalsten Behandlung der Aufseher ausgesetzt, wenn sie Zeichen von Müdigkeit zeigten. Frauen waren gezwungen, in den Minen zu arbeiten; junge Kinder wurden Tag und Nacht an der Spinnmaschine festgehalten und manchmal zu Tode gearbeitet oder todtgeschlagen, und Keiner kam ihnen zu Hülfe, bis sich die intelligenteren und muthigeren Arbeiter entschlossen, sich zu organisiren und dieser schrecklichen Tyrannei Widerstand zu leisten. Als die Arbeitgeber herausfanden, daß sich die Arbeiter nicht durch Argumente abhalten konnten, sich zu organisiren, nahmen sie ihre Zuflucht zu speziellen Gesetzen, um sie daran zu hindern, und Viele wurden nach den Strafkolonien verbannt für kein anderes Verbrechen, als daß sie einer Gewerkschaft angehörten.

Die organisirten Arbeiter hielten jedoch fest an ihre Organisation, trotz dieser Schwierigkeiten und setzten von Stufe zu Stufe mehrere Reduktionen der Arbeitszeit durch und erkämpften sich durch dasselbe Mittel, durch ihre Gewerkschaften, ebenfalls eine höhere Bezahlung für den kürzeren Arbeitstag, als sie früher für die lange Arbeitszeit erhielten.

Die Trades-Unionisten wandten ebenfalls ihre Aufmerksamkeit den Kindern zu; sie begannen eine Agitation für dieselben und setzten sie während 30 Jahren fort, und es gelang ihnen, allmälig die Arbeitsstunden derselben zu reduziren. Es war zu allernächst die direkte Folge der Anstrengungen der Gewerkschaften, welche die Kapitalisten im Parlament zwangen, die Fabrikgesetze einzuräumen, und durch dieselben erlangten wir Gesetze zur Regulation der Bergwerke; ob nun immer die Fortschritte das Resultat von freien Vereinbarungen oder gesetzgeberischen Maßnahmen, in jedem Fall wurden sie in erster Linie zu Wege gebracht durch die Organisation der Arbeiter in ihren Gewerkschaften.

Aber auch heute giebt es in Großbritannien noch sehr Viele, welche sich nicht organisirt haben; deren Verdienst ist denn auch verhältnißmäßig gering, verglichen mit Jenen, welche organisirt sind. So erhalten in Lancashire viele Baumwollenarbeiter 38 M. die Woche, in Yorkshire erhalten dagegen Arbeiter in der Wollindustrie, welche die gleiche Arbeit, und zwar unter ganz ähnlichen Bedingungen, zu verrichten haben, nur 22 M. die Woche. Es giebt keine andere Erklärung für diese Thatsache, als die, daß die Baumwollenarbeiter gut, während die Wollenarbeiter schlecht organisirt sind. Dasselbe trifft zu für die Arbeiter, welche in demselben Gewerbe in verschiedenen Theilen des Landes beschäftigt sind. Die Löhne der Maschinisten variiren für dieselbe Arbeit von 25 M. bis zu 40 Mark die Woche, gerade in dem Verhältniß, wie sie organisirt sind. In fast jedem Gewerbe ließe sich derselbe Nachweis führen.

Es ist auch nicht richtig, daß die gewerkschaftliche Organisation nur für gelernte Arbeiter und nicht auch für die ungelernten von Nutzen ist. Innerhalb der letzten Jahre haben viele Tausende sogenannter ungelernter Arbeiter, welche früher 12 Stunden den Tag arbeiteten, ihre Arbeitszeit um ein Drittel reduzirt, den Achtstundentag eingeführt, und anstatt daß dieselben weniger Lohn erhalten, als früher, erhalten sie jetzt 1 M. pro Tag mehr für die 8 Stunden Arbeit, als sie früher für 12 Stunden erhielten. Thatsache ist, daß Leute, welche einen gelernten Beruf ausüben, sich aber nicht organisiren, beträchtlich weniger Lohn erhalten, als Andere, welche als einfache Arbeiter in demselben Distrikte beschäftigt, aber gut organisirt sind.

Unsere ganze industrielle Erfahrung beweist ganz klar, daß seitens der Arbeiter von den Kapitalisten nicht mehr als der denkbar niedrigste Lohn erwartet werden kann und daß auch von der Gesetzgebung zu Gunsten der Arbeiter nicht mehr gethan wird, als das, was die Arbeiter selbst durch die Macht ihrer Organisation die Gesetzgeber zwingen, ihnen einzuräumen.

Ueberdies versuchen die Arbeitgeber jedes Landes, die Arbeiter gewohnheitsmäßig zu schrecken durch den Ruf: „Ausländische Conkurrenz." In England schreit man den Arbeitern stets und ständig in die Ohren, welch' nachhaltige Wirkungen die deutsche Conkurrenz hat, und zweifellos werden Eure Kapitalisten das Argument englischer Conkurrenz benutzen. Täglich sehen wir den industriellen Kampf zwischen allen Völkern sich mehr entwickeln, wenn wir diesen Schwierigkeiten nicht durch eine internationale Verbindung begegnen, müssen die Zustände anstatt besser, stets schlechter und schlechter werden.

Was versteht man unter „Gewerkschafts-Idee"?

„Was ist die Gewerkschafts-Idee? Welch ausschließlichen, bestimmten Theil im Arbeiter-Kampfe für Reform kann sie beanspruchen?"

Die Arbeiter-Bewegung basirt auf dem Glauben, daß gewisse Dinge in der industriellen Welt außer Ordnung gerathen sind; daß Diejenigen, welche arbeiten um zu leben, oft verhindert sind, die Früchte ihrer Arbeit welche ihnen rechtmäßig zukommen, einzuheimsen; daß gewisse, den Arbeitern schädliche Zustände nicht auf den einzelnen Arbeiter, sondern auf Geiz und Unmenschlichkeit zurückzuführen sind, gegen welche vereinte Anstrengungen angewandt werden müssen.

Eine Gewerkschaft, in der einfachsten Bedeutung des Wortes, mag als eine Organisation von Lohnarbeitern angesehen werden, beruhend auf den natürlichen Interessen des Gewerks, um vermehrte Löhne und bessere Arbeitsverhältnisse zu erreichen.

Wir sagen „natürliche Interessen des Gewerks," denn Männer desselben Berufs haben mehr gemeinsames Interesse, als Männer anderer Berufsarten. Selbstverständlich ist damit nicht gemeint, daß der Cigarrenmacher und der Schriftsetzer nicht viele gemeinsame Interessen haben, welche sie in dem Bunde einer Federation vertreten sollten; es ist aber sicher, daß der Theil des Lebens, welchen sie zur Erwerbung ihres Lebensunterhalts widmen, sie mehr eng mit ihren Gewerks-Collegen verbindet.

Durch die Gewerkschaft wird diese Thatsache anerkannt, deßhalb ist ihre Haupt-Anstrengung auf Hebung des Gewerkes gerichtet.

Sprüchwörter lassen sich verschiedenartig anwenden. Es ist wahr, daß „Die Schädigung eines Einzelnen ist eine Schädigung Aller." Es ist ebenso wahr, daß „Hülfe für den Einzelnen ist Hülfe für Alle," wenn die Phrase in demselben Sinne gebraucht wird.

Eine weitere Illustration: Die Arbeiter-Bewegung hat bestimmte Aufgaben, eine derselben ist, dem Lohnarbeiter einen größeren Theil des Gewinnes zu sichern, der gegenwärtig durch den Kapitalisten eingestrichen wird. Die „kennzeichnenden, bestimmten Theile" der Gewerkschaft sind die Forderungen für höhere Löhne, kürzere Arbeitszeit, anständige Behandlung der Arbeiter. Diese Ziele sind durch Gewerkschaften jahrelang angestrebt worden, und die Geschichte der Arbeiter-Bewegung bezeugt, daß in dieser Richtung große Erfolge errungen worden sind, obwohl stets neue Hindernisse den Weg versperren und zu stets erneuerten Anstrengungen zwangen.

Die Gewerkschaft ist geeignet, den brüderlichen Geist, die gegenseitige Hülfsbereitschaft unter den Arbeitern zu entfalten, und das Gefühl zu nähren, daß es ein Verbrechen ist, einen Mitarbeiter zu schädigen. Dies sind kennzeichnende Züge der durch Gewerkschaften verrichteten Aufgaben, und eng verbunden damit ist das zum Schutze und zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder eingerichtete Unterstützungswesen, welches gewöhnlich weitere Ausdehnung findet, wenn die Organisation an Wachsthum, Erfahrung und Stärke gewinnt.

Wie kommt es, daß manche Mitglieder von Arbeiterorganisationen im Streit mit ihren Unions-Brüdern mehr Energie und Zeit aufwenden, als sie im Kampfe für die Union opfern. Wäre es nicht viel besser, wenn alle Unionen und ein jedes Mitglied mehr auf die Verbesserung ihrer Union und ihres eigenen Standes aus wären, als daß sie sich mit anderen Unionen oder ihren gleichgesinnten Lohnsklaven herumschlagen. Unterlaßt die inneren Zwistigkeiten und kämpft gegen die Ungerechtigkeit, die euch angethan wird. Laßt jedes Mitglied seinen eigenen Ideen über soziale und ökonomische Fragen huldigen; laßt uns aber alle zusammen nach kürzerer Arbeitszeit, besseren Zuständen und Löhnen streben.

Mache die Union zu deinem vornehmsten Studium; deine Familie ist dir werth—ebenso deine Union. Der beste Familienvater ist der beste Unionsmann; der ärmlichste Familienvater ist der, welcher seinen Geliebten kein besseres Leben und nicht mehr Kenntniß zu geben versucht. Wie kann ein Mann bessere Zeiten für sich und seine Familie erwarten, wenn er sich nicht mit andern vereinigt?

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Moreland, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Marion, Ind.
Austin, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer, Col.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill
Cripple Creek, Col.	St. Louis, Mo.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal,	Venice, Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Victor, Colo.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Hitchcock, Tex.
Cleveland, O.	Marblehead Mass.
Gilette, Colo.	Tremont, N. Y.

Total, 70 cities.

CRACKER MAKERS' LABEL.



LOCAL STAMP.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

(Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—A. Grant, Box 58.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
245. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—J. M. Hooper, 1011 Q st.
153. SAN DIEGO—C. S. Noble, 539 Tenth st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. F. Bailey, 1625 Howard st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) A. Volswinkler, 1328 Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—A. W. Pullen, Box 325.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Riley, 229 King st.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reed, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—M. J. Powell, Box 194.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. M. Griffin, 516 Iranistan av.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.
700. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N.W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.
74. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
686. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—Oscar Green.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poulsot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—W. E. Merritt, 311 W. White st
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
13. Joseph Deppen, 383 W. 13th Place.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
300. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson av.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave, Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth av.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 907 Green st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 Colfax av.
48. TERRE HAUTE—T. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 209 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—W. F. Jones, S. S. Station.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 720 Craig st.
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Ghomley, 48 Aloasia st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
405. LUDLOW—Wm. Landon.
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.

LOUISANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.

MAINE.

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 50 Stanford st., S. Portland.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
14. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State District Council—Secretary, C. L. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain
56. " (Jewish.) I. Arlook, 14 Margaret st.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 180 Park st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray, Hotel Malden.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD, C. G. Francis, 740 Kempton st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cady st.
144. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
354. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 914½ Olive st.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 608 Barton st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5341 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. Chas. Marlatt, 5657 Cote Brilliante ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsch, 4211 Linton ave.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
699. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.
28. MISSOULA—F. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yomans, 37 Willow st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.
282. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagle st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
173. PATERSON—C. Van Nort, 33 Bella ave.
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 58 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt, N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Lineburg, 890 Gates ave.
12. J. J. Clark, 175 Pacific st.
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.
109. H. L. Lath, 100 St. Mark's Place.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 431 Hamburg ave.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. C. E. Brown, 1030 Herkimer st.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.
639. Chas. Suthergreen, 207 Forty-fourth st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heineman, 806 S. Division st.
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 276 East st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ALMIRA—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Fred. Rhodes.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelley.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Hugenot st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 33d st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 239 E. 126th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. F. Dougherty, 1830 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st ave.
500. J. McGrail, 658 E. 141st st.
513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.
715. Owen Cahill, 2264 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wood, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
77. PORTCHESTER—Albert Coe.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, William Curry, Carey ave., West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 258 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onendago st.
26. " William McDermott, 211 Wall st.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 336.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.
545. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 1318 Willet st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—George Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. C.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1924 Western ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 736 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.
681. William Reinke, 1650 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klachn, 160 Merchant ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 123 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 151 Pleasant st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 Fourth st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12th st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 Eleventh st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, cor. Tenth st. and Harrison ave.
50. PORTLAND—R. Visser, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
551. BANGOR—Warren Reagle.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—E. Hollinger, 2128 6½ st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—John Kirschner.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
503. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
208. SHERON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
557. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—I. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—H. A. Gaboriault, 103 Washington st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—C. E. Hirtle, 12 Star st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Stage, 72 Trask St.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 63 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.)
394. " Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 209.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305
277. FT. WORTH, A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, S. J. Ory, 1514 N½ st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 Ave. O.
114. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 912 Travis st.
53. ORANGE—W. T. Smith
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

VIRGINIA.

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WASHINGTON.

98. SPOKANE—Chas. Wood, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council, Wheeling, etc.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O. J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 430 9th st.
228. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

Song of the Sainted.

Little fact'ry child is dead,
Jam him in his coffin ;
Don't let this fill you with dread,
These things happen often.
God is always good and kind,
Grief and sorrow filled him ;
Had the boy been left behind
Slavery would have killed him.

Take him to the potter's field,
In his shabby coffin,
Jesus Christ will be his shield—
These things happen often.
The Almighty's will be done,
We must all bow to it ;
Willie's little race is run,
God knows how to do it.

He was born a little slave,
Parents had no money ;
He is better in his grave—
God does some things funny.
Man who owns the factory
Sends his boy to college ;
That is just as it should be—
God loves boys with knowledge.

God lives on His golden throne,
Not in poor man's hovel ;
He will smile upon the drone—
They're the angels' level.
Still, somehow, he loves the poor
Just enough to watch 'em ;
When we drive them to death's door
God is there to snatch them.

—A Man Without a Soul.

MECHANICAL

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THIS is the time of year, when work is slack and the days are short, when all carpenters who have leisure should go to a good library in the city or town in which they reside, and do some reading or study. Almost all towns nowaday have free libraries, equipped with the best books published on carpentry and timber construction in its different details, so that a man who frequents a library will learn some thing which will be useful to him when the working season reopens. It is a pity that the stringency of these days preclude any continuous study or expenditure of money or time on higher education; still if there be only two or three hours spent in a libary every week, it will be found to give the student a great help in after life.

Another important means of self-advancement is the night school. These, I find, are now established everywhere and are equipped with skilled teachers and all appliances, especially for those two essential aids to a carpenter's success, namely, drawing and arithmetic. No carpenter who can obtain personal instruction in these should neglect the opportunity to do so, as their possession gives a power and knowledge which will mean money to their possessors. I state this deliberately, for the reason that the experience of twenty years has shown me that a skilled mechanic with a full knowledge of drawing and arithmetic is better equipped and more valuable to society than one with a collegiate education.

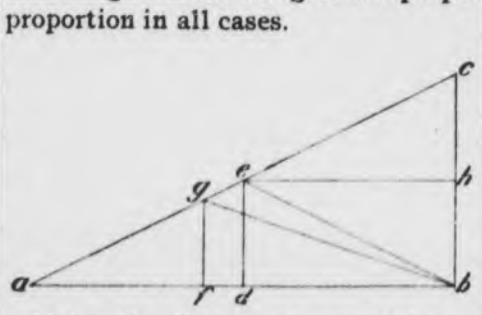
I would never recommend on ho is to fight the battle of life, armed with a trade, to study Latin, Greek, French or any dead language early in life. We live in too live an age to devote time to dead languages. Similarly with the higher mathematics, they, too, should be left severely alone, for the reason that the simpler mathematics and arithmetic practically applied, and thoroughly mastered so as to be so applied, are sufficient for mechanical procedure. Let reasoning and theory be left to thinkers and students. I would not, of course, deprecate the study of these essentials to higher education, provided the elementary and necessary principles are first acquired, but I am opposed to any mechanic overloading his intelligence with anything which he cannot make profitable.

The next thing I would urge mechanics to do in the winter months is to try and set up a bench somewhere and cultivate a taste for furniture-making or tool making, so as to ornament his home or add to his stock of tools. Among a few things he can make I would mention picture frames, tables, bookcases, boxes for the kitchen, a tool chest, mitre box, mallet, mitre templet, etc., etc., thus keeping his hand in and adding to his stock besides. If he is so fortunate to own or be purchasing his home he can spend many wet and otherwise idle days in a profitable and pleasurable manner.

To Proportion the Rise and Tread of a Flight of Stairs or Steps, to One Another.

It would seem that the distance from the top of one riser to the top of the next should be about the same in all cases, independent of the width of tread, in order to have the ascent easy, as the accommodation of persons of the same stature is to be consulted in every instance; but, it is evident that, with the same effort, a longer step can be taken on level than on rising ground ; that is to say, one will naturally step farther forward with a six-inch rise than with an eight or nine inch rise ; and on the reverse, a broad tread will require a narrower riser than a narrow tread will.

In all inside stairs the whole height or rise is fixed, and in all outside stairs or steps nearly. Sometimes the run is arbitrary, but not always. The following formula will give the proper proportion in all cases.



Make the line *a*, *b*, equal to 24 inches (either full or drawn, to a scale). From *b*, erect *b*, *c*, at right angles to *a*, *b*, and equal to 12 inches. Join *a*, and *c*, and the triangle *a*, *b*, *c*, will form a triangle upon which to graduate the sides of the pitch board.

Now, suppose the tread is fixed at 12 inches, and the rise is not exactly limited. Set off 12 inches from *b*, to *d*, and square up to meet the line *a*, *c*, at *e*. Then the length of the line *d*, *e*, will be the proper rise. For any other width the same rule will apply.

Suppose the total height or rise is fixed, to find the width of tread proportionate, the run not being exactly fixed.

Suppose you determine that the risers shall be about 7 inches, and the whole height is 10 feet. 10 feet is 120 inches, which, divided by 7, gives $17\frac{1}{7}$ We see that the number of risers must be 17. Now, dividing 120, by 17, gives $7\frac{1}{7}$, as the exact rise. Set up $7\frac{1}{7}$ inches on the line *b*, *c*, and *h*, *e*, drawn parallel to *a*, *b*, will be the proper width of tread.

R. WHITE.

Practical Geometry.

TO DESCRIBE SEGMENT OF CIRCLE BY INTERSECTION OF LINES.

This rule will be found invaluable when the space does not allow of striking the desired segment with a sweep or rod, as in laying out beams for church or other ceilings, where the arch is very flat.



Let *a*, *b*, be the given chord, and *c*, *d*, the rise, of the segment. Through *d*, draw *e*, *f*, parallel to *a*, *b*. Connect *a*, *d*, and *d*, *b*, and from these lines square up to *g*, and *h*, and from the line *a*, *b*, square up to *i*, and *j*. Divide the lines *a*, *b*, *g*, *h*, *a*, *i*, and *b*, *j*, into equal parts, as 8, 10, or 12. Draw 1 1, 2 2, etc., and from the points *o*, *o*, *o*, etc., draw lines to *d*. At the intersections, drive wire nails, and bend a narrow, thin strip of board around them, and draw curve by the board.

R. WHITE.

The Devil's Pet Word.

Quixotism, or Utopianism—that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us ready to make, that because things have all been wrong it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime from which this world suffers. Whenever you hear a man dissuading you from attempting to do well on the ground that perfection is "Utopian," beware of that man. Cast the word out of your dictionary altogether ; there is no need for it. Things are either possible or impossible—you can easily determine which—in any given state of human science. If the thing is impossible, you need not trouble yourselves about it; if possible, try for it.—*John Ruskin.*

The Morning Star.

The laborer has wrongs to right, has obstacles to remove. He has not only a right but a duty to seek to correct these wrongs and to remove these obstacles, and he has a right—nay, a duty—to combine with his fellows in this work. I look upon the organization of laborers as the morning star of the new day, the latest and finest product of social evolution. Let them find each other out, discuss their common interests, discover their mutual obligations, study together the perplexing riddle of life. Let them combine. Help them combine. Let those who, perhaps through no superior merit of their own, have some vantage ground guide them in their combinations.—*Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.*

Labor Pays the Tax.

THE LABORER HAS TO BEAR ALL THE BURDEN AFTER ALL.

HOW often we hear about laboring men congratulating themselves that they pay no taxes. And yet they don't know enough to comprehend the fact that labor pays all taxes.

The house owner may pay a tax on the house which he rents to the laborer, but he always includes the tax in the price of rent.

The storekeeper may pay a tax to the State, but he charges it up in the price of the goods which he sells to the laborer.

The banker may pay a tax to the Government, but he covers it in the rate of interest. This rate of interest he may not get direct from the laborer, for the laborer seldom borrows money of the banker. Perhaps the banker loans it to the groceryman, who, in turn, charges it up in the price of the goods, which he sells to the laborer.

The idea was one well illustrated in a sign which hung over a London inn. It represented four men standing upon each other's shoulders. At the top stood the king, and on his breast was the legend, "I govern all."

Under him was the soldier, and on his breast was the motto, "I fight for all."

Next to him was the clergyman, upon whose breast was the motto, "I pray for all."

At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast written, "I pay for all."

And so it is, always has been and ever will be.

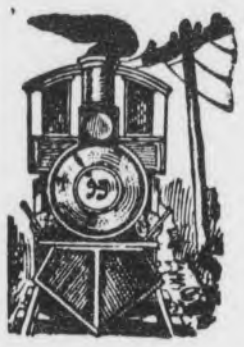
Don't fool yourselves, oh, delvers in the soil, workshop and the mines, that you pay no taxes simply because the tax-gatherer does not come around to you in person and demand taxes. In some way the Government gets its hand into the laborer's pocket, and from thence takes all the taxes that are collected.

Can't You Get it Through Your Head?

Try and think up when and where and how you became possessed of the idea that money has or should have an intrinsic value. Then stop and think over it. Out of your inner thoughts you will discover the error. If I gave you an order on a grocer who owed me a dollar's worth of sugar, it would not be necessary to write it on gold or silver, would it? Any slip of cheap paper would do, would it not? It is not the gold and silver you want, but what it buys. Money is simply a Government order which all the people agree to accept for what they have to sell. Can't you get that through your head? The monopolists are doing their best to prevent you from understanding it.—*Coming Nation.*

Capital and Labor.

WENDELL PHILLIPS POINTS OUT THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL THIEVES.



HE man who, with both hands, digs clams out of the seashore or, climbing a tree, gathers apples, or one who fashions a hoe out of hard wood, is a pure, simple laborer, and is entitled to what he gets or makes. The man who makes such a hoe one day, and working with it the next day, digs twice as many clams as when he used his hands alone, is capitalist and laborer united. He works a tool which is capital, the result of past labor. He, too, is an honest laborer, and entitled to all he gets.

The man who works a week and makes ten such hoes, then joins nine less skillful men with himself, and they, the ten, share fairly the product of his hoes and their toil, introduces co operation and a just civilization; a system which seems to hold within itself every possible safeguard against misuse, and to be full of the seeds of all good results. The man who, having made such a hoe, lets it to another man to dig clams, receiving an equivalent for its use, is a capitalist. Such a system has no inherent, essential injustice in it, and, if it can be properly arranged and guarded, serves civilization. The difficulty is to guard it from degenerating into despotism and fraud. The man who, getting possession of a thousand such hoes, sits with idle hands, and no mental effort but selfish cunning, and arranges a cunning network of laws and corporations, banks and currency, interest and "corners," to get seven out of every ten clams that are dug, is a drone. We mean by an honest system to starve him out and compel him to work.

The man who sits in Wall street, and by means of bank credit, buys up all last year's clams to raise the price—who, taking fifty thousand honestly earned dollars, makes a "Clam Digging Company"—bribes newspapers to lie about it—creates ten banks and locks up gold or arranges a corner to depress its stock—then buys up every share—makes ten more banks and floods the land with paper and sells out; retiring after a week of *such labor* with a fortune, is a *thief*. Such thieves of the past we propose to leave undisturbed. Our plan is to make such thieves impossible in the future.—*Wendell Phillips.*

Dissensions and Quarrels.

Beware of dissensions and quarrels within your Unions. They are despicable affairs if allowed to remain unheeded. They can be likened to the horrid bark-lice, which fasten themselves secretly to the beautiful green-house ferns and cut silently and greedily the whole time, until the fresh leaves grow yellow and sere, then drop their withered heads to the ground, leaving only the ugly, angular stem.—*New Era.*

Further Restriction Necessary.

It is rather apparent that the immigration laws of this country will soon be made very much more stringent than they are at present, one of the requirements quite probably being that immigrants shall be able to read and write in the language of the country from which they come. The change likely to be made is the result of the unloading here from European countries of a class of emigrants in every way undesirable, and the efforts of many manufacturers to fill their works with "cheap labor."—*American Machinist.*

When Strikes Are Justifiable.

The relations of the wage workers to the manufacturers are not in the nature of a partnership with mutual interests, profits and loses. They are in a certain degree similar to the position of the buyer and seller of any article of merchandise. When organized, each will endeavor to secure the most favorable terms before making a contract. When both sides fail to reach an understanding, the manufacturer closes his factory and the workmen cease to labor. This has been termed a lockout or strike. In reality it means an effort to maintain a fixed price or value for skill and brains, which should secure to its owner a fair equivalent for labor performed. When both interests cannot be adjusted by argument or conference, the positions change into two hostile camps, ready to destroy each other. The strongest side stipulates the terms of peace under which industry shall proceed.

Your organization does not only seek to get for you a larger share of the products of your labor, but it strives to establish a better system here upon earth—a system which will guarantee to your children and those who are to follow them a right to labor and the full enjoyment of what they produce by their labor.

Again, let us repeat, the payment of dues alone does not constitute true unionism; to be a member in good standing you must attend the meetings of your union.—*The Western World.*

More Statesmen, Less Jingo.

What this country needs more than it does a navy is a race of statesmen who, without degenerating into jingoism or know-nothingism, would be big enough to adopt and stand by a policy of America for the Americans, which should include American money that would not subject American industries to European control. It is not necessary that we should hate the people of other countries or stupidly and conceitedly refuse to see wherein they excel us, but we do need statesmen who, recognizing and being willing to adopt all that is good in the policies and politics of other lands, yet thank their God, if they have one, that He, 'twixt the old land and this, placed the bounds of the sea.—*Exchange.*

Cut Wages of Course.

WHEN CORPORATIONS GET IN TROUBLE THERE IS AN EASY WAY OUT.



"GENTLEMEN," remarked the president of the board of directors, "something must be done at once. Prices are very low and the strictest economy is needed. Expenses must be cut down."

"Suppose," said Mr. Blunder, "that we make a general reduction in salaries, commencing with ourselves?"

"Well, that may do in a general way," said the president, a little stiffiy; "but as for me I cannot consent to any reduction. You know I only get $10,000 from this corporation, and it requires nearly half my time. Of course, if you desire my resignation, it is at your service."

"Oh, I beg pardon; I'm sure we didn't think of such a thing," said Mr. Blunder, "but perhaps the rest—"

"Stuff and nonsense, Blunder," spoke up Mr. Blunt, "you know we only get $5,000 apiece, besides our dividends, and how are we going to get along on any less?"

"Mr. Secretary, how many men are on the pay roll?"

"Fifteen hundred, sir."

"What do they average a day?"

"About $2 a day.

"How much will be short of a dividend next June, if we go on at the present rate and prices don't advance?"

"About $10,000, sir."

"Humph; 1,500 men at $2 a day; $3,000, or $18,000 per week; ten per cent off is $1,800 in round numbers—about $72,000 a month. I move, Mr. President, that we order a general reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of the men."

"I second the motion," said Mr. Snap. "Trade is dull, but there is a prospect of a business revival, and I guess with proper economy we can pull through."

"But suppose the men strike?" suggested Mr. Blunder.

"Ah, well!" said the president, "if the men are unreasonable and strike, we will be compelled to get along until business revives. We have enough stock on hand to meet the demand for several months, and if the men won't work they won't have to be paid. Of course, if the prices go up we can compromise on five per cent. Gentlemen, if there is no further objection to this we will consider the motion carried. Mr. Blunt, let me congratulate you on being a financier. Mr. Secretary, order a general reduction of ten per cent. in wages. By saving the $1,800 a week we can probably realize a handsome dividend."—*Dawn.*

Pious Frauds.

In Brockton, Mass., there is a large shirt factory owned and managed by pious frauds, who begin and end the day's toil with prayer. The wages paid women are about 36 cents a dozen, or about three cents apiece, and prayers thrown in. Hell resounds with echoing glee at the prospects of roasting those infernal old hypocrites running that factory.—*Arbor State, Nebraska.*

Labor Pays It.

Five hundred million bushels of wheat were raised by farmers of this nation last year. At 50 cents per bushel it means $250,000,000, or just about $20,000,000 more than is necessary to pay the gold interest on $5,000,000,000 worth of gold railroad bonds held in England on our railroads. On top of this is piled $4,700,000,000 watered stock that is trying to squeeze another 500,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the farmers to pay dividends on, but it don't seem to work. Can't squeeze blood out of a stone, you know.—*Denver Road.*

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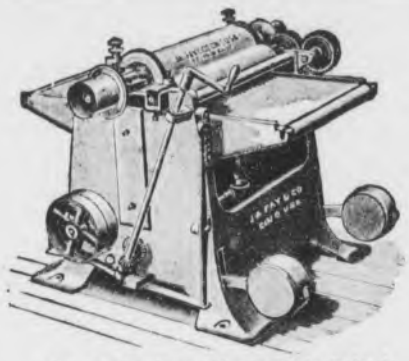
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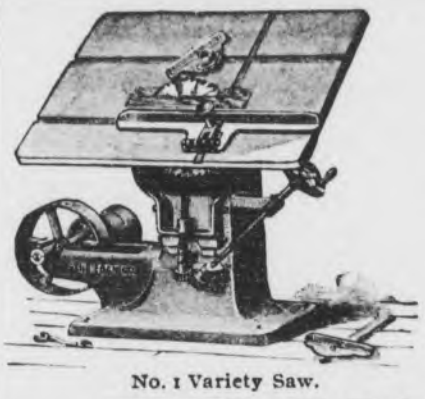
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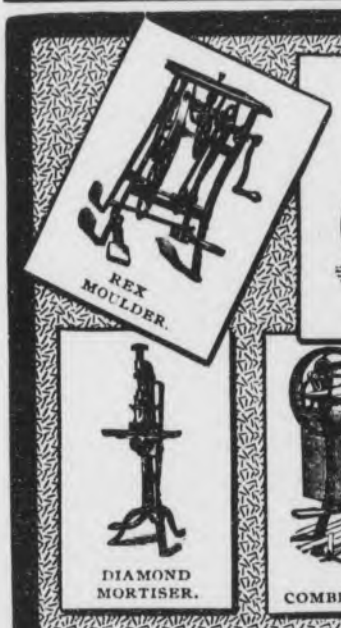


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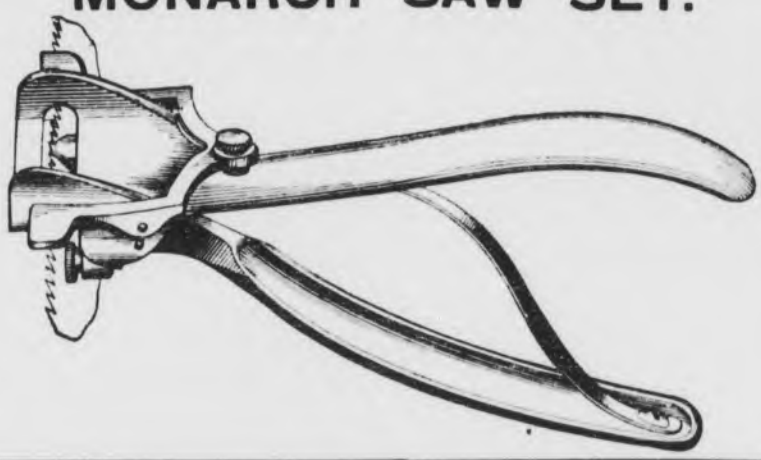


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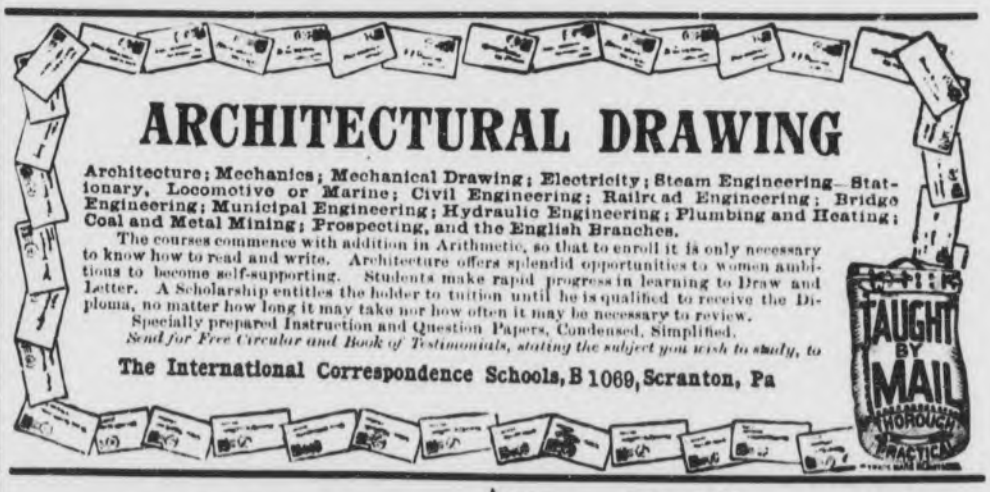
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VOL. XVII.—No. 2. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Trouble in Galveston, Tex.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 28, 1897.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified that there is at present under construction in our city a new elevator for the Galveston Wharf Company, with J. C. Stewart & Bro, as contractors, who are using employment agencies and other means to flood the city with men for the purpose of breaking down our trade rules and reducing our wages. A committee from the Building Trades Assembly waited upon them with the view of getting them to abide by the aforesaid rules, the same as our home employers are doing and have done for the past six years, but they emphatically refused to accede to the committee's request, saying they intended to work ten hours per day and fix the minimum rate of wages at 15 cents per hour. This policy can only be construed as a war upon organized labor, and to meet the issue fully and openly, we hereby declare both the contractors and work unfair, and appeal to all Labor Unions here and elsewhere to give us at least their moral support in our efforts to maintain the principles of our organization and to earn a livelihood within a reasonable time at living wages. We appeal to you as brothers to read this circular at your meetings and before your central bodies, and resolve to use your influence in stopping the influx of men to this city, where hundreds are out of employment, and many more to share the same fate as soon as the cotton season closes down. We only ask fair treatment, but this the above firm does not seem disposed to accord us, as they have refused to observe our eight-hour day or accept any of the propositions submitted to them by the committee.

By order of the Building Trades Assembly, Carpenters and Joiners Union of America, and the B. & M. I. U.

THE BERGNER & ENGEL Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.: this month reached an amicable settlement with the National Union of Brewery Workmen after several years contest. The boycott is now off.

From Down East.

LYNN, MASS.—Carpenter work dreadfully stagnant, but hope soon to show an increase in membership in Union 108. We are jointly working with the Marblehead Carpenters' Union to build up the Salem Union so it will get the eight-hour day May 1st, next. We attended a few good mass meetings in Salem recently and they increased their membership.

Carpenters Should Keep Away From Galveston, Tex.

The statement in next column shows some of the contemptible methods used by J. C. Stewart, on that new elevator job in Galveston, Tex., to down Union labor. He hails from St. Louis, Mo., where he was contracting.

Two years ago, he tried the same game on a similar job in Galveston, but the fight then cost him a heavy sum of money. This time he has built a high board fence around the job, and proposes to make a stiff fight to hire non-Union men and work ten hours a day. He has advertised in New Orleans for carpenters, but our Unions in that city headed him off effectually. The Mayor and Chief of Police in Galveston, are giving him good help and thereby showing their hostility to our cause. Any stranger or scab desiring work on the job is given a letter by the Mayor or the Chief, and Stewart at once puts them to work. Carpenters ought not to go to Galveston, Tex., for work while this strike is on. Our men are bound to win, if outsiders only stay away.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Union 52 holds a smoker on the 22d inst.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Very dull; more unemployed now than at beginning of panic in 1893.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The boycott of the Simmons Hardware Company, of this city, has been removed. Hereafter the firm will recognize organized labor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Lots of idle carpenters; wages down to hard pan. Contractors trying to bring us back to the ten-hour day. We have reorganized the Trades Council, and are working to have all city work done by the day, and wipe out the contract system.

NEW YORK.—The Locals of the U. B. in this city recently returned their representatives to the board of walking delegates of the building trades, from which we withdrew a few years ago. We propose to make an energetic crusade at an early date against piecework and "lumping" in the carpenter trade, and against the cheap non-Union trim, moldings and mill work coming from outside towns. A new central body of carpenters has been formed, embracing all carpenters Unions, stair-builders and framers.



C. W. Gibson.

Here we truly have a veteran in the labor movement. Thirty years ago he was the Secretary of the National Labor Union, the forerunner of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. To day he is an active member of Carpenters' Union 274, Albany, N. Y., and 66 years of age, with his faith in the movement still undimmed.

C W. Gibson was born in New York State in 1831, of American parents, reared a farmer's boy, and apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in 1849 Shortly after that, he did yeoman service in the Ten-Hour League. In 1856, he was foreman for C. W. Lesse, a specialty church builder in New York city. From 1860 to 1866 he was in business for himself in Norwich, Conn. In 1866 he was secretary of the Eight-Hour League in Norwich, 800 strong, and from that league went as a delegate to the first National Convention of the National Labor Union, which met in Baltimore, August 20, 1866. There he was elected national secretary of that body, which did so much in uniting the previously scattered elements of the labor movement. In the discharge of his duties as secretary he was highly commended for his zeal and sterling ability.

C. W. Gibson wrote ably for the old-time Trade Union papers in the latter part of the sixties, for such papers as the Chicago *Workingman's Advocate*, the St. Louis *Industrial Advocate*, the *Coach Makers' Journal* of Philadelphia, the *National Workman* of New York, and the *Daily Voice* of Boston. He was far in advance of the labor sentiment of those days, and is fully abreast with it now. He then advocated a unity of all labor interests, an eight-hour workday, independent political action, opposition to monometalism, paper currency and many measures which since then have become the laws of our land.

OFFICIAL

Important to All Local Unions and Members.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1897.

The undersigned has recently consulted the G. E. B. by mail, and that body, by unanimous vote, has decided to grant a general dispensation and temporarily suspend the enforcement of the provisions of Section 90 of the new Constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1897.

This is done at the request of a large number of District Councils and Local Unions under our jurisdiction. To enforce the present new law in Section 90 would work a hardship in these dull times, and would lose us a great many good members now in arrears, through want of employment.

The extension of this dispensation will give the Financial Secretary of each Local, ample opportunity to notify all members of the provisions of Section 90 of the new Constitution, and said Secretaries are hereby notified to do so.

This dispensation holds good until May 1, 1897. The old law, as to Section 90, will remain in effect in the meantime, and this will give members out of work and in arrears a chance to square up by May 1st next. After that date all the provisions of the new law of Section 90 must be rigidly enforced.

Per Orders of G. E. B.,

P. J. McGuire

General Secretary-Treasurer

These Are Extremely Dull Places for Carpenters.

Newark, N. J.; Marinette, Wis.; Scranton, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Cincinnati, O.; Newport, Ky.; Springfield, Mass; Spokane, Wash.; New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, the entire Pacific Coast, Colorado, and the Southern States. Stay away from these places. In fact, trade has grown worse in every section of the country during the past three months. Indications are favorable for a fair season this coming spring.

"I'll Do What I Can."

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Who takes for his motto, "I'll do what I can,"
  Shall better the world as he goes down life's hill;
The willing young heart makes the capable man,
  And who does what he can oft can do what h will.
There's strength in the impulse to help things along,
  And forces undreamed of will come to the aid
Of one who, though weak, yet believes he is strong,
And offers himself to the task, unafraid.

"I'll do what I can" is a challenge to fate,
  And fate must succumb when it's put to the test;
A heart that is willing to labor and wait
  In its tussle with life ever comes out the best.
It puts the blue imps of depression to rout,
  And makes many difficult problems seem plain;
It mounts over obstacles, dissipates doubt,
  And unravels kinks in life's curious chain.

"I'll do what I can" keeps the progress machine
  In good working order as the centuries roll,
And civilization would perish, I ween,
  Were not those words written on many a soul.
They fell the great forests, they furrow the soil,
  They seek new inventions to benefit man,
They fear no exertion, make pastime of toil—
  O, great is earth's debt to "I'll do what I can."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in The Independent.

The Walking Delegate

HE IS MALICIOUSLY ATTACKED, BUT HE KEEPS ON WALKING

THE newspapers that have more malice than honesty and brains still keep up the war on the walking delegate, but the walking delegate still walks; and, what is more to the point, probably will continue to walk. Of course, we know well enough that walking delegates have too frequently been over-officious and done acts not warranted by the powers granted them or by good sense. But that is no reason why the walking delegate *per se* should be reviled, maligned and lied about. Do not the representatives of corporations, firms and associations, besides the trades unions, do things occasionally that are not in harmony with good sense and the rights of others? Why do not these same papers use the same language against them as they do against the trade union representatives? Is it because they mean to be unfair or is it that they are not intelligent enough to see that the cases are alike. If any body of business men hire a lawyer to look after their business and see that their rights are not infringed, what is he but a walking delegate? The manager or superintendent of any concern, how does he differ from the ridiculed and abused walking delegate? What is the president of the United States but the "walking delegate" of the United States government? and what are the heads of the different departments? Every person who is acting for other persons stands in the same relation to those other persons as does the walking delegate to the trade union.

And the walking delegate is a very useful personage when he performs his legitimate duties. All the men of the union cannot go to all of the stockholders of a street railway company, for illustration, and do the business they have with each other with anything like the satisfaction that their walking delegate can do with the company's walking delegate, *i, e.*, the manager. It would be a waste of time and energy to transact business by the whole number of persons interested on both sides. It would be in violation of the laws of progress, which insist upon individualizing the acts to be performed as well as the agencies through which they will be performed. The walking delegate is an evidence of progress in the trades unions; it shows that they have learned the value of the division of labor. The walking delegate is not only an advantage to the trades unions, but as to the employers as well. Many employers may be slow in perceiving this, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Let us hear no more silly or malicious abuse of the walking delegate.—*Street Railway Employes' Gazette.*

The Strategy of Battle.

To not only organize unions, but to contribute fairly high dues into the funds of the unions, is the manifestation of the highest conception of the means by which the workers can secure higher wages, less hours, better conditions of labor and make steadier and more rapid progress toward the establishment of ultimate justice among men. There are thousands and thousands who will more readily vote to strike for better conditions or against unjust exactions, and suffer and lose in the venture, than are educated up to the standard that the payment of twenty-five cents a week as dues into the union of their trade will thus make innumerable strikes and lockouts unnecessary, while, at the same time, obtaining more advantageous conditions of labor. One is the result of anger, passion and resentment, an outburst of indignation, while the other is a calm, calculating process, the strategy of battle which leads to victory.

Population and Wealth.

In 1890 the idle capitalist class comprised 9 per cent. of the population and 71 per cent. of the wealth; the middle class comprised 39 per cent. of the population and owned 24 per cent. of the wealth, while the working class was 52 per cent. of the population, and owned only 5 per cent. of the wealth.

The Eight-Hour Law in New York State.

Last November, Attorney-General T. E. Hancock, of the State of New York, gave an opinion favorable to the strict enforcement of the State law on all public works, whether done by contract or not. That law stipulates such work shall be done at the prevailing standard, or standard union rate, and eight hours a day shall be the recognized day's work. He further gave opinion that contractors can lose their contracts, and public officials their positions, if they do not respect and enforce this law. It is the duty of our members in New York State and of all workingmen to now see to the strict enforcement of this law.

What Currency Contraction Has Done.

IT has reduced the price of wheat from $2 to 50 cents per bushel.

It has reduced the price of cotton from 25 cents to 6 cents per pound.

It has reduced wages to one-half of what they were.

It has reduced the price of property to one half its former value.

It has doubled the value of all railroad stocks.

It has doubled the value of all bonds and other evidences of debt.

It has doubled the value of all salaries, so that a congressman on a salary of $5,000 a year is receiving practically twice as much as he did twenty-five years ago.

It has increased the burdens of the producing classes and doubled the fortunes of the bondholding and moneyed classes.

It has made 7,000 millionaires and 1,000,000 tramps.

It has robbed the aged of the employments of life and the young of the advantages of education.

It has thrown 3,000,000 out of employment.

It has put 1,500,000 children under 14 years of age to work in the factories.

It has placed 9,000,000 mortgages on the homes of the people.

It has made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It has robbed the people of liberty at the ballot box and denied them justice in the courts.

It has created more suffering than war, pestilence and famine put together.

It has ignored the sufferings of the people and mocked the laws of God.

It has trampled upon human rights, violated constitutions and murdered justice.

It has sent poverty and distress to the homes of millions.

It has stood in high places and, under the plea of an "honest dollar," boldly robbed the producers of millions of their sweat-earned products.—*National Watchman.*

Wherefore?

You were first slaves, then serfs. Now you are hirelings. You have emancipated yourself from slavery and from serfdom. Why should you not emancipate yourselves from the yoke of hire, and become free producers and masters of the totality of production which you create? Wherefore should you not accomplish, through your own peaceful endeavors and the assistance of a society having sacred duties toward each of its members, the most beautiful revolution that can be conceived—a revolution which, accepting labor as the basis of human intercourse, and the fruits of labor as the basis of property, should gradually abolish the class distinctions and tyrannical dominion of one element of labor over another, and by proclaiming one sole law of just equilibrium between production and consumption, harmonize and unite all the children of the earth, the common mother.—*Joseph Mazini.*

An Appeal from the Bakers' Union.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1896.

To the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

BROTHERS:—The organized bakers of this country have endeavored for a number of years to induce the powerful baking concerns, such as the United States Baking Company, the American and the New York Biscuit Companies, and other corporations, to run Union shops, to pay their employes a fair wage, and to accord them more humane conditions. All to no avail. The syndicates organized under what is known as the Cracker and Biscuit Trust, and a number of so-called "independent" firms whose attitude toward labor is also either antagonistic or lukewarm, refuse to recognize the Union and persist in paying wages so low that to-day the cracker baking industry furnishes the poorest wage-paying concerns in the country. As a result the craft is almost entirely demoralized, and were it not for the present efforts of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, would be in a state of hopeless despair. Organization has now become the only salvation, and to make that possible we have decided to issue the new blue Union cracker label, which will designate the goods made by Union men under fair conditions in contradistinction to those produced under the iron-clad rules of the Trust for the sole benefit of this multi-millionaire concern, whose entire ambition is to secure absolute control both of the operative bakers who produce and the great masses of consumers who buy their goods.

Against this combine and every independent firm that, by refusing to introduce this label, has become an active accomplice against the interest of the people, we now rally the working people of the land. The fight will be made with the cracker label, which is found on all boxes, packages and barrels containing Union-made crackers, and we exhort you to buy and eat none others.

The labor press and members of organized labor will kindly see to it that the struggle is brought to general attention. Insist upon your grocers and retailers, upon restaurants and saloons, handling and using none but label crackers. Instruct your wives and children to buy none other, and soon victory will crown the efforts of the bakershop slaves.

For Union-made crackers we recommend the following firms. Patronize these only:

The Hitz Baking Company, 68-70 South Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Hayden Baking Company, Thirty-third street, near Low avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Geo. Young Bakery, corner Elizabeth and Charlotte streets, Utica, N. Y.

Hoping that you will endorse this label and co-operate with us, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HENRY WEISMANN,
International Secretary.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

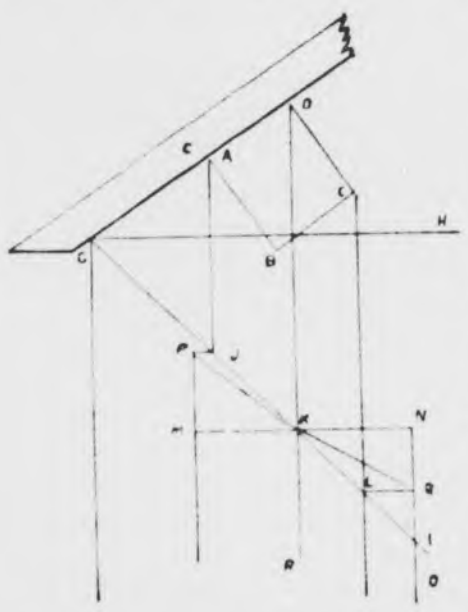
(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Framing a Hip Roof.

I have always found this method simple and easy, and can be applied to roofs of any angle. Let A, B, C, D, be the purlin, E, the common rafter drawn to correct pitch, F, G, H, the plan of the angle of the building, and G, I, the plan of the hip. From the angles, A, D, and C, of the purlin draw lines, A, J, D, K, C, L, parallel to F, G; make K, N, equal to the depth of purlin and K, M, equal to the thick-

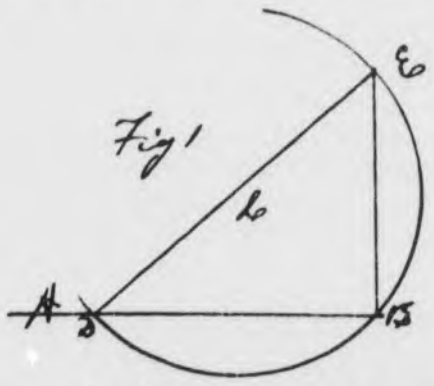


ness of same; draw N, O, and M, P, parallel to F, G. From the points where the lines from A, and C, cut the plan of the hip, draw J, P, and I, Q, square from F, G; join Q, K, and K, P. The angle of R, K, Q, will be the level for the down or side cut, and the angle M, P, K, will be the bevel for the cut across the edge. In setting out, it is advisable to mark the purlin as near full size as possible, to insure the bevels being accurate.—*Carrick*

To Square off a Board with Rule and Compass.

Let A, Fig. 1, be edge of board, and B, the joint at which it is desired to draw a line at right angles to A.

At any point above and to the left of B, as at C, set one leg of the com-



pass, and with the distance C, B, strike, say two-thirds of a circle, cutting the line A, at D. Lay your rule to the points D, and C, cutting the segment of circle at E. Then a line drawn from B, to E, will be at right angles to A. —*R. White.*

Working Under Difficulties.

BY A. W. WOODS.

We will suppose that a carpenter has a house to build some distance from home. He provides for several days' stay. When all is ready, as he supposes, he employs an expressman to take him and his equipments to the work. He arrives safely and sets about his work, first assorting his lumber. He opens his chest, but alas! Only a saw, hammer, jack plane and compass greet his eye. He did not take the precaution to see that his tools were in their accustomed places. They have disappeared. How, he knows not. What can he do? Tne

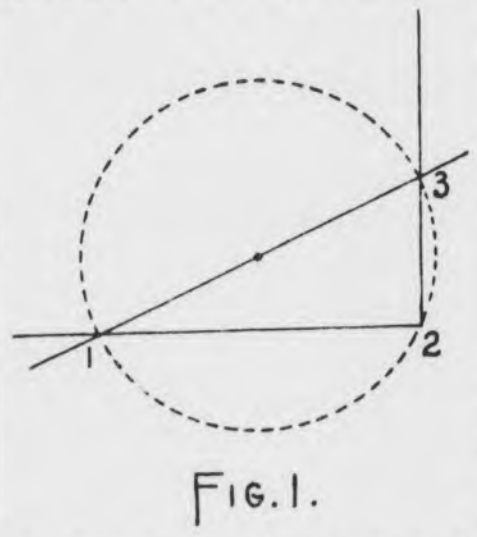


FIG. 1.

miles from home and no tools to be had any nearer. He examines his pockets. What! no pencil, only his knife and a pocket-rule. We hear him say: What can I do with only these tools? "Where there is a will there is a way" With this compass I can draw a true circle, and the square will bisect it at three places. (Fig. 1)

Again, by striking a circle with the centre on a given line, and by bisecting, it will give four angles of 90° and establishes a perpendicular, and bisecting these angles produces angles of 45°; and again bisecting

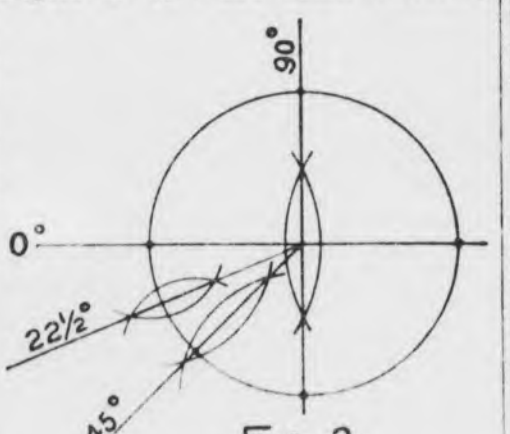


FIG. 2.

produces angles of 22½°. (See Fig 2) Very well. These are the angles that the seat of the hips and valleys rest with the common rafter. So, with the knowledge thus gained, he proceeds with his pocket-rule to lay out

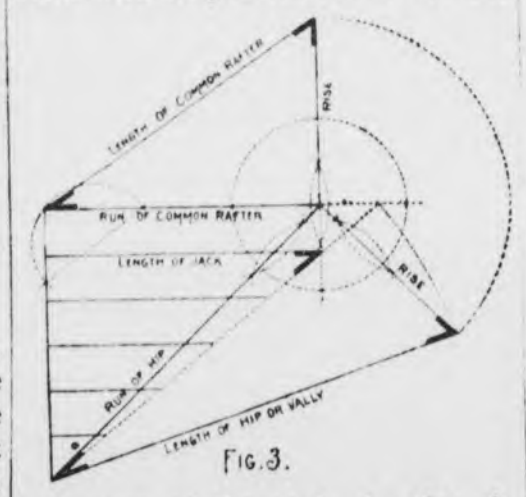


FIG. 3.

a diagram of the roof. In the absence of a pencil he selects a sharp nail and this is the result. (See Fig. 3.)

For a bevel he selects some straight-edged shingles and trims them to fit the different angles, thus forming very good patterns.

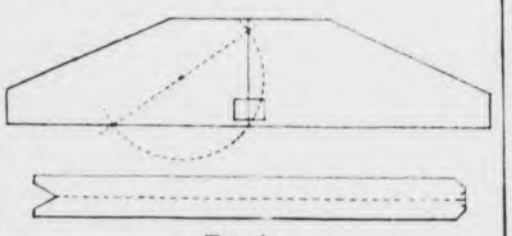


FIG. 4.

For the octagon roof he proceeds in like manner, but using the 22½° angle for the position of hip.

One thing more is needed—a level, but this is of small concern. With the tools at hand he soon dresses some pieces as shown in Fig. 4. For a string he takes that from the nail packages and a stone for a bob. Thus, after a short delay, he is again ready for business.

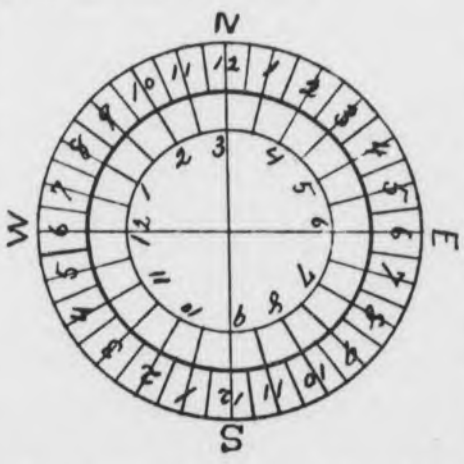
Every Man's Watch His Compass.

This is a very nice little thing to know, as being not only curious, but of real benefit. For instance, I was out in the woods one day this fall and, after rambling about for a long time, finally wanted to emerge on that side nearest home. By recourse to the following scheme I was able to do so and thus save, perhaps, a good deal of walking. I came across the scheme in my reading, and as it has been not only of much interest to me, but real use, I wish to lay it before your readers, for I believe that a good thing ought to be passed along. Here is the scheme:

The sun being visible, hold your watch with the hour hand pointing to it, or rather toward an imaginary plumb line hung from it. Then, if before noon, go up half-way to twelve for south, and, if afternoon, back half-way to twelve.

To illustrate: Suppose it is 9 o'clock by the watch. Half-way to 12 would be 10 30. With the hour hand pointing to the sun, then 10.30 would be exactly south. Suppose it is 7 o'clock P. M. Half-way back to 12 would be 3.30, which would be due south, with the hour hand pointing to the sun.

The correctness of the scheme can be seen by those not having watches by the following diagram:



With your knife cut around the heavy line, and lay the piece cut out to one side. This represents a watch face. You will see that the circumference is divided into hours and half-hours. Lay the outer circle which is left in the paper on the table before you according to the indicatory letters (N. E. S. W)., with yourself facing to the south. This circle represents the complete horizon, and is divided into twenty-four parts, or hours (twenty-four hours in a day), and these, again, are sub-divided for half-hours. Now lay the piece representing the watch face back to its place and put a pin through its centre into the table, so you can revolve it.

Now, suppose it is 7 o'clock A. M. Lay 7 on the watch face to 7 on the horizon circle, and go half-way to 12 (9 30) for south. Suppose it is 5.30 P. M. Lay 5:30 on the watch face to 5 30 on the horizon circle, and go back half-way to 12 (12.45) for south, etc.

Auburn, N. Y. R. WHITE.

The Saw.

Pliny says that the saw was first invented by Dædalus, but, according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talus, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood, and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt from 2500 to 3000 years B. C. As early as A. D. 1327, sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and it is believed before this that they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the Norway pineries was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced into England until 1663, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, carpenters and other artisans, who saw no good in such a new-fangled contrivance.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

These Workers Never Strike.

There is one class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and never go to bed until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. They work without ceasing during the whole of that time, and receive no other emolument than food and clothing. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor, from finance to cooking. Though harrassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt; and they cannot organize for their own protection. Not even sickness relieves them from their post. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make; and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. No essays or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness, and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the house-keeping wives of the laboring men.—*Woman's Journal.*

The question of the unearned increment will have to be faced. It is unendurable that great increments which have been formed by the industry of others should be absorbed by people who have contributed nothing to that increase.—*San Francisco Star.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1897.

Willing, But No Work.

No work, the man is hale and strong
  Prepared to work for bread;
But hope dies out and faith is weak
  When daily prayers are said.
The children watch the mother's face
  Darken with shades of woe;
The east wind blows severe all day
  The air is full of snow.

No work—the strong man's heart is faint,
  His lips are set and stern.
He asks no luxury of the rich,
  But workman's wage to earn.
But rich men grasp their treasured store,
  And see the banquet spread;
The workman asks in vain for work—
  His tools have gone for bread.

No work—his life is hard to live,
  In hunger, want and cold;
And home grows bare and desolate,
  As cherished things are sold;
The heart grows hard the lips are white,
  When meals are ready spread;
And "hope deferred" makes parents sick,
  When children cry for bread.

No work—O listen to the cry
  These simple words contain;
An agony of deep distress;
  A word of bitter pain;
When anxious eyes inquiring
  The home-returning feet—
And "no work" makes the father fear
  Those asking eyes to meet.

How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

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CONTINUING the consideration of the methods of framing the timbers for a brick house, I would ask the reader to refer to Fig. 1, which is a projected view of bridging seen from the floor below. In the floor plans shown in the December, 1896, and January, 1897, issues, the bridging is denoted by three parallel lines. Here it is represented placed and nailed to the floor beams.

Much difference of opinion exists amongst mechanics as to the proper way to lay out each piece of bridging so as to get it the proper length and bevels on the edges. Some prefer to have one man hold the long piece up while another saws each piece to

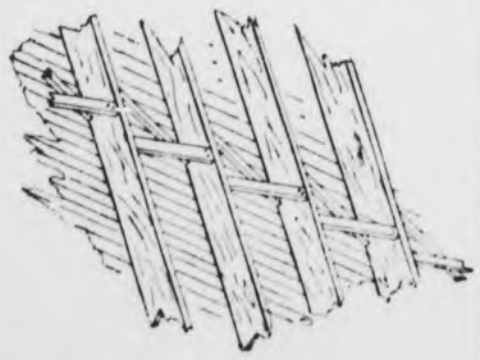


FIG. 1.—BRIDGING OF FLOORS AND ROOFS.

the bevel required. This, I think, is a tedious and inaccurate method and not satisfactory, as the pieces are often sawn too short or too long, and not to the exact bevel. I would recommend to all carpenters to try the German way, that is, to strike two parallel lines with the chalk line across the top edges of the floor beams at a distance apart equal to the depth of the beams; if they be 8" beams, eight inches apart; if 12" beams, twelve inches apart, and so on. Now, if the bridging be laid across from beam to beam diagonally the exact length and bevels will be given and the pieces must fit, even if the beams be not equally spaced out, and it frequently happens they are not. This method I illustrate at Fig 2, by the dotted lines and the cross section Fig.

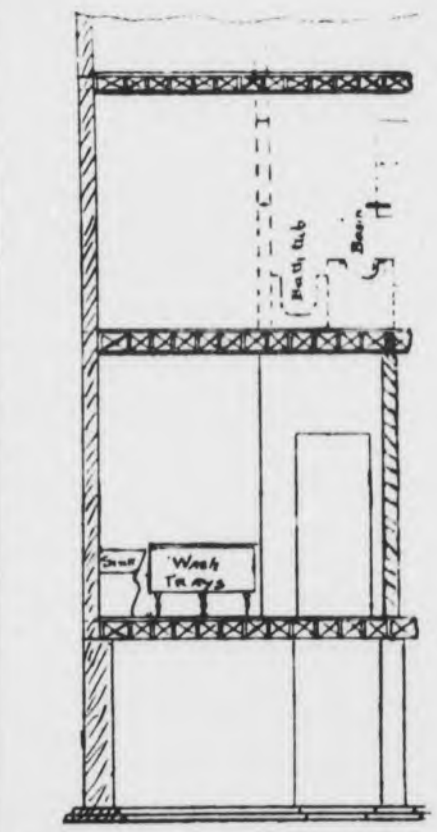


FIG. 2A.—A CROSS SECTION OF HOUSE SHOWING BRIDGING.

2A, where the bridging is shown placed on each tier. In connection with floors I would here draw attention to the method of *semi-fireproofing*, or deafening floors, also shown at FIG. 2. It consists of a series of wood cleats or strips nailed about four inches down on each side of the floor beams. On these strips ⅞" or 1" boards are placed and nailed, so as to form a shelf or pocket between the floor and ceiling below. These pockets are afterwards filled in with a concrete made of ashes and cement, thus rendering the floor both fire and sound proof. The writer believes, however, that the water in the concrete is absorbed by the pores of the

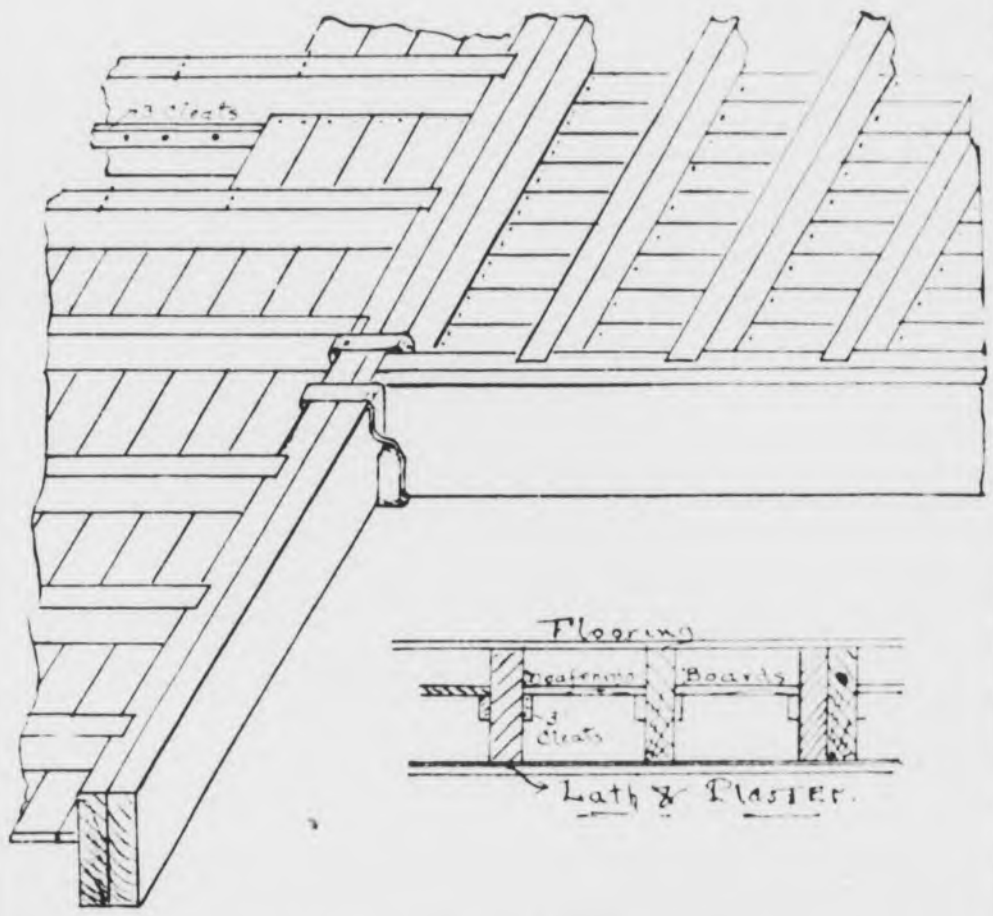


FIG. 2.—METHOD OF DEAFENING FLOORS.

wood, and after a time a dry-rot ensues which is sure to injure the wood, so as to injure its strength and render it unsafe. Care, then, should be taken not to put in the concrete slimy or very wet.

Fig. 3, illustrates the simplest modern method in use for preventing fire from traveling up from one line of lath plaster partition to that directly over it, above the tier of beams. The scheme is to fill in the spaces between the beams with brick and mortar, in the way represented in

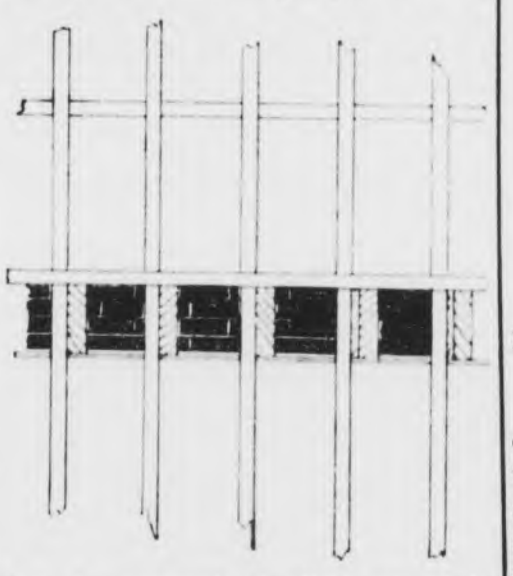


FIG. 3.—COMMON METHOD OF FIRE-PROOF PARTITIONS.

the engraving, the brick being laid on the top plate of the partition below. When it is necessary to make a partition entirely fireproof, horizontal pieces of bridging are inserted, about two or three rows in the entire height, and on these pieces the bricks are laid, breaking joint in the bond, so as to stiffen the whole partition. When the partition is constructed of studding set on flat or only 2½ inches thick the brick are laid on the top of each other, edge to edge. The horizontal bridging pieces should not be more than 3 feet apart in the height, that is, in a 12 foot partition there should be three or four spaces, in a 9-foot partition two pieces or three spaces, and all the spaces should be a tight fit and well toe nailed into the studding. If there be partitions in the cellar, and the bottom plate does not rest on a brick wall, or be carried on stone footings, then a sleeper or plate of *locust*, or other hard wood, should be set into the cellar floor, as locust will not rot. A better plan, however, is to first concrete the cellar, and then set the bottom plate of the partition directly on the concrete and cut the studs in tight. The exact length of any stud may be found by setting the top plate on top of the bottom plate, and then measuring up to the ceiling with two rods, sliding them apart till they touch the ceiling and plates. An ⅛" or ¼" should be allowed for tightening. Spruce studding is best for cellar or basement partitions, as hemlock is too subject to absorb the existing dampness in the cellar and generate early rottenness and vermin. The same rule applies to flooring, yellow or North Carolina pine being the best for use in cellars.

Concerning the usual cheap method of laying the bearers and flooring on top of the iron I beams, forming the first story fire proof floor, I would here state that the common practice is to first cover the brick arches between the beams with a common con-

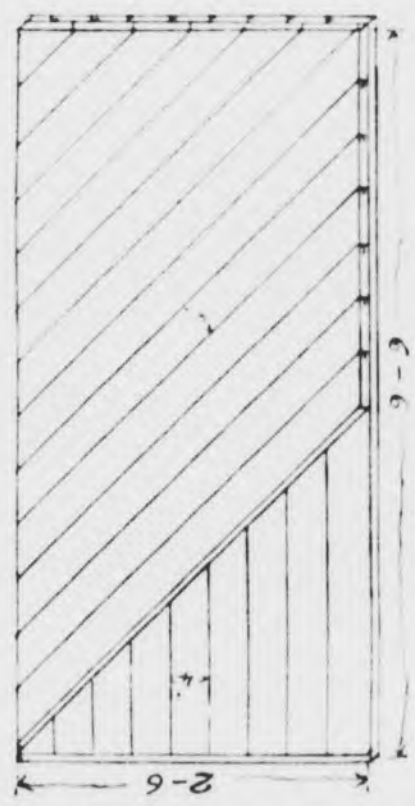


FIG. 4.—HOW TO MAKE A FIRE-PROOF DOOR OF WOOD.

crete up level with the top flanges of the I beams, and then to lay 2" x 4" spruce or hemlock diagonally across them, either on flat or edge, tying the ends together with cleats or overlengths of joists, and making sure that all the ends are made up solid so as to prevent their springing. These joists are usually spaced 16" apart, and on them the flooring is nailed in the usual way.

Fig. 4, represents the simplest method of constructing a cheap fireproof door. It is made of ⅞" tongued and grooved boards in two thicknesses, one thickness running diagonally. The whole completed door is covered with tin, or sheet iron on both sides and edges, so as to render it incombustible.

Furring, is a term applied to wood strips, nailed or spiked to outside brick walls, for the purpose of nailing the plasterer's lathe and thus preventing the plaster from absorbing the inherent dampness of the wall These strips are generally 1" x 2" or 1⅛ x 2½", and are nailed on vertically and spaced out 12" or 16" as desired. The nails are driven into the joints of the brickwork so as to hold the furring tightly against the face of the wall, by this means leaving an air space between the wall and the plaster. Carpenters should be sure in nailing on furring that the nails draw the furring tight to the brickwork and that they hold it firmly. The bottom edges of the floor beams are also oftentimes, and it is a very judicious practice, as it allows the air to circulate round the beams and prevents their generating a dry rot. The frequent discoloration of paper on walls is caused by the plaster being laid on the brick wall and the heat of the room drawing the damp through

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Joys Within Our Reach.

AS FAR as we can see, all in life is a question of relations, either physical or moral, when not a combination of the two. The latter applies to men in their respective duties to each other—duties which vary in accordance with our position and our means or opportunities. Some opportunities are made by our own personal acts, and others are the result of general conditions and the drift of humanity at large. It then follows, as a matter of course, that to approach human problems on the mere personal aspect of their aspirations and responsibilities is bound to be a very incomplete task It may have to be done sometimes, but it is not satisfactory. It implies at least that you have to address yourself to a group of human beings totally crushed by a heartless civilization, when you are forced to virtually overlook the elements which prevent them from being full men or women. And there we have one of the saddest developments of modern life, in the existence of millions of people whose actions, in the upheaval of the race, are just as negative as the stumps of the forest in the reproduction of a vigorous growth of well-formed trees. At the utmost, such stumps give us a rank vegetation of branches radiating from the roots around the stump, when the beauty of a forest is all gone.

Take, for instance, the simple matter of physical health. To whom does civilization give the power to develop a healthy body? Not even the wealthy can do that, with few exceptions. The average primitive savage has a better-formed body than 99 per cent. of our best civilized men, those who have not known the deep trials of poverty, nor have they been able to indulge themselves because of considerable means. And remember that means alone, wealth by itself, is not enough for the development of mere physical health. You need to live a natural, peaceful life, the very kind that is hard to get under what we call progress, and the kind which the primitive, peaceful savage can easily obtain. Be good enough to notice that just now we have nothing to do with those savages who are the product of previous civilizations. The heathen civilizations developed their own savages, and the Christian ones are doing the same, as we may prove in another article, if that needs to be proved, and some fastidious fossil challenges us to do it.

And what about the logic of supposing that moral health can be obtained without the physical one? And what about the idea of joys or happiness without those two forms of health? It must be pretty inferior, the happiness or joy that may spring up from a highly defective physical and moral organization, because of very limited means, or great abundance of them. In the former case you have to live far below the line of God's sanitary laws, below their minimum point. In the latter case you can transcend all such laws, can disregard them for a number of years, until sickness or a premature death puts an end to your excesses. There is something that we may call rudimentary or animal happiness, but is that compatible with any divine ideals? Is that conducive to the upheaval of humanity or to the real glory of nations? And yet you may often come across such happiness, and find it blended with considerable goodness. The writer has found it; but is it desirable? No. A healthy, reasonable discontent is much better than any rudimentary or mechanical happiness. The latter is admirably adapted to national stagnation, when despotisms, aristocracies and oligarchies can flourish, as they have always and forever flourished. Without them we would have long ago realized the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

Nothing in the above is meant to convey the impression that we all should not try to make the best of life, no matter how hard our surroundings may happen to be. The fact is that no principle should be carried too far in any given direction. Even the most fundamental ideas have their limitations under a social organization the bent of which is to defy all God's laws in Nature. Because, look at what happens outside the range of human law, in what scientists and philosophers call the struggle for existence. Does that struggle mean the perpetuation of low types anywhere, in the vegetable or animal kingdom? No. It means the perpetuation of beauty in all directions. It means absence of pain everywhere. It gives to all forms and all forces a full opportunity for action along beneficent lines. The humblest blade of grass in the humblest valley can tell the best star in heaven, Look at me; I am perfect, and have all the room, and air, and food, and light I need for my own healthy development. And the almost imperceptible melodies of the tiny rivulet in the most homely meadows can tell the mountain stream or the waterfall, and even the most magnificent thunder storm in yonder clouds, Listen to me; the sweetness and charm of my song is just as good, in itself, as any musical display of yours can be. And so you can go on through the whole kaleidoscope of natural phenomena without finding a single discordant note. The rhythm of life follows you along the whole scale in the grand orchestra of sounds, and displays from the most insignificant, only revealed to us by the microscope, up to the farthest and most voluminous, the sight of which we can only enjoy by means of the telescope.

The glorious process comes to a stop when sin, embodied in wrong human enactments, declares that God's laws are not good enough, let those enactments be my own personal decisions, or those of a group of legislators at the head of a social compact. In either case we have the will of men standing across the "*Divine Will*," with the only difference that the collective sins brought by wrong collective enactments are far more fatal, more extensive, more permanent than the personal ones. The individual dies in a few years. The nation may live for long centuries. The individual sin may abnormalize a few lifes. The sin of the nation destroys the moral and physical stamina of millions of men, and hence their best joys.

Some joys remain, after the best ones are detroyed, because of God's infinite mercy towards men. Those joys we can have, but only in proportion to duties performed in the sphere in which we may have to live. If that sphere is a very humble one, our duties are correspondingly less, when a small quantity of joy will relatively prove far more satisfactory than a much larger dose, if our duties are much vaster because of a higher position in life.

The final thought we desire to convey, in this short article, is that the perpetuation of low types, among men does not form part of the divine plan any more than in nature, outside the realm of human law. God means that every one of his children should evolve his own aromas through life, his own beauties in all healthy growth, as it is the case with every flower, bush, tree, etc. Nor does God mean that we should but pick up the few scanty joys we get, with plenty of sorrow, we, the happiest of the lot. He means that life on earth should be the beginning of life in heaven, a full life, with a plenitude of joys. To imagine that by our own personal efforts we can be much happier than the average man! What an aberration! Not until we have made everybody as happy as ourselves through a healthy, social compact, have we the right to be much happier than the rest, unless our happiness is a very selfish one.

JOSE GROS.

Something About Politics.

EDITOR OF CARPENTER:

In P. J. McGuire's political views in last September's CARPENTER, I found the following: "No matter who holds the reins of Government, the working people will have to organize in their Trade Unions to secure better conditions from their employers." The simple, grand truth of the above is of course tacitly admitted by our members, but appears to have little or no effect upon their general conduct, and the great majority were very busily employed last election in assisting the political hucksters in retailing their wares. We heard little or nothing from them but gold bug and free silver.

I had the pleasure of hearing our G. S.-T., P. J. McGuire, speaking here in Chicago last spring, and for good, hard-headed sense, (from the Trade Unionist point of view), that speech was immense. We were then advised to divorce our Unionism from politics, and the best thing in the world that our members can do is to watch out, and when they find a brother trying to divide his allegiance between politics and Unionism, give him the best chance in the world to become a great politician by firing him bodily out of the Union.

He that is not with us is against us, and no man can serve two masters. No man, who is a good politican, can be a good Union man, for the simple reason that no man enters politics except for his own personal benefit, in this country, sad to relate, while we do profess as Union men to enter the Brotherhood in the interest of the common good as well as our own benefit.

It is quite safe to say that every man born of a woman is by nature selfish. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Now, civilization has not removed nor obliterated that primary law, but ought to regulate it somewhat. That is, to my mind, the purpose of Trade Unionism, or as I define it, associated selfishness. "United we stand, divided we fall." All of us can find plenty to do if we will strive to widen our faith in one another, promote the good work in our Unions and leave politics severely alone, for "no matter who holds the reins of government, the working people will have to organize in their Trade Unions to secure better conditions from their employers."

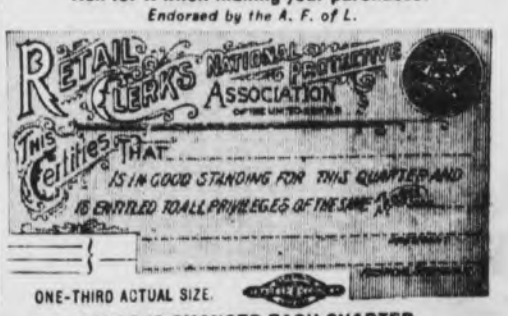
Yours truly,
SHAVING CHASER.

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THE CARPENTER.

GENERAL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION—(Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Union		243	246	247	247	251	251	253	253	254	254	255	255	256	256	257	257
For		10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36	10-36
Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Against		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GENERAL VOTE—(Concluded.)

	17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29	
For	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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6	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
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High Wages Best.

KARL RODBERTUS, the first of so called "scientific" socialists, elaborated to some extent the theory that industrial crises were occasioned by the fact that the laborer received back less than he contributed in the production of values, and the limitation of his consuming power that occasioned produced congestion.

The remedy advocated by Rodbertus was the regulation of distribution by the State, but a much more favorable and certain remedy may be found in the upward pressure exerted upon the wage rate by the principle of the voluntary associations of labor, if fully developed.

Since the days of Rodbertus, a much more systematic investigation has been made of the effort of this influence, and if the reports of our various bureaus of labor statistics are to be relied upon, the percentage of the joint product obtained by the laborer has been steadily increased, while the agencies for compelling a greater share to be given the laborer in the future are stronger than at any previous time.

The significance of this development and its effect upon the general economic welfare is rarely appreciated even by the members of the labor organizations themselves. A little sum in arithmetic will serve to bring out this significance more clearly.

As a rough estimate, we will suppose that 18,000,000 people are engaged in gainful occupations in this country. For illustration, the average wage rates of this number may be computed at $1.50 per day. So slight a matter as the increase of 15 per cent. in wages means an increase of the consuming, or rather the purchasing power of these individuals of over $700,000,000 in the working year of 300 days.

As the "wants" of the working class approximate much more nearly to its income than those of the wealthy, this amount will be put into circulation through the increased expenditure in gratifying these wants, thus giving employment to a large number of producers, now idle, or practically so, who in their turn, will add to the demand for commodities to a greater degree than at present.

It may thus be laid down as a sound economic law that, until the margin of profit is entirely absorbed by the wage rate, the higher the wages the greater the general stimulus to industry.—*Boston Labor Leader.*

IN settling the compensation of men who labor, the ruling thought with employers should be, not "what is the lowest sum I can pay them, but what ought they to be paid that I may make a fair profit and allow their families to live like human beings?" The scale of wages would be changed in many a large establishment if this idea prevailed, and the enormous profits accumulated by men who live like lords and own great estates on both sides of the ocean would be divided among hundreds of families, which would enable them to enjoy the comforts of home life.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1897.

THE Cigar Makers International Union, at its last convention, increased the dues of the members from 20 cents to 30 cents per week, or to $1.20 per month. Just fancy carpenters paying $1.20 per month dues, when they recently voted down a proposition to make their dues only 75 cents per month all round. The carpenters will have to learn the value of higher dues, as did the cigar makers and other unions. It may take time, but we will keep at it.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

Jauuary 4, 1897.—Convened at General Office, 8 A. M. All members present. Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. begun.

Disapproved death claim of J. L. McKinnon, Union 344, Portland, Me., for Wife Funeral Benefit. Evidence reviewed, and decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim, Henry Stager, Union 306, Newark, N. J. Evidence examined, and decision of G. S.-T. sustained.

Disapproved disability claim, T. O'Toole, Union 83, Halifax, N. S. Evidence reviewed, and claim laid over. Union 83 required to comply with Sec. 108.

Disapproved claim on death of Mrs. B. Goebel, Union 402, Pittsburg, Pa. After consideration of evidence, G. E. B. sustain decision of G S.-T.

January 5.—Disapproved disability claim, John Bellas, Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa. New evidence examined, and G. E. B. decide same not sufficient to warrant re-opening the case.

Disapproved death claim, F. Schontz, Union 16, Springfield, Ill. After thorough review of all evidence, G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S.-T.

Application, Union 633, Leadville, Colo., for donation to assist members locked out through miners' strike. After due consideration, G. E. B. appropriates sum of $500 as donation, same to be expended under direction of G. S.-T. as occasion may require.

Controversy between New York and Brooklyn Districts. G. S.-T. submitted all correspondence, showing efforts at settlement. After careful consideration, G. E. B. instructs the G. S.-T. to notify the New York and Brooklyn D. C.'s to each appoint Conference Committee of three, with power to act, to meet like committee appointed by Chairman of G. E. B. Meeting to be held in New York at earliest possible date.

Appeal, D. F. Featherstone, Union 715, New York, in case of Featherston *vs.* Coleman of Union 64, N. Y. After due consideration, G. E. B. decide the matter is not properly before them. In this case, charges should have been filed in the L. U. to which defendant belonged.

Appeal, Geo. Elliott, Union 10, Chicago, Ill., *vs.* Chicago, D. C. Laid over, and G. S.-T. instructed to require Chicago D. C. to forward testimony in rebuttal to defense offered.

Appeal, Charles Eberling, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., *vs.* Chicago D. C. Laid over, and G. S.-T. instructed to write Chicago D. C. for copy of evidence taken before Trial Committee of D. C.

January 6.—Disapproved disability claim, H. O. Laramie, Union 382, New York, referred by Cleveland Convention to G. E. B. Papers examined, and decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

Disapproved disability claim, Michael Quirk, Union 382, New York, referred by Cleveland Convention. Evidence examined, and G. E. B. decision of July 28, 1896, re-affimed.

Appeals, B. Illingsworth, Union 58, and G. H. Norie, Union 1, Chicago *vs.* Chicago D. C. After thorough consideration, G. E. B reverses decision of Trial Committee of D. C., and hereby orders that fine of $20 against Bro. Illingsworth, and $30 against Bro. Norie be remitted, and they be granted working cards, and placed in possession of all rights and benefits they had before charges were filed against them.

Appeal, Robert Seibert, Union 10, Chicago *vs.* D. C. of said city. After thoughtful review of all evidence, G. E. B. decide that decision of Trial Committee of D C. be set aside, and new trial had, and defendant to be allowed to plead to, and be tried on, each separate count contained in charges against him.

G. E. B. further decide that in all trials where defendant is found guilty, and an appeal has been taken to a higher body in the U. B., such appeal shall act as a stay against enforcement of any penalty against the defendant, until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by G. E. B.

Appeals, W. H. Keeler, Union 1, F. W. Adams and A. W. Specht, Union 10, and Chris. Barlow, Union 10, *vs.* Chicago D. C. After long and thorough consideration, G. E. B hereby sustain decision of the Chicago D. C.

January 7—Appeal, Union 10, Chicago *vs.* Chicago D. C. in case of members of Unions 21 and 416 against Union 10. After due consideration of the evidence, G. E. B. hereby sustains the appeal of Union 10.

Appeal, Union 416, Chicago *vs.* D. C. of said city, *re.* case of Union 416 against Union 54. Laid over, and G. S.-T. instructed to write Union 54 for report of Investigating Committee, giving reasons for rejection of Bro. Sikora.

Appeal, A. Mathiesen, Union 181, Chicago *vs.* decision of D. C. in case of Union 80 against said Mathiesen. After review of all evidence, G. E B. sustains appeal of Bro. Mathiesen, and orders that fines levied on him be remitted.

Appeal, J. W. Emberson, Union 107, Kansas City, Kan., against said Union. Laid over until Bro. Emberson complies with Sec. 80 of Constitution.

Appeal, F. A. Mason, made through Bro. Johnstone, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., *vs.* D. C. of said city. F. A. Mason is now a contractor and suspended member of Union 526. Under the Indianapolis Constitution no member suspended for non-payment of dues could be forced to pay up his arrearages. Said Constitution provided such members must come in again as new members, and comply with all requirements for new members. Attention is called to decision of G. E. B. of July 17, and Oct 10, 1895.

Appeal, M. Olsen, Union 181, *vs.* Chicago D. C Evidence reviewed, and decision of Chicago D C. reversed, and fine of $10 ordered remitted.

Appeal, Union 58, Chicago, to next General Convention, from decision of G. E. B Sept. 30, 1896 in case of Union 58 against Chicago D. C. Communication filed for action of next General Convention.

Jan. 8.—Appeal, Chas. Williamson, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., *vs.* decision of Union 526 and Galveston D. C. In view of evidence, G. E B sustains decision of G. S T., and reminds Union 526 that where D. C.'s exist, they alone have jurisdiction in violation of trade rules, nor can their findings be legally changed by any Union belonging to the D. C. See decision of G. E B., Oct. 10, 1895.

Appeal, John Reilly, ex member of Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., *vs.* Union 109. G. E. B. decide they cannot recognize the appeal as Mr. Rielly is not a member, and has no rights in the U. B.

Appeal, Union 468, New York, for reconsideration of disapproved claim of Bro. M. Murphy for Wife Funeral Benefit. G. E. B. decide that as claim is acknowledged to be clearly illegal, they have no power to allow it in direct violation of our laws, no matter how deserving the member maybe. Former decision reaffirmed.

Upon motion, G. S. T. was instructed to wire the G. P. to come to General Office to consult with G. E. B. on matters pertaining to Good of the Order.

Appeal, J. C. Gernet against Hamilton Co. D. C. in case of Union 698 *vs.* J. C. Gernet. After thorough examination of all testimony, G. E. B. hereby sustains decision of Hamilton Co. D. C. G. E. B. further finds Union 698 was in error in expelling said Gernet because of non. payment of fine within thirty days, as appeal acted as stay of execution.

Appeal, Union 340, New York, against decision of Grievance Committee of D. C. in case of Union 340 *vs* Union 64, *re* William Charles, a suspended member of Union 340. Papers examined, and G. E. B decide Union 64 has a right to retain William Charles as a member, and is entitled to his initiation fee. G. E. B. hold that under Indianapolis Constitution, a suspended member could only rejoin as a new member, and when once suspended for non-payment of dues could join any Union which would accept him, and could no longer be held for back dues. See G. E. B decisions, July 17th and October 10th, 1895. Union 64 should remit to Bro. Charles the six months' back dues collected from him.

Appeal, G. G. Childs, Union 33, Boston, against ruling of President *pro tem.* sustained by vote of Local 33. Evidence examined, and appeal not sustained.

January 9.—Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. resumed.

Appeal, L. Ernst, Union 375, New York, against action of Grievance Committee of New York, D. C. in case of Ernst *vs.* Helbig. Case considered, and decision of D. C. affirmed, with exception of fine of $2.50, which is set aside.

Appeal, Union 715, New York, against decision of D. C. in case of D. Munro, a former member of Branch 1 of Amalgamated Society. Laid over for further information. Evidence before the Board is so meagre and conflicting G. E. B. can not pass intelligently upon the same.

Chairman appointed Bros. Kent and Grimes to accompany him to New York to confer with committees from New York and Brooklyn D. C.'s.

Appeal, G. E Ward, Union 306, Newark, N. J., *vs.* Newark D. C. After thorough consideration G. E. B. sustains action of the D. C. in finding G. E. Ward guilty as charged, but believe from nature of the offense, and attending circumstances, that fine of $25.00 imposed on Bro. Ward is excessive, and they recommend it be reduced.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10, 1897.—According to previous arrangement Bros. Cattermull, Kent and Grimes met in conference at room 146, Ashland House, New York, in conjunction with following committees representing the New York and Brooklyn District Councils' Committee on behalf of New York—Bros Doyle, Bohnen and Judge. For Brooklyn—Bros. Friedel, Glennon and Jenson. On motion the three committees went into conference, and selected Bro. Cattermull as Chairman. Bros. Doyle and Friedel acting as Secretaries for their respective Committees, and Bro. Kent for Committee of G. E. B. Committee from Brooklyn submitted a formal agreement, which after being amended, was agreed to unanimously. The New York Committee then presented bill for costs in connection with the Black case and Injunction suit, amounting to $245.00. After long discussion it was agreed the responsibility for costs in the Black case be submitted to G. E. B. for decision, the amount in this case being $120. As to costs in Injunction case, it was finally agreed this claim of $125 be also submitted to G. E. B for decision. The committees representing New York and Brooklyn Districts then formally signed the following agreement, after which the conference adjourned:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, January, 1897.

We, the undersigned officers and members of the two District Councils known as the New York D. C. and the Kings Co. D. C. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., do hereby agree to recognize the membership card of the United Brotherhood as the legitimate card in both districts, and that no other charge shall be made from a member of one district while he is working in another. And that the member of the two districts, or of any other L. U. of the U. B., must be under full jurisdiction of the district they are working in, and observe the trade rules, especially in regard to wages and hours.

AMENDED.

And that the members of the two District Councils, or of any other L. U. of the U. B., must be under the full jurisdiction of the Business Agents of the District they are working in.

We agree that all evidence in the Black case be submitted to the G. E. B, together with the bill for costs presented by the New York Committee, in amount $120.

In the matter of the bill of $125 in the Injunction case, we also agree to submit same to the G. E. B for decision.

(Signed)
Committee for New York. { Jas. G. Doyle. Chas A. Judge. Geo. J. Bohnen.

(Signed)
Committee for Brooklyn. { Chas. Friedel. Thos Glennon. James P Jensen.

January 11.—Audit of books and accounts of General Office continued.

Telegram, Brooklyn D. C., asking G. E. B to defer action in New York *vs.* Brooklyn case until Wednesday, so to hear from said D. C.

In response to invitation of G. E. B., the G. P. arrived from Boston.

Remainder of the day consumed in auditing the books, accounts and vouchers of G. S.-T.

January 12.—Petition, Union 75, Kansas City, Mo., for space in CARPENTER to advertise stolen tools and their markings. G. E. B. do not consider such advertisement would accomplish the desired end.

Petition, Union 94, Providence, R. I., for loan of $100 to use in building up their Union. G E B. cannot grant the request, for reasons assigned by G. S.-T in letter to Union 94.

Application, Unions 134 and 376, Montreal, Can., for donation of $50 for organizing purposes. Laid over, awaiting consultation with G. P.

Application, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., for dispensation to initiate members for $1. G. E. B. does not feel warranted in granting request at this time.

Discussion held with G. S.-T. and G. P. on affairs of the order.

Communications, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., and Union 247, Brooklyn, requesting some special action be taken so they can assist delinquent members by paying their dues from Treasury of Union. G. E. B. decide they desire to do all in their power to assist Unions in retaining on their books all worthy members. Still, experience teaches them too often such dispensations are abused. G. E. B., however, hereby instructs the G. S.-T. to grant dispensations in extraordinary cases to allow Unions, where it is shown their membership is materially decreasing, to draw an order on the Treasurer, which shall be receivable as dues by the F. S., only in cases of unemployed and needy members, and to be done only on a two-thirds vote of the Union. But it must be understood Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

Proposition from Bro. W. J. Williams, Union 439, Atlanta, Ga., for organizing the South. Laid over for further consideration.

Application, Union 19, Detroit, Mich., for appropriation of $200 to organize in furtherance of eight-hour day and to put walking delegate in the field. G. E. B. decide they have no power to appropriate funds in support of a walking delegate, and therefore cannot grant the application.

G. S.-T. placed before G. E. B. evidence showing three ex-members of the U. B., namely John van Steinberg, New York, Henry Johnson, formerly of New York, but now of New Jersey, and James Goodman, Rochester, N. Y., who had each drawn $400 disability benefit from the U. B., were now again at work at the trade of carpenter. G. S.-T. was instructed to enter criminal proceedings against aforesaid parties.

Bro. Lineburg, Sec. Kings Co. D. C. appeared before the Board to protest, on behalf of Executive Committee of said D. C., against G. E. B. deciding as to liability for costs in the Black and Injunction cases. Chairman of the Board informed Bro. Lineburg the G. E. B. could not grant a hearing unless both sides were represented and usual notice given.

January 13.—Communication from New York D. C., with appended bills for costs in Black and Injunction cases, received and filed.

Disapproved death claim, H. Schnackenberg, Union 497, New York. Evidence considered, and decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

WHEREAS, In accordance with resolutions of the Cleveland Convention, adopted September 25, 1896, to the end of the substance and spirit of said resolutions be carried out, the G. E. B., on January 5, 1897, instructed the G. S.-T. to notify the two District Councils of New York and Brooklyn to each send a conference committee of three, with power to act, to meet committee of three from G. E. B., to settle difficulties existing. Under this call the three committees met in New York, January 10, 1897. The conference duly organized, and drew up an agreement, signed by the two committees representing the two District Councils, by which the costs in the Black and injunction cases are to be decided by the G. E. B. To carry out the expressed will of the Cleveland Convention, and suppress the difficulties now existing, G. E. B. hereby decide that, according to the spirit and intent of the resolutions referred to above, passed by Cleveland Convention, that each District must drop all aggressive measures, and each pay their own costs.

Continuation of audit of books and accounts. Audit completed, and following summaries drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1896	$264 92
Receipts, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.	28,094 31
Total	$28,359 23
Expenses, July to Dec., inclusive	27,555 18
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1897	$804 05

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1896	19 011 49
Receipts, July to Dec., inclusive	7,023 56
Total	$26,035 05
Expenses, July to Dec., inclusive	2,299 50
Balance, Jan. 1, 1897	$23,735 55
Loan to General Fund, cancelled per orders of Cleveland Convention	7,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$16,735 55
Total General Fund	804 05
Total Funds, Jan. 1, 1897	$17,539 60

January 14.—G. S.-T, submitted bond for $20,000 from Citizens Trust and Surety Company of Philadelphia. Approved.

G. S.-T. submitted bills presented by Union 64, New York, for funeral expenses of Bros. W. F. Frazer and M. Llewellyn. It was decided bills were excessive, and should be reduced to about $133 90 at most.

Protest, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., as to compilation of a few sections of new Constitution, was given lengthy consideration, and decision rendered.

January 15.—Protest, Union 10, Chicago, Ill., on compilation of certain sections of new Constitution, was very exhaustively considered, and decision rendered.

Protest, Union 33, Boston, Mass., on foregoing subject, was considered, and decision given.

In consultation with General President Lloyd and Gen. Sec.-Treas. McGuire, it was decided that by March first the two aforesaid officers shall agree upon a detailed plan for the G. P. to visit the Unions of the U. B., lecturing and organizing, wherever required, and doing such other special work as may be necessary for the good of the movement.

Appeal, C. F. Buckley, Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., *vs.* D. C. of said city. Appeal of Bro. Buckley sustained.

Adjourned to meet April 5, 1897.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 206 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia way, Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 1010 Rusk ave., Houston, Tex.

GENERAL Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire has a timely article in the February number of the *Christian Endeavorer*, published in Chicago, on the subject of reducing the amount of labor done on Sunday. In this symposium he is joined by quite a number of the executive officers of leading Trade Unions.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1897.

From the Union, tax, etc.	$5017 08
" Advertisements	31 01
" Rent	10 00
" Clearances	10 50
" Supplies, etc.	6 20
" Balance Gen. Fund, Jan. 1, 1897	804 05
" " Prt. Fund, " 1, "	16,735 55
Total	$23,514 39
Total expenses for Jan., 1897	6,473 01
Cash balance, Feb. 1, 1897	$17,041 38

DETAILED EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1897.

Printing 1,000 postals	$6 25
" 5,000 arrears notices	7 50
" 2,000 F. S. reports	8 00
" 500 password circulars	5 50
" 5,000 note heads	12 50
" 2,000 letter heads	7 00
" 900 cards for G. P. and G. E. B.	3 50
" 10,000 English constitutions	100 00
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" five 400-page ledgers	15 00
" ten 300-page ledgers	15 50
" fifteen 200-page ledgers	16 80
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 17,500 copies Jan. CARPENTER	337 50
Expressage	75
Postage on Jan. CARPENTER	18 58
Engravings for Jan. CARPENTER	39 50
Special writers for Jan. CARPENTER	32 00
New heading for Jan. CARPENTER	8 00
1,500 postals	15 00
Postage stamps for hand books and password	24 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 41
Expressage on supplies, etc.	40 35
16 telegrams	5 40
Office rent for January	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Dec.)	50 00
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	18 50
Quarterly rent of P. O. box	3 00
1 ton coal and putting in	6 50
Rubber seals and daters	8 53
500 clasp envelopes	1 95
Twine and bands	2 00
Stationery	1 40
Janitor, cleaning office	6 00
Premium on bond of G. S. T.	300 00
New gas fixtures	4 50
New carpet for office	28 60
Cost of bond in Miller case	10 00
A. Leslie, expenses "	8 80
Increase in bond "	100 00
Sturdevant and Stear "	15 00
Expenses of appeal "	100 00
Donations to Leadville, Colo.	295 00
Committee of G. E. B. to New York	22 35
H. Lloyd, gen. pres. meeting of G. E. B.	54 50
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	113 00
A. M. Flagg, " "	115 50
A. Cattermull, " "	147 00
S. J. Kent, " "	177 60
J. F. Grimes, " "	204 60
A. M. Swartz, investigations	6 45
Benefits Nos. 3,709 to 3,729	3,600 00
Total	$6,473 01

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$171 80	98	$17 00	237	$8 45	453	$23 40
2	25 00	99	3 10	238	12 20	457	42 20
3	7 40	101	3 00	239	10 80	460	6 60
5	31 20	102	13 00	242	8 80	462	8 20
6	4 25	103	3 85	243	6 40	464	33 80
7	17 60	104	6 60	244	2 50	467	4 60
8	25 20	105	4 60	245	4 40	468	30 20
9	27 10	106	3 00	246	5 40	471	6 35
10	163 60	107	15 35	247	27 35	473	48 05
11	15 00	109	52 00	248	2 20	474	11 70
12	40 00	110	2 20	249	3 60	476	54 65
14	5 05	111	23 40	251	9 90	478	23 60
15	29 10	112	50 00	253	5 40	481	4 90
16	36 40	113	3 40	256	4 10	482	11 00
17	3 80	114	12 30	257	60 20	484	9 00
18	3 60	115	4 60	258	19 90	485	13 20
19	41 80	117	12 97	260	10 25	487	4 80
21	23 60	118	2 00	266	2 00	490	8 80
22	105 80	119	34 40	270	15 30	493	21 75
23	4 80	120	6 20	273	26 00	497	19 00
24	6 00	121	9 80	274	19 20	499	2 40
25	13 80	122	19 20	276	5 80	500	2 00
26	17 40	123	5 60	277	11 30	507	5 20
27	8 40	124	4 50	281	16 80	509	58 80
28	7 20	125	40 80	284	2 45	513	50 20
29	37 80	126	2 00	286	16 00	515	62 80
30	14 80	127	6 00	287	3 80	520	3 60
31	2 00	131	4 40	288	8 40	521	11 00
32	20 70	132	2 60	291	13 60	522	13 00
33	122 80	134	4 20	295	3 00	526	63 70
34	7 70	135	6 60	300	3 35	534	2 60
35	4 50	136	5 40	301	15 00	540	14 40
36	9 80	137	4 80	304	13 30	545	2 00
37	2 60	138	11 25	305	7 20	547	16 55
38	6 40	139	2 00	306	56 00	554	14 00
39	15 00	141	14 90	308	25 00	563	73 55
41	10 00	142	18 55	315	8 20	564	7 80
42	16 20	143	3 40	316	4 80	567	14 60
43	125 00	144	6 60	317	10 20	575	3 80
44	17 15	146	50	325	6 00	580	8 00
45	8 75	147	23 10	328	2 50	584	21 20
46	3 80	149	5 00	332	41 60	588	17 20
47	21 80	150	3 40	333	4 40	601	5 45
48	6 80	151	16 00	334	4 00	605	7 00
49	10 00	154	3 60	336	3 00	635	3 00
50	2 00	155	9 10	339	3 45	665	3 40
51	48 90	158	4 00	340	156 50	606	5 55
52	12 50	160	19 40	342	18 50	611	11 40
53	5 20	164	3 35	343	11 40	617	2 00
54	24 80	166	7 15	344	4 40	622	3 00
55	7 40	167	39 00	346	5 60	628	10 00
57	3 00	168	11 00	349	13 70	633	5 60
58	158 25	169	19 00	352	4 40	637	13 95
59	7 00	170	3 10	355	12 20	638	9 30
60	3 60	171	11 30	356	2 40	639	13 95
61	25 00	175	14 40	359	27 20	640	4 30
62	72 80	176	27 50	360	8 84	649	4 40
63	25 00	179	27 50	361	26 30	650	5 60
64	28 30	181	102 00	370	2 60	658	5 20
65	11 60	186	3 80	371	2 00	659	9 40
67	15 00	189	21 60	374	34 35	664	2 00
68	9 40	190	15 60	375	216 80	667	3 00
70	9 75	191	9 45	381	16 80	676	4 00
71	6 00	193	6 40	382	61 60	678	25 20
72	56 10	194	2 40	384	5 80	681	2 80
73	3 40	195	7 80	391	7 00	685	3 65
74	6 60	198	7 80	393	3 00	687	6 60
76	9 80	199	26 10	394	14 30	692	6 00
77	4 60	200	10 70	399	2 40	696	5 85
78	4 40	203	25 60	400	3 60	698	8 80
79	6 20	207	19 40	402	3 80	699	44 00
80	8 20	208	2 70	406	6 60	703	6 00
81	2 20	209	19 75	407	28 45	704	26 40
82	6 80	211	19 10	409	3 00	705	4 40
83	1 00	214	4 45	416	48 15	707	26 20
84	1 00	215	8 60	419	36 20	712	2 80
86	15 20	218	7 40	427	8 40	714	23 70
87	8 50	221	9 00	428	7 70	715	30 15
88	20 00	222	5 40	429	8 80	716	11 20
89	3 60	224	15 80	433	6 60	723	10 00
90	12 20	225	3 60	434	8 20	726	25 80
91	3 00	226	3 40	437	2 80	746	2 00
92	7 95	227	5 85	439	5 00	750	11 60
93	14 00	228	13 60	440	21 20	757	4 20
94	5 40	229	2 60	442	2 80	766	2 60
95	13 80	232	2 00	444	23 20	783	6 20
96	37 20	235	8 10	446	8 20	785	2 60
97	4 00	236	2 72	451	18 00	802	4 80

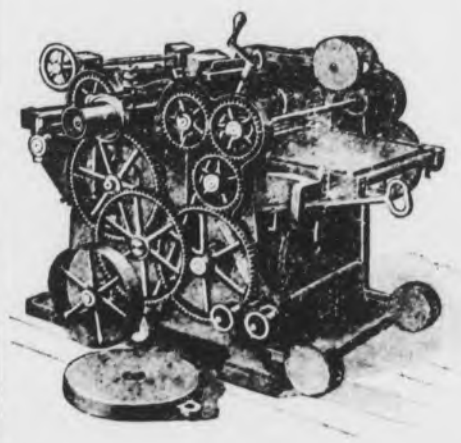
Total $5,917 08

Claims Approved in January, 1897.

No.	Name.	Union	Amt.
3709.	Mrs. K. Doney	2	$50 00
3710.	J. H. Deacon	8	200 00
3711.	H. Eisner, disability	10	400 00
3712.	John Anderson	10	200 00
3713.	W. Schnettler	30	200 00
3714.	Mrs. O. J. Lane	43	50 00
3715.	Mrs. L. A. Stevens	90	50 00
3716.	Mrs. W. L. Donohue	154	50 00
3717.	C. F. Klinke	175	200 00
3718.	J. Jacobson	181	200 00
3719.	F. Klee	304	200 00
3720.	A. Floren	309	200 00
3721.	Wm. Corns	328	200 00
3722.	Mrs. E. Jarveline	381	50 00
3723.	Mrs. L. Sommer	464	50 00
3724.	Mrs. E. McCormack	468	50 00
3725.	Mrs. M. Earley	563	50 00
3726.	R. Hooft	715	200 00
3727.	L. D. Triplett, disability	84	400 00
3728.	H. Ecken, disability	507	400 00
3729.	R. F. Shaw	580	200 00
Total			$3,600 00

No. 3½ New Heavy Double-Cylinder Surfacer.

WITH DIVIDED FEED-ROLL AND PRESSURE-BARS, SLOTTED CYLINDERS, ETC.



The demand for a heavy surfacer with a short bed, capable of planing smoothly all kinds of lumber, has led to the introduction of the machine shown in the accompanying engraving, which meets the requirements in a manner hitherto unequaled. Two sizes are made to place on both sides up to 26″ and 30″ wide, 10″ thick, and they will plane two pieces at once up to 12″ wide, though varying in thickness. This is a very desirable machine for use in the manufacture of boxes, furniture, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, sash, doors, blinds, etc.

The frame is very heavy, with plate sides and girths, and supports a bed or platen that is gibbed to planed ways, and is adjustable vertically, for variations in thickness to be planed, by means of heavy, square thread screws. The end of the bed is arranged to swing around for ready access to the lower cylinder for the purposes of sharpening and adjustment.

The upper cylinder has journals 9″ x 2¼″, and belted on both ends. The lower cylinder journals are 8″ x 2¼″, and it is single-belted. Both cylinders, with their journals, are made from a solid steel forging of fine quality, and are slotted on all four faces. One pair of knives are furnished with each cylinder. The lower cylinder is carried in a heavy frame, and is adjustable independently of the bed, and a tightener is furnished to take up the belt when changing for different thicknesses.

The feed-rolls are four in number, 7″ in diameter, driven by powerful gearing. The feeding-rolls are weighted and the delivery-rolls have spring pressure. The regular feed sent with the machine is 37′ per minute, but this may be changed if desired. The feeding roll and bar before the upper cylinder are divided into two sections, so that two pieces of material may be planed simultaneously, though varying in thickness. They are heavily weighted, and will raise independently or together. The pressure-bar after the lower cylinder adjusts itself to the finished surface of the board. The pressure-bar over the lower cylinder has an independent vertical adjustment, and swings out of the way to give access to the cylinder.

There is a shop number on each machine, and a number on each casting by which they may be identified, and should be mentioned in ordering supplies. The internal belting to drive the machine should be as follows, when the countershaft is placed 8′ from the centre of the upper cylinder.

Two belts, each 19′ 4″ long, 5″ wide, for upper cylinder.

One belt, 21′ 10″ long, 5″ wide, for lower cylinder.

One belt, 17′ 9″ long, 3″ wide, for feed.

The countershaft is furnished with T. & L. pulleys that are 12″ x 6″, and should make 900 revolutions per minute.

J. A. Fay & Co., 514-534 W. Front Street, Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of patent planing, matching and surfacing, molding, tenoning, boring, mortising and sandpapering machines; band, scroll, rip and cut-off saws; band and circular resawing machines, wood-workers, etc., etc.

FAKES AND FRAUDS

One W. B. Page, architect, Boston, Mass., claiming to be in the employ of Swift & Co., beef packers, Chicago, Ill., arrived in Oneonta, N. Y., on 2d inst., with plans and specifications for a new cold-storage warehouse to be erected there for said firm. We wrote Swift & Co. to unionize the job, and got this reply: "We do not own the property in question, and the building is not for us."

LYNN, Mass.—Early this month an individual named Chas. Hubbard was advertising in our daily papers, for carpenters to go to Florida to work on a building for the Duval Athletic Club, Jacksonville, Fla. He offered $2.25 per day and traveling expenses, and claimed to be formerly a member of the U. B. in Los Angeles, Cal. We wrote General Secretary McGuire, and the latter communicated with our Jacksonville Unions. Thereupon it was learned no such job was under way in Jacksonville, and that city was overcrowded with idle carpenters.

EXPULSIONS

CHARLES T. PARRISH, from Union 270, St. Louis, Mo., for embezzling funds of the union.

MCCLELLAND MCCANN, ex-Financial Secretary of Union 698, Newport, Ky., for misappropriation of funds. He has gone to parts unknown.

PROBLEMS FOR CARPENTERS

$25.00 will be paid for correct answers. Problems and full particulars sent free,

Allen Sylvester,
PUBLISHER OF
MODERN CARPENTRY,
35 Haverhill St., Boston.

Riley's Doctrine.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

No man is great tel he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contensions, and be satisfied;
Just do your best, and praise er blame
That follows that, counts jest the same.

I've allus noted great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gets more kicks than all the rest.

Chips from a Union Workshop.

THE DECAY OF SOCIALISM.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

(*Continued*)

"*We refuse to accept this German Jew's theory of Capital!*" Such was the rude, insurgent cry that at length fell on the ears of Karl Marx, the once unchallenged prophet and philosopher of communism. The cherished hopes of Marx for the conversion of the Trade Unions into a Socialist sect had vanished like a fleeting dream. And now this bitter cry awoke him to the fact that his visionary theory of a future state of collective slavery was in danger of being repudiated, even by the remnants of his own international band of retrograde ideologues.

The scene of the declaration above quoted was the elegant little Capitol of the Netherlands, a locality suggestive of deeds of liberty, and none the less so because within a short hour's walk lies the Delft Haven, from whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to found a New England—

Where they might speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke,
Where they might hold the faith and morals that Milton held,
On that rugged occidental shore, where they would be free or die.

The date of this not unimportant declaration was during the first week in September, 1872. The occasion of its utterance was the gathering known as the Congress of the Hague; a gathering whose real object was the possession of the shattered wreck of the International. The persons there gathered for the internecine strife were about three-score in number, who claimed to represent some fourteen actual or hypothetical countries.

Concerning the character of these claims, there were those who said that the number of imaginary countries represented was only limited by the ability of the General Council to furnish the expenses of those willing to read apocryphal reports, and vote as ordered. As to the claims made to represent the opinions and aspirations of the workers of the actual countries, we may take the representation of this country as an instance. The United States was supposed to be represented by five delegates; two of these, Dereure and Sauva, were Frenchmen, who had been but a few months in America, and had learned only a few words of English; one, Barry, of London, had never crossed the Atlantic, yet represented a German section of Chicago; one, Sorge, of Hoboken, was an intimate, personal friend of Marx; and one only, William West, was of American birth and training, but his section had long been suspended.

Illustrative of the systematic self-deception practised by that band of social decadents, a deception facilitated by the criminal perversion of the representative system which prevailed in their councils, we may here cite a passage from the report of Sorge, of Hoboken, to that congress: "The great bulk of the work people in America," said Sorge, are "Irish, then come the Germans, and then the niggers. *The natives do not work; they are speculators, making profits out of other people's labor.* It is no use combining w h them; they form only a small part of the population."

At length, after three whole days, or more than half of the allotted time of the congress, had been spent in secret sessions—the Marxists or authoritarians, in the Hotel Pico, deciding who were to be admitted as delegates and who were to be excluded, and the Bakouninists or Federalists, in the Cafe Nationale, discussing means to circumvent their opponents—the congress was eventually assembled. From the first there had been no doubt on which side each Latin or Teuton delegate would be found when, on the all-important question, the roll should be called. But there were others, the Belgians for instance; and on those doubtful ones every argument that the desire for liberty or the spirit of intolerance could suggest was brought to bear. Spies and doubtful partisans were believed to be in either camp. Therefore, the probable outcome of the impending conflict was all uncertain when James Guillame, the spokesman of the French-Swiss federtion, gained the floor and commenced the impeachment of Marx. Accusing him of aiming at the establishment of his own absolute power, by the concentration of all authority in the General Council, of which he was the head; the bold Swiss, amid violent interruptions, was heard to say:

"We have been told," said Guillame, "that the International was the invention of a certain clever man with an infallible social and political theory, and the upholders of that theory go so far as to deny anybody the right to propagate any other opinion. But we deny that the international combination of labor was the conception of any man's brain. It was the spontaneous outgrowth of existing social and economic conditions, and we wish for no chief who constitutes himself a judge of heresy. * * * An idea prevails that the General Council has made bad use of the power with which it has been invested. It has done so in Switzerland and in the United States, and therefore must be deprived of that power."

With the increasing excitement of the ensuing virulent debate, the usually courteous and tolerant people of the Hague, who had been drawn thither by curiosity, began to indulge in audible criticism. Being further irritated by the anti-national sentiments expressed by several speakers, they finally streamed through the barriers into the body of the hall, where they drowned the orator's voice by the stirring strains of the national hymn, "Wee Neerlandsch-Bloch." The delegates endeavored to overcome that hostile popular demonstration by singing the "Marseillaise," but as the effect of the effort was only productive of a discordant babel of tongues, the result was discouraging. Jealous of the well-deserved reputation of their country, the public authorities soon took due measures to prevent future interference with liberty of speech; and thenceforth Lange Lombard street was guarded by a military force formed four deep, through the ranks of which delegates and visitors were admitted to Concordia Hall. The foregoing incident certainly furnishes matter for reflection; yet it is no wonder that old-time revolutionists scornfully laughed at the spectacle of those degenerates sitting in pandemoniac council protected by the bayonets of their alleged enemies.

At the conclusion of the great debate, it was proven that the delegates of the hypothetical countries held the balance of power in the congress, and these, by faithfully delivering their votes, placed the federalists in the minority. The Marxist faction exultantly hastened to take full advantage of their opportunity. Sorge, of Hoboken, was in the chair; and there, with his hoarsely guttural voice, and the big stick with which he thundered on the table, he seemed the perfect type of the barrack despot, the embodiment of the brutally arrogant spirit of militarism that has made the name of Bismarck detested throughout the civilized world. Rapidly that social saurian disposed of motion after motion. The powers of the General Council, instead of being cnrtailed, were greatly extended; and Guillame, Bakounin and the American section quickly expelled.

Just as a prolonged debauch is succeeded by a condition of nervous debility, so, at the sight of the vacated seats, and the reviving consciousness that their meagre majority had only been gained by essentially vicious means, a change came over the victors. They began to feel that their triumph had been a most deceptive one; and already the more clear-sighted commenced to taste the bitterness of defeat. False and pernicious as their destructive social doctrines were, the organization while united was still something to be reckoned with; but permanently divided in hostile camps, they could only hope to succeed in devouring each other. No longer could they hope to make even the most timid and credulous believe they were:—

A countless multitude, in one bond
Of erring faith conjoined—strong in the youth
And heart of zeal—a dreadful brotherhood.

Therefore, like Napoleon with his crippled army confronted by the flames of Moscow, Marx determined to retreat. But where, and how? Far across the broad Atlantic, where the Pilgrim Fathers, starting from the same spot, had found a refuge. There, in the New World, it would be possible to maintain a General Council, if a man of the real autocratic, socialist type would act. Consequently, a new General Council was soon chosen, of which Sorge of Hoboken was the denominate figure giving value to the several cyphers chosen by himself. Thenceforth, the letter-box of the once-famous International was to be hung up in the barroom of a lager beer saloon, pompously named "The 10th Ward Hotel," in New York. Yet there were those who said that the letters would continue to find their way to the well-known villa residence at Haverstock Hill, London.

Before abdicating, however, and leaving the stranded wreck, Marx imposed upon his successor, Sorge, the legacy of undertaking in the New World that which he himself had signally failed to accomplish in Europe, the task of dividing the Trade Unions against themselves, and making them the helpless instruments of an insane political ambition. The text of that resolution reads as follows: "The new General Council shall be charged with the special mission of forming International Trade Unions. With this object, it shall frame a circular, which shall be translated, printed in all languages, and introduced in all workingmen's societies, whether they be affiliated or not to the International. This circular shall invite each society to form an International Union in its trade."

But the new Council, moribund from its birth, remained in a comatose condition for one year, and only rallied to hold a ghostlike congress in Geneva. Thus, in 1873, the International ceased to exist; but the letter box, its last remaining symbol, on which the true socialist motto—*Rule and Ruin*—should have been inscribed, was not finally removed until 1876.

In recalling the series of events connected with the preceding attempt to propagate the communist idea among the workers, one cannot fail to be impressed with the immense change which, during the short space of time between the inaugural meeting of the International in the Freemasons' Tavern and the final gathering at the Hague, took place in the character of that propaganda. We count only ten years between the first and final gatherings; yet it seems as if many decades of mental and moral degradation must have elapsed to have wrought such a contrast. In the former we have seen the address credited to the trade union representatives of France and England, calling on philosophers, statesmen, historians, employers and workmen to assist in the solution of the problems of the remuneration of labor and the care of the unemployed. In the latter we have seen a pandemonium of fanatical theorists contending for rival schemes of terror and spoliation; of anarchy and despotism. The former, strong in faith, hope, and zeal; the latter, grown passionate, foul and brutish.

(*To be continued.*)

Each new machine means weaker wills and poorer brains and bodies for some section of the working people. That is degeneration, and its coming can in no way make a fruitful field for work for a great cause. Each growth in landlordism, or in the power of corporate wealth to control industry and government, is a narrowing of the liberty of the men and women through whom change must come. Waiting for a better time is, in effect, refusing to do anything.—*Altrurian.*

Perspective Modeling.

BY A. W. WOODS.

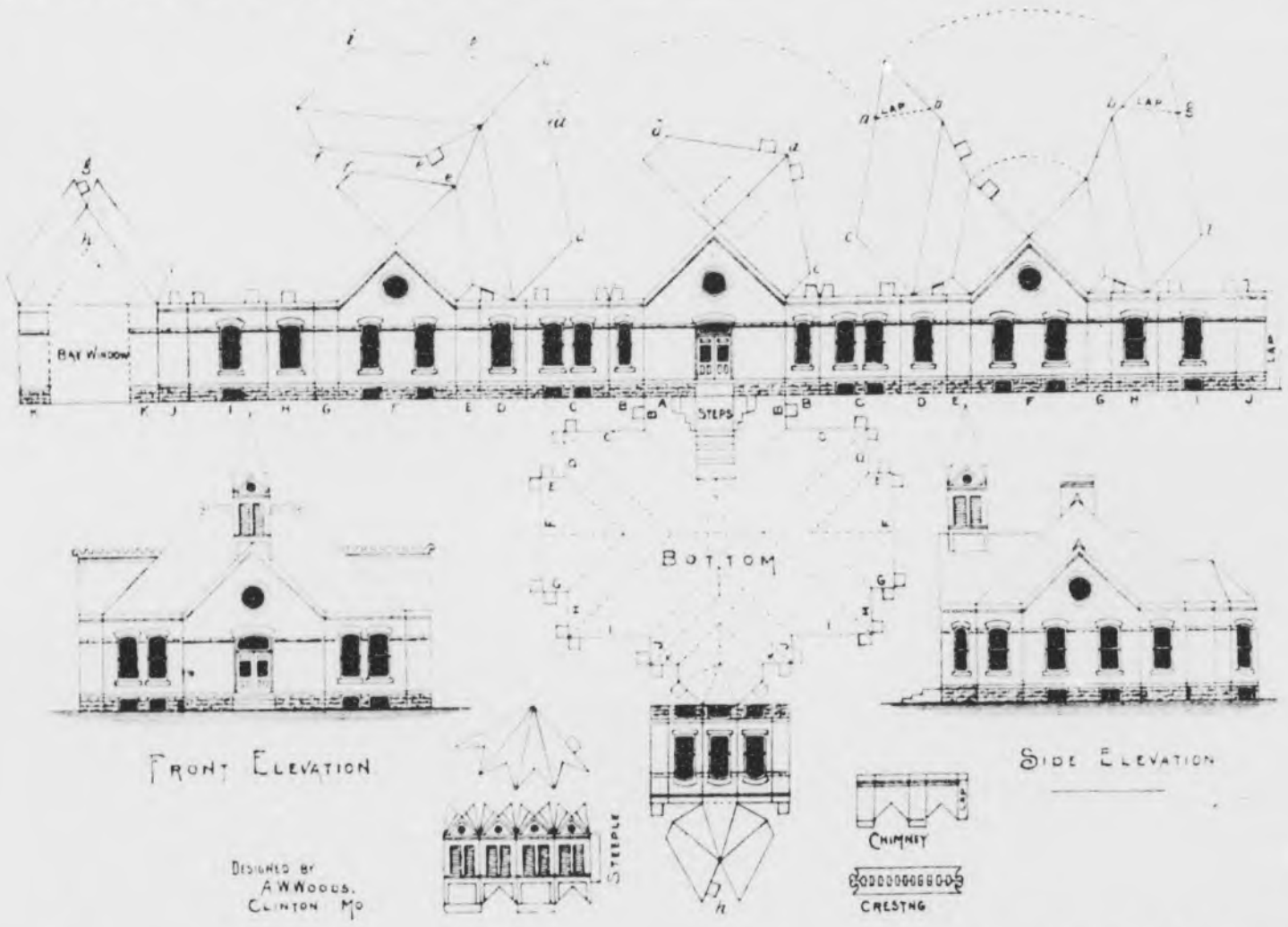
It quite often occurs that a client fails to comprehend the scale or working drawing of elevations, since they have no established point of view or vanishing points as in perspectives. While a perspective is pleasing in general appearance, it is of no use to the builder as far as measurements are concerned. Though drawn to a scale at a given point, it gradually diminishes from there to the vanishing points.

The rules governing perspective drawings are not so easily mastered as that of straight elevations. Therefore, at another time we will dwell more on the subject, but for the present we submit a substitute, that of *Perspective Modeling*. Here we show sectional views of an elevation with all its angles, roof, etc., spread out in one continuous piece, with the exception of the steeple and chimney. When properly trimmed and folded, the sections with corresponding letters will fit to their respective places, and show as per the front and side elevations. The principles of roof framing must be understood before a model can be successfully laid out. The roof may be made separate or in pieces, and fastened on the underside with strips of paper.

Of course all the details can not be brought out as fully in perspectives, yet the model has the advantage in showing up the general outlines, and can be viewed from any point, while the perspective shows but a part, and from only one point of view.

A model should be drawn on a good quality of card board, then carefully trimmed, leaving the tongues for the fastenings where needed. Then, with a knife cut the surface at the angles, so as to make a sharp bend, always cutting on the side from which the bend is to be made. A hole may be left in the bottom to insert the hand to adjust the fastenings, which should be kept on the inside. Use glue or thick mucilage.

The dotted lines on the bottom represent the position of the roof lines when folded in place.



Some Resolutions Adopted at our Cleveland Convention last September.

THE RITUAL.

We believe that the ritual fills all the requirements of the U. B. Some changes have been asked for by delegates, to make the obligation more impressive. It is the opinion of your committee that the lack of impressiveness is largely due to the manner in which many officers of our locals conduct the ceremonies.

We recommend that all locals under our jurisdiction put more earnestness and force into the ceremonies, to the end that new members may be imbued with the solemnity of the occasion and sacredness of the obligation.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

WHEREAS, It appears that, notwithstanding the prevailing stagnation of trade and industry, and the enforced idleness of over two millions of working people, alien immigrants are still flocking to our shores in great numbers; and,

WHEREAS, The effect of the competition of these newly arrived aliens must surely inflict great hardship and misery upon our own working people, by lowering the wages of some, and by depriving others of employment altogether; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend:

First—The passage of the Lodge-Carless bill to restrict immigration.

Second.—Additional legislation to limit the number of immigrants to fifty thousand (50,000) a year, and to establish a board for the distribution of immigrants, to consist of ten (10) members to be selected from the various labor organizations. The said Board shall have power to distribute immigrants to localities that are not already over-crowded with laborers, and to prevent them from taking the places of striking workmen, or accepting less than the current rate of wages, and to return all immigrants who fail to find employment within sixty (60) days after their arrival, to the country from whence they came.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The eight-hour working day is one of the most important preliminary steps toward the ultimate emancipation of the working class, and will lessen the number of unemployed, improve the quality of the work, health, strength and intelligence of the workers. This Convention declares that the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight hours per day in all trades and occupations in our country, and that the General Officers be instructed to draft a bill on the lines of this resolution, with a view of getting it passed through the Federal government and thereby become the law of our country.

THE products of the Imperial Mill Company, Duluth, Minn., are still on the unfair list, for antagonizing organized labor. Their flour should not enter any workingman's house.

THE "rights of man," so much in vogue in the great epoch of regeneration at the close of the eighteenth century, are, at the close of the nineteenth, positively under the ban in every civilized state of the world. According to the plutocratic lexicons of at least two continents, the "rights of man" have come to signify merely — anarchy.—*John Clark Ridpath, LL. D.*

SENATOR LODGE, of Massachusetts, introduced two important labor bills last year in the U. S. Senate, viz: Senate bill, No. 1415, providing for an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia, and bill, No. 1416, for the preferment of wages of employes in cases of assignment, execution, etc. These bills should have been pushed to final passage had we labor men at Washington to look after them and other measures of interest to the working people.

Women Can Help.

THEIR ASSISTANCE, AT TIMES, WOULD BE VALUABLE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

TRUE, it is undeniably true that while the churches and various benevolent and charitable enterprises owe their very existence and maintenance to women, yet the labor movement has always had to depend almost wholly upon the men to push it along. This is attributable mainly to the fact that the women of the masses know nothing and care less about the burning questions of the day, the government and conditions under which they live. Their horizon is limited to the four walls of a tenement house, their life is nothing but a continual treadmill round of hopeless, aimless worry and work, and they, themselves, are but fagged-out specimens of humanity, too tired and listless to read, investigate or even think. In addition to this, in most instances, the "men folks" of their families never deign to take them into their thoughts and plans, for women should know their place and keep it. But let a strike come, and then how bitterly they complain that "the women won't help 'm out," and they "can't see why it is, only that the women don't know much, anyhow."

On the other hand, the women of the classes, the promoters and managers of large public undertakings, are those who, as a rule, have more or less time and means to command and utilize as they see fit. They read, study and investigate; they understand something of the world and what it contains; they are ever ready to aid whatever savors of the religious or philanthropic.

Nations are not aggregates of units to be dealt with upon mechanical principles. It is an ineradicable habit of humanity to gather itself into families, and it is indispensable to its higher development that the family should be able to say equally of its property and of its children, "these are my own." The socialism that conceives of a great boarding house filled with every luxury is a thing of the imagination. National greatness in the concrete is a multitude of humble homes, privately owned and individually enjoyed.—*E. M. Burchard, in Twentieth Century.*

A Few Thinks.

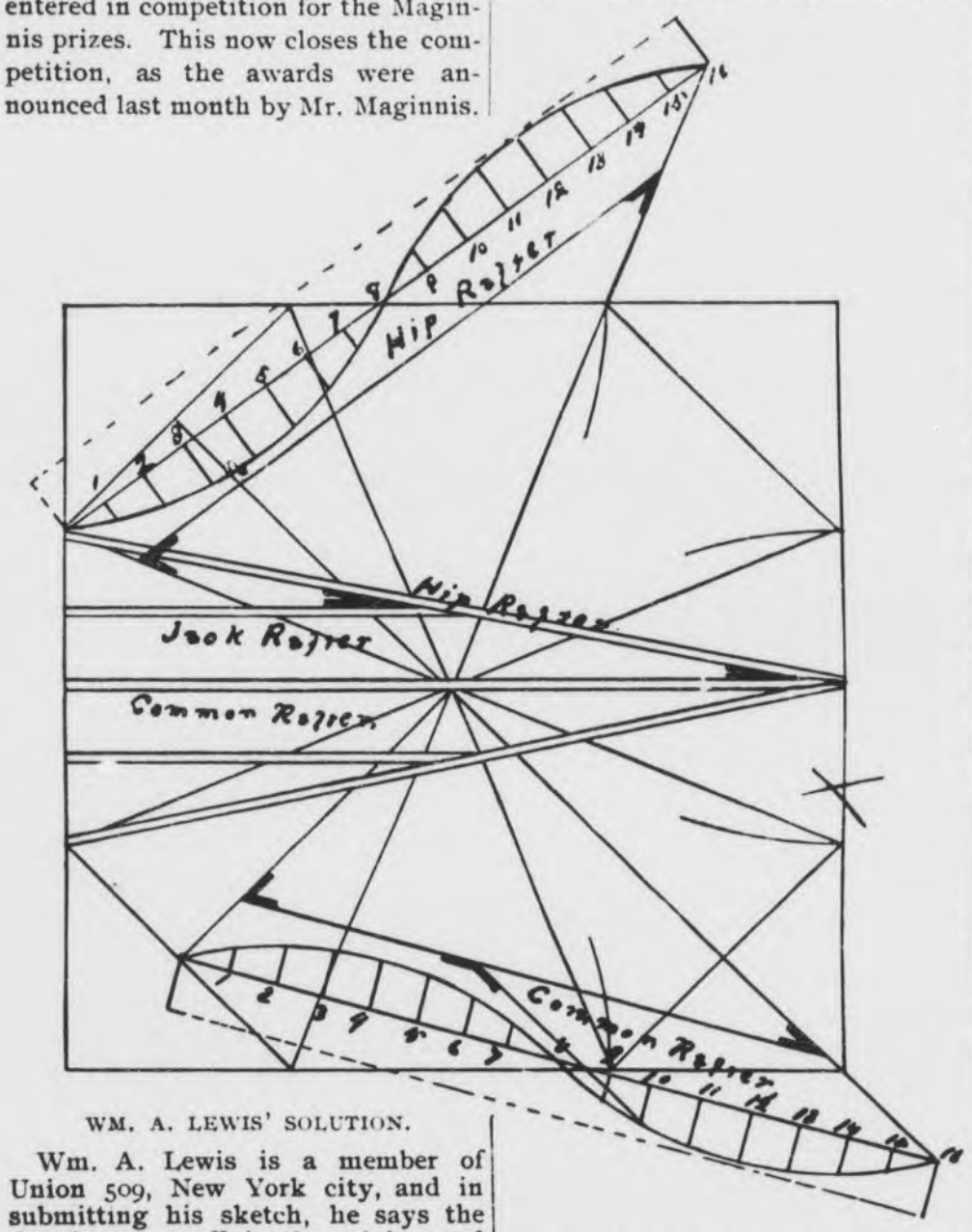
If I was lookin' for a sucker I'd hunt for the feller who is allus braggin' that he's nobody's fool.—*Uncle William in Detroit Free Press.*

If the government of this country is not run to suit you, run it yourself. How? By direct legislation. Don't send a substitute.—*Industrial Advocate.*

When the hours are short the supply is less than the demand, and wages will take care of themselves. Stand up for the short hour day—the rest will follow as a matter of course.—*Midland Mechanic.*

A Tower Roof on an Octagonal Plan.

As promised last month, herebelow we give the last three solutions of the above problem, which were entered in competition for the Maginnis prizes. This now closes the competition, as the awards were announced last month by Mr. Maginnis.



WM. A. LEWIS' SOLUTION.

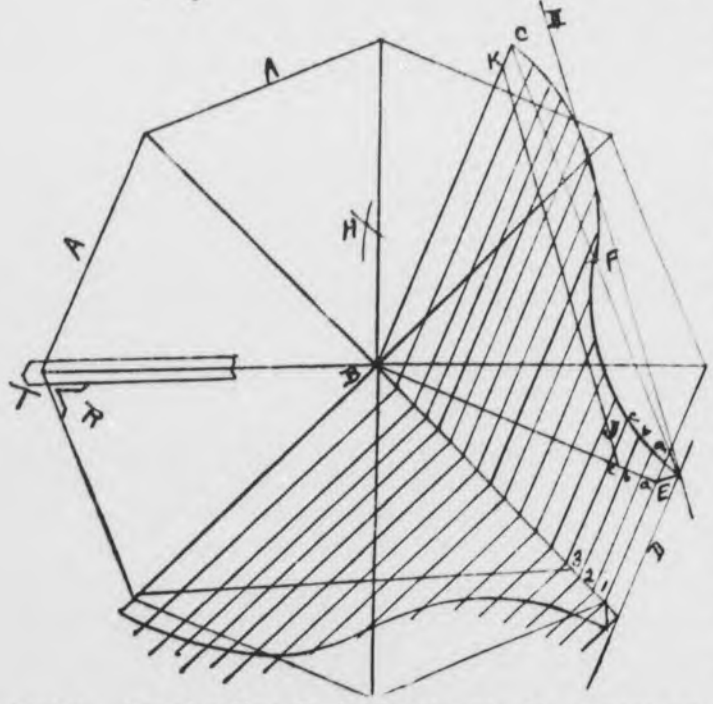
Wm. A. Lewis is a member of Union 509, New York city, and in submitting his sketch, he says the drawing is sufficiently plain and simple without further description. He advises, however, that all plumb, level and side cuts be made before cutting the curves.

R. WHITE'S SOLUTION.

Brother White is a member of Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., and in the subjoined he explains his plan for layout of rafters for a tower roof on an octagonal plan:

Let plan A, A, etc., Fig. 1, be the given plan; and B, C, the height at

Fig 1



centre. Let the line D, indicate projection of rafters. Proceeding properly, it will be necessary to draw in a section of proposed cornice at E, so as to get point of rafter. Having done this, from the point where the under edge of roof board meets crown moulding, at E, draw E, C.

Bisect this line at F. On E, and F, as centres describe arcs cutting each other at G, and on F, and C, as centres describe arcs cutting each other at H. On H, and G, as centres describe arcs C, F, and E, F, meeting at F, and giving curve of common rafter. Draw E, I, or lay on straight edge, and draw J, K, parallel to E. I. according to width of stuff to be used. We now have pattern for common rafter.

To find shape of hip rafter. Draw any convenient number of lines perpendicular to base line of common rafter, meeting top of said rafter and base line of hip rafter, as *a*, *a*, *b*, *b*, etc. Now, from points where said lines meet base line of hip rafter, as 1, 2, 3, etc., draw lines at right angles to said base line, of indefinite length, as represented.

On these lines set up the lengths *a*, *a*, *b*, *b*, etc., and draw curve through intersections of lines. This gives curve of hip rafter. Draw in line for under side of rafter at proper width. Now, to avoid mixing up lines too much, let us transfer the two rafters to a new plan, (Fig. 2)

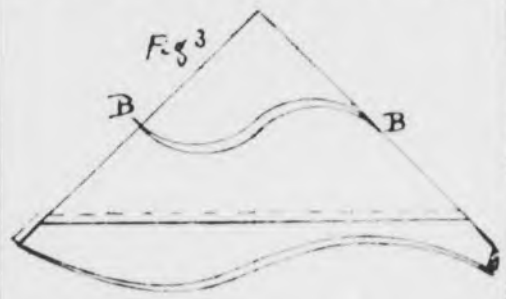
We will now proceed to find lengths and bevels of jack, or cripple rafters. On points O, O, as pivots, swing down the common and hip rafters to L, on plane of plate. Then a bevel set in the angle at that point will give correct side cut for common and cripple rafters.

To find the length of cripples. From intersection of base lines of cripples with base line of hip, at S, and V, square up to cut common rafter at X, and Y. Then the sections O, X, and O, Y, will represent the short and long cripples, respectively. In all the solutions I have seen so far, the method for getting side bevel of common and cripple rafters is radically wrong, as I will proceed to show.

Let us consider one section of the roof, which will stand over the space enclosed by the lines H, B, M, but instead of boarding on top of the rafters, let us set the common and cripple rafters down so as to board between the hips, fitting the boards to a nicety. Now, suppose the plate is just an inch board set up on edge, and our section of roof hinged to its inner and upper edge. Now lay it down flat. It will cover the triangle H, L, M, and the joints between hips will, of course, not be disturbed.

To make it clear that this is true, suppose the section of roof is covered with sheet iron. It is evident that the section can be swung up and pown just the same. Or, the reader can test it right here. With your pocket knife cut from H, to L, and from M, to L, and turn the triangular section up on the line H, M, raising the point L, to the proper height —B, C. Now, the lines H, L, M, will stand over the base lines H, B, M, and of course the side bevels of rafters cannot be changed in the operation.

In the plans I have spoken of as being faulty, the side bevel is taken at junction of base lines, as at S, or V, which of course is wrong. Apply



bevel to under side of rafters, and take bevel for plumb cut at N.

To find backing of the hip rafters. With bevel taken at R, lay on seat of rafter from both sides, and work projection to these lines, which will shape it as at T.

Now apply pattern, and slide it along on base line until the point meets the line of bevel at T. (See Fig. 3, where dotted lines show pattern shifted) It perhaps will seem that we might gauge down from upper edge of rafter, but a moment's consideration will show that that would not be correct,

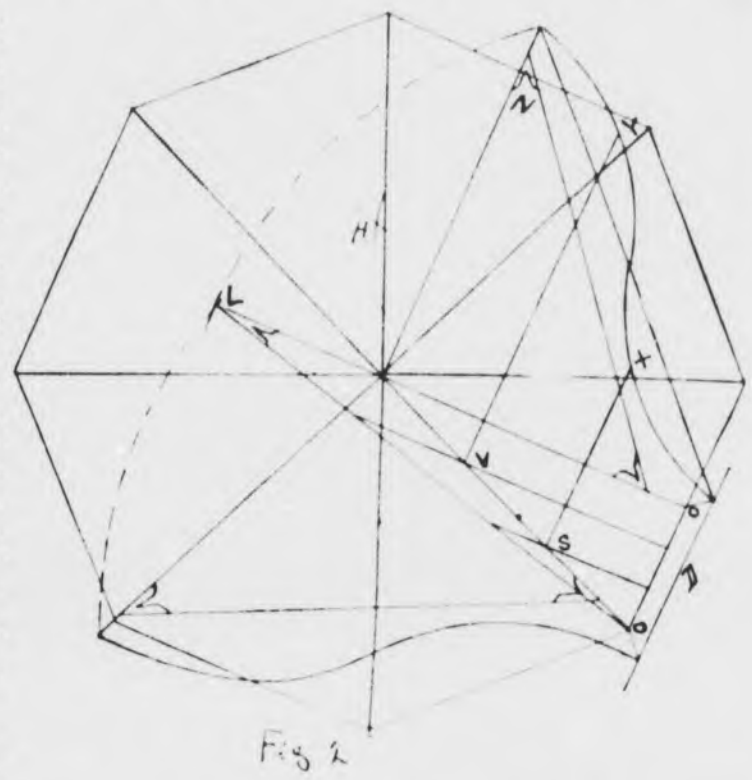


Fig 2

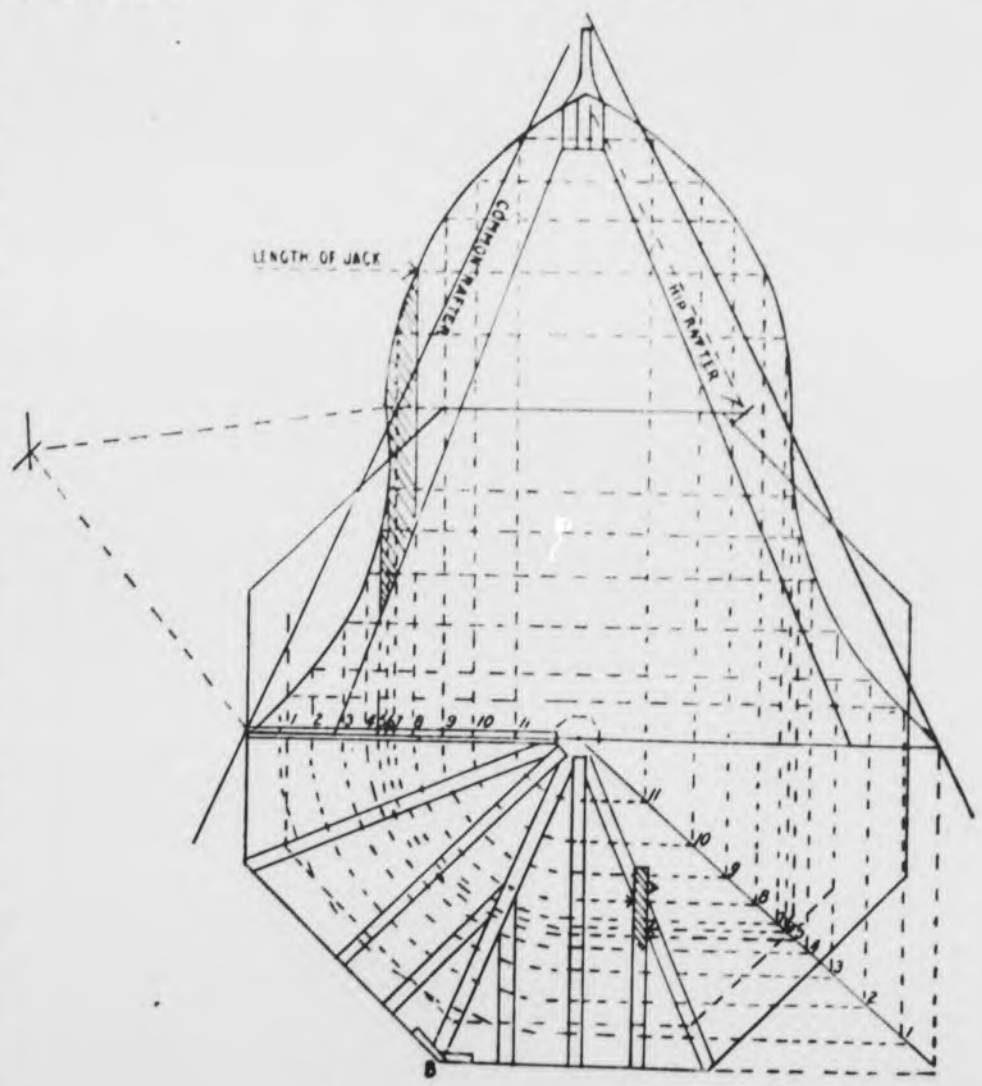
for suppose the upper or lower curve came to a level, it is evident that at those points no bevel at all would be needed, while along the steep part a considerable bevel would be required. See illustration at B, B, Fig. 3.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

ADOLPH WEISSHAAR'S SOLUTION.

Bro. Weisshaar is a member of Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill. He says: It needs no explanation to draw the main and hip rafters. To get the bevel for top end of jack rafters, the simplest and easiest way is to take any short piece of joist, saw same as bottom of main rafter, then place in position like joist A, mark both sides on bottom with line of hip, then square up and set bevel on top, mark on under side of jack. For backing of hips, take bevel at B, mark on under side of rafter. In framing this roof we would leave out main rafters, and divide in three spaces.



WEISSHAAR'S SOLUTION.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

(Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 56.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
255. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—J. M. Hooper, 1011 Q st.
143. SAN DIEGO—C. S. Noble, 589 Tenth st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. F. Bailey, 1625 Howard st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 25 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) A. Volswinkler, 1328 Natoma st.
483. Guy Latrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.
140. SAN LUIS OBISPO—A. W. Pullen, Box 325.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—F. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Kiley, 229 King st.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reed, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 320 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—M. J. Powell, Box 194.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. M. Griffin, 516 Iranistan av.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 607.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N.W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.
74. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
686. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1909 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—Oscar Green.

ILLINOIS.

423. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
11. CHAMPAIGN—W. E. Merritt, 311 W. White st.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3896 Dearborn st.
13. Joseph Deppen, 383 W. 13th Place.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 18th st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 1740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1336 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
109. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
300. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson av.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
270. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
196. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave, Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth av.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 907 Green st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 Colfax av.
48. TERRE HAUTE—T. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—W. F. Jones, S. S. Station.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schauffler, Montezuma av.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 720 Craig st.
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Ghomley, 18 Alvasia st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
405. LUDLOW—Wm. Landon.
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.

LOUISANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1301 St. Roche av.

MAINE.

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st. Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 50 Stanford st., S. Portland.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
14. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State District Council—Secretary C. I. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.
53. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain.
96. " (Jewish.) I. Arlook, 14 Margaret st.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 180 Park st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray, Hotel Malden.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
400. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 740 Kempton st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
103. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cady st.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 914½ Olive st.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 608 Barton st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 st. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5341 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. Chas. Marlatt, 2657 Cote Brilliante ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsch, 4211 Linton ave.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
660. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 298.
296. BELT—Thomas Kinney.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.
28. MISSOULA—F. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yomans, 37 Willow st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagle st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
173. PATERSON—C. Van Nort, 33 Bella ave.
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.
389. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 58 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt, N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 459 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
458. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Lineburg, 800 Gates ave.
12. J. J. Clark, 175 Pacific st.
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.
109. H. L. Lath, 100 St. Mark's Place.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 434 Hamburg ave.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. C. E. Brown, 1090 Herkimer st.
451. F. Coghlan, 962 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.
639. Chas. Suthergreen, 207 Forty-fourth st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heineman, 806 S. Division st.
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 276 East st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ALMIRA—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
700. GLEN COVE, L. I.—John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Fred. Rhodes.
119. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
693. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelley.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
193. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
391. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Hugenot st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 33d st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.
349. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
540. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.
575. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.
582. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 239 E. 126th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. J. G. Doyle, 282 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. F. Dougherty, 1830 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st ave.
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.
513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.
715. Owen Cahill, 2264 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 488.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
77. PORTCHESTER—Albert Coe.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, William Curry, Carey ave., West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onendago st.
26. " William McDermott, 211 Wall st.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 336.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.
545. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Keller Hull, 1318 Willet st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—George Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. C.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1924 Western ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.
681. William Reinke, 1670 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klaehn, 160 Merchant ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 123 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 Fourth st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12th st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 Eleventh st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, cor. Tenth st. and Harrison ave.
50. PORTLAND—R. Visser, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2000 Maple ave.
551. BANGOR—Warren Reagle.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—E. Hollinger, 2128 6½ st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.
JEANNETTE—John Kirschner.
308. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2396 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
161. A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
346. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
503. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHERON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
420. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—H. A. Gaboriault, 103 Washington st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—C. E. Hirtle, 12 Star st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Stage, 72 Trask St.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 63 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.)
394. " Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
277. FT. WORTH. A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, S. J. Ory, 1514 N½ st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 Ave. Q.
114. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 912 Travis st.
53. ORANGE—W. T. Smith.
490. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

VIRGINIA.

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WASHINGTON.

98. SPOKANE—Chas. Wood, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council, Wheeling, etc.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O. J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 430 9th st.
228. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

For Our German Readers.

Das wahre Heil.

Die Bestrebungen der arbeitenden Klasse können nur dann ihre Verwirklichung finden, wenn die Arbeiter persönlich sich von den moralischen und geistigen Einflüssen befreit haben, die es seit Anbeginn der Menschheitsgeschichte einer Mehrheit herrschsüchtiger Personen ermöglichten, die Massen des Volkes zu regieren, zu tyrannisiren und auszubeuten.

Um dieses hohe Ziel zu erreichen, bedarf die Masse der Arbeiterschaft vor Allem der ökonomischen Unabhängigkeit, ein Ziel, das wiederum nur verwirklichungsfähig ist, wenn es das Resultat selbstständiger Kraftentfaltung der Arbeiter ist. Wer da glaubt, daß diese Errungenschaften, die in ihrer letzten Folgerung ihre absolute persönliche Freiheit bedeuten, den Arbeitern von einer außerhalb ihrer Klasse und außerhalb ihrer Kontrolle stehenden freundlichen Gewalt gleichsam in den Schooß geworfen werden, ist das Opfer eines schweren Irrthums.

Wo dieser Irrthum gemacht wird, finden wir, daß er stets entweder der Ausfluß sentimentaler, resp. idealer Regungen solcher Leute ist, die da in ihrer Herzenseinfalt glauben, daß die Klugen, die Geistesgroßen und Auserwählten der Gesellschaft aus purer Menschenfreundschaft ihre rein menschliche Selbstsucht an den Nagel hängen und sich für ihre Mitmenschen zum Opfer bringen, oder es ist der Ausdruck eines Mangels an Selbstvertrauen, eines Ohnmachtgefühls solcher Arbeiter, die kein Verständniß für die mächtigen ökonomischen Ressourcen des Arbeiterstandes haben, sobald derselbe auf gemeinsamer Basis handelt.

Wir finden die Opfer dieser Irrthümer gleich zahlreich innerhalb wie außerhalb der Arbeiterbewegung. Außerhalb der Bewegung kennen wir sie als Pessimisten oder Rockschooßhänger der herrschenden Gewalten, von denen sie das als Almosen erbetteln, wofür die organisirte Arbeiterschaft kämpft und leidet, und innerhalb der Bewegung sind es die Arbeiter-Politiker, die Patentmedizin-Doktoren, die Theoretiker, welche die Arbeiter von der Bahn der organisirten, ökonomischen Selbsthülfe abzuschwenken suchen, um heute diesem, morgen jenem politischen Phantom nachzujagen, eine Taktik, deren Endresultat die Verkrüppelung, wenn nicht gänzliche Aufgabe des die Kräfte des Proletariats stählenden ökonomischen Kampfes mit sich führen müßten, und an Stelle des sich zur wirthschaftlichen Selbstständigkeit heranbildenden Arbeiters das willenlose Werkzeug einer politischen Maschine zu setzen.

Auch die oberflächlichste Beobachtung des Staatslebens, dessen Endziel, ob in dieser oder jener Form die Herrschaft einer Minderheit über die Mehrheit der Mitglieder des resp. Staatswesens ist, lehrt uns, daß wie schön, wie wahr, wie erhaben auch die Lehren und Platform einer um die Volksgunst werbenden politischen Partei in der Theorie sei, die Praxis zeigt stets zwei Resultate, die der Selbstständigkeit und der persönlichen Freiheit des Volkes entgegenwirken.

Erstens ein in Folge engster Centralisation und nothwendiger Parteidisziplin allmächtiges Führerthum, das mit der Masse nur noch als lediges Stimmvieh rechnet und zweitens eine durch das Bewußtsein geistiger Ueberlegenheit, gepaart mit der in allen Menschen schlummernden Sucht nach Macht und Ansehen, unausbleibliche Neigung zur Herrschaft über die große Menge, eine Herrschaft, die, um sich zu halten und festzusetzen, schließlich gezwungen ist, die ihr gefährlichen Selbstständigkeitsregungen der Beherrschten oder Bevormundeten zu unterdrücken und schließlich in der Praxis das Gegentheil Dessen zu thun, was man in der Theorie als gut anerkannt hat.

Die Geschichte der Völker und einer jeden Reform- und Revolutionsbewegung, die sich innerhalb des Rahmens der organisirten Herrschafts-Institute, des Staates und der Kirche bewegte, liefern die besten Beweise obiger Thesen.

Mit der heranwachsenden Intelligenz des arbeitenden Volkes kann es deßhalb nur einen Weg zu seiner Befreiung geben, die ökonomische Selbsthülfe, die die Tendenz hat, außerhalb des Staates und der Kirche, diese beiden Herrschafts-Institute negirend, die neue Welt der nach wahrer Freiheit strebenden Arbeit aufzubauen.

In dem Augenblick, wo das arbeitende Volk in seinen Gewerks- und sonstigen Genossenschaften und Co operativ-Organisationen so erstarkt ist, daß es sowohl den Staat als auch die Kirche negiren, resp. „boycotten" kann, deren sog. Wohlthaten verachtend und ihrer Macht spottend, ist die Revolution unserer Zeit vollbracht und kann dann der Aufbau der freien Gesellschaft der Zukunft mit Riesenschritten seiner Vollendung entgegenreifen.

Die Bahnbrecher in dieser Richtung sind jedoch die Gewerkschaften.

„Bäker's Journal."

Gewerkschaftliche Organisation der Arbeiterinnen in England —Von den 2,356,000 erwerbthätigen Frauen und Mädchen, welche es nach der Volkszählung in England giebt, sind nur 104,000 gewerkschaftlich organisirt. Dieselben vertheilen sich auf folgende Industriegruppen: Textil-Industrie: 97,412; Dekorationsgewerbe: 820; Kleider- und Leder-Industrie: 2100; Verschiedene Gewerbe: 3027.

Das Warum nicht.

Warum ich nicht zur Schreiner Union der U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of A. gehöre.

Es ist eine alte, alte Geschichte.

Ich gehöre nicht zur Schreiner Union aus folgenden Gründen:

Weil—„In Union ist Stärke." Ich will für immer das schwache Werkzeug meines Arbeitgebers bleiben.

Weil—„Die Union versucht meinen Lohn zu erhöhen." Ich hasse hohen Lohn und ziehe es vor, einen kleinen Lohn zu bekommen bei langstündiger Arbeit per Tag.

Weil—„Die Union besteht darauf, daß ihre Brüder behandelt werden wie Männer und Schreiner, nicht als wie Vieh" Hierin bin ich ganz anderer Ansicht. Ich glaube, ein Vormann muß das Recht haben, einen Jeden zu schimpfen und zu stoßen, wenn immer er dazu fühlt.

Weil—„Die Union darauf besteht, daß ihre Mitglieder weniger Stunden den Tag arbeiten, um mehr freie und nützliche Zeit in der Familie zu haben." Ich bin der Ueberzeugung, daß Schreiner hierzu kein Recht haben, in ihrer Familie viele glückliche Stunden zu verleben. Auch ist es nicht nöthig für ihn, seine Kinder viel zu sehen; nur arbeiten, essen, trinken und schlafen. Das ist Alles, was ich thue, die Union aber verlangt mehr von mir.

Weil—„Die Union verlangt, ich soll die Versammlungen besuchen und mich mehr ausbilden in unseren Gewerkschaften." Dies ist denn doch ein wenig zu Viel verlangt und zu viel Trubel für mich. Ich ziehe es vor, in den Saloon zu gehen, mich voll zu trinken mit Bier, in die Ecke zu sitzen und zu schlafen, u. s. w.

Weil—„Die Union verlangt, ich soll die verschiedenen Reden und das Agitieren der Arbeiter mit anhören." Ich halte dieses für unrecht, ein Boß nur soll das Recht haben, mit mir zu agitieren, weiter Niemand.

Weil—„Die Union sagt, seit einig und stark; halte! zusammen. Steht Alle für Einen und Einer für Alle." Alle für Einen, halte ich für recht, aber Einer für Alle! halte ich für das größte Unrecht; denn, ich werde kein Narr sein und meinen Gewinn mit andern theilen.

Weil—„Die Union mich ersucht, meine Kinder in die Schule zu schicken, damit dieselben gute Schulkenntnisse bekommen." Da protestire ich; denn meine Kinder sind nicht berechtigt zu guten Schulkenntnissen. Es ist nicht nöthig, daß Kinder klüger werden wie ihr Vater, sondern sollen es sich zur Aufgabe machen, gute Arbeiter zu machen, wie es ihr unterthänigster Vater auch ist.

Weil—„Die Union verlangt, ich soll in einem besseren Haus wohnen, bessere Möbel anschaffen, mehr frische Luft genießen." Ich sage, Unsinn! Alles was ich brauche, ist ein kleines Kellerstübchen für mein Schlafzimmer, ein Zimmer ohne Fenster — zu viel Licht würde mir den Schlaf rauben—zu viel frische Luft würde den Bierdurst von mir nehmen. —Nein, keine frische Luft und keine Union, denn sie würden mir die Freiheit rauben!

Weil—„Die Union sagt, jetzt ein Schreiner zu sein, ist Sklaverei; im Verhältniß zur Lohnfrage ist es mehr denn Sklaverei." Dieses sind ja schreckliche Verläumdungen, es ist unerhört, daß ein Mann meines Standes soll ohne Meister! fertig werden. Glauben sie für einen Augenblick, daß ich in diesem Lande, wo man sich erlaubt, zu sagen, es herrsche Friede und Einigkeit, mich in meinem Dasein mit Union-Angelegenheiten befasse, und jede Woche einmal in die Versammlung gehe? Ich sage, Nein! Ein Jeder hat das Recht in diesem Lande ein Sklave zu sein; ein Jeder hat das Recht, die Peitsche zu küssen, mit der er mißhandelt wird; ein Jeder hat das Recht, sich zu schinden und zu plagen, zu hungern und zu frieren, wenn es der Meister so haben will. So muß ich es thun, und keine Union der Welt hat das Recht, mich davon abzuhalten. Ich protestiere stark gegen Eure Union und Brüderschaft, wie Ihr es immerhin nennen möget; denn ich bin ein Sklave und ich habe das Recht, ein Sklave zu sein; denn ich bin Willens, ein Sklave zu sein, und wenn mein Boß von mir verlangt, ich soll sein Sklave werden, so bin ich Willens, einer zu werden, und auch als solcher zu sterben. Zum Henker mit Eurer Union, welche für mich keinen Nutzen hat, denn ich verachte Euch, ich lebe meinem Boß und der Sklaverei.

Ein Nicht-Union Schreiner.

Politische Zwecke.

Viele Personen in der Arbeiterbewegung versuchen beständig die Mitglieder von Arbeiterorganisationen zu politischen Zwecken zu vereinigen, obgleich wir täglich wahrnehmen müssen, daß die Schneider sich nicht einmal vereinigen wollen, um wenigstens zehn Dollar, anstatt drei oder vier, für einen Rock zu erlangen; die Zimmerleute, damit sie vier, anstatt einen oder zwei Dollar den Tag erhalten, und so durchweg. Wenn in diesen einfachen Fragen, die jeder Arbeiter versteht, sie nicht Hand in Hand gehen wollen, wie kann man dann erwarten, daß sie in abstrakten sozialen und politischen Fragen zusammen wirken, von denen doch die meisten nichts verstehen? Wir sind der Ansicht, daß die Methoden und Prinzipien unserer Gewerbe-Unionen der Fassungskraft des Arbeiters völlig Genüge leisten und daß, wenn diese Erzeuger gemeinsam ihre Unionzwecke verfolgen, die Unionen auch willig und ernst auf die Lösung der sozialen und politischen Fragen hinarbeiten werden, doch ist dieses gegenwärtig durchaus unmöglich. Wenn wir die Aufklärung des Volkes über industrielle Fragen betrachten, scheint das Geschrei, daß die Gewerbe-Unionen sich dem Fortschritt in den Weg stellen, oder daß sie zu langsam oder konservativ in ihren Methoden sind, nicht gerechtfertigt zu sein. Wenn das Volk die Vortheile seiner Organisation nicht einsieht, ist es Zeit genug zu den schwereren Fragen überzugehen; wenn es sich nicht über diese einfachen Vorlagen einigen kann, wird auch jeder politische Vereinigungsversuch größtentheils nur Verlust an Muth und Zeit zur Folge haben.

Die Löhne zu reduziren mitten in einer Periode der sogenannten „Ueberproduktion," heißt einfach das Uebel zu vergrößern. Wollen die Kapitalisten die angebliche „Ueberproduktion" beseitigen, so brauchen sie einfach nur die Löhne zu erhöhen, und die Arbeiter werden bald in Folge ihrer vermehrten Kaufkraft der Ueberproduktion ein Ende machen. Die Existenz der Ueberproduktion ist der beste Beweis dafür, daß die Arbeiter nicht den gerechten Antheil der Werthe erhalten haben, den sie geschaffen.

Acht Stunden Kampf.

Die Bedeutung dieser Achtstunden-Agitation liegt in ihrer Ausdehnung auf alle Berufszweige; nur so kann das Prinzip zur allgemeinen Geltung kommen.

Bisher haben einzelne Berufszweige den Kampf auf eigene Faust geführt; diesmal soll die Gesammtheit der organisirten Arbeiterschaft in's Feld rücken.

Die Achtstundenfrage wird solchergestalt ein Mittel, allen Arbeitern die Identität ihrer Interessen zu zeigen,—die Solidarität der Arbeiter Interessen begreiflich zu machen. In der Lohnfrage ist das viel schwieriger, weil sich unter dem heutigen Produktionssystem keine Lohngleichheit in den verschiedenen, mit einander nicht verwandten Berufsarten herbeiführen ließe. Der Achtstundentag dagegen ist Etwas, das Alle gleichmäßig berührt, Allen gleichmäßig zu Gute kommen soll und kann—wenn der Hebel richtig angesetzt wird.

Die Frage ist nur: Wie weit controlliren die einzelnen Gewerkschaften ihren Berufszweig, sei es lokal, sei es national?

Davon hängt Erfolg oder Nichterfolg ab.

Ohne zwingende innere Nothwendigkeit wird keine Boß-Association die Verpflichtung des Achtstundentages eingehen; denn der Arbeitgeber weiß sehr gut, daß auf die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Lohnerhöhung in nicht zu ferner Zeit folgen muß.

Wenn die Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 8 Stunden ohne Veränderung des Stundenlohnes reduzirt worden ist, so dauert es nicht lange, bis die Arbeiter erklären: „Wir können nicht auskommen; wir müssen 20 Prozent Zulage haben."

Das ist so sicher, wie das Amen in der Kirche. Und es ist gut, daß es so ist.

Die Bosse fürchten sich also nicht vor der Arbeitszeit-Reduktion, sondern vor den Folgen derselben, der Lohnerhöhung. An Nachgiebigkeit von jener Seite ist daher nur in Einem Falle zu denken; in dem Falle, daß eine Gewerkschaft lokal und national so gut organisirt ist, daß die Industrie auf die Mitglieder jener Trades-Union angewiesen ist, sei es, weil es die bestgeschulten und intelligentesten Arbeiter sind, sei es, weil die Trades-Union das Gros der Arbeiterschaft repräsentirt und die sich als „Scabs" herumtreibenden Leute von zweifelhafter technischer Capazität sind, so daß es nicht verlohnt, um derentwillen guten Arbeitern eine Forderung abzuschlagen.

Ein alter Banner.

Es war vor ungefähr vierzehn Jahren, als man in Philadelphia in einer alten Versammlungshalle ein Banner entdeckte, der schon seit Jahren und Jahren unbeachtet und vergessen in einem Schranke gestanden hatte. Die Zeitungen besprachen die Sache und die Beamten der Brotherhood der Carpenters, darunter P. J. McGuire, kauften den Banner an. Derselbe ist aus hellblauer Seide; auf der einen Seite stehen die Worte:

Journeymen House Carpenter Association, Instituted June, 1835.

Auf derselben Seite erblickte man eine Gruppe von Arbeitern an der Werkbank stehend; im Hintergrund sieht man das „State House" von Philadelphia, dessen Thurmuhr auf 6 Uhr zeigt. Einer der Arbeiter weist mit seiner Hand auf die Uhr hin, um seine Kameraden daran zu erinnern, daß die Feierabendstunde hereingebrochen. Der Sinn des Ganzen ist die Verkürzung, resp. Regelung der Arbeitszeit. Auf der andern Seite sehen wir die Columbia, umgeben von Indianern, die sich über einen Hausplan niederbeugen, den Columbia ihnen erläutert. Carpenter-Werkzeug liegt herum und am Fuße des Bildes ist zu lesen:

Union and Intelligence the Path to Independence.

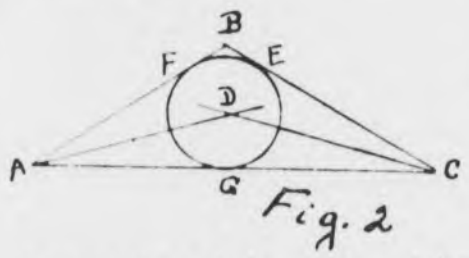
Die Carpenters von Philadelphia bewahren den Banner sorgfältig wie eine Relique auf.

A Few More Problems of Various Kinds.

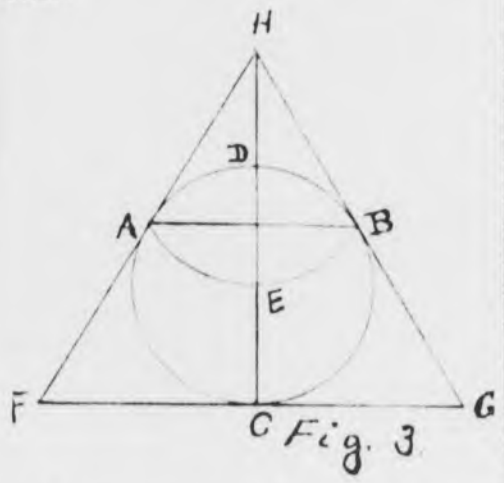
In a given angle, to describe a tanged curve. Let A, B, C, Fig. 1, be the given angle, and 1, in the line A, B, and 5, in the line B, C, be the terminations of the curve. Divide 1, 3, and B, 5, into any convenient number of equal parts, as 5. Join 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, etc., and a regular curve will be formed that will be tangical to the line A, B, at the point 1, and to the line B, C, at the point



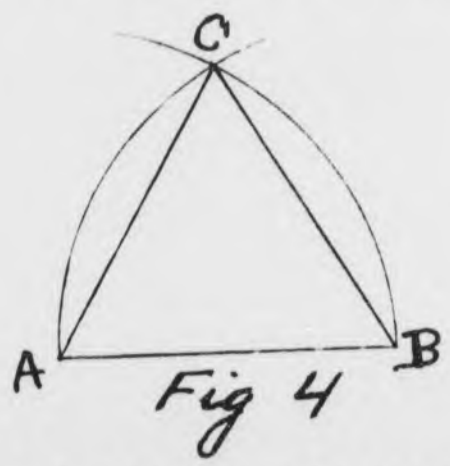
5. This is used in making easings on stair strings, etc. Of course the more spaces, the more regular the curve, or, pins may be stuck at the intersections, and a thin strip of wood be bent around the pins, and the curve drawn by it.



To describe a circle within a triangle, to just touch each side. Let A, B, C, Fig. 2, be the given triangle. Bisect the angles A, and C, according to rule laid down in a former article. Upon D, where the lines intersect, with the distance D, E, D, F, or D, G, in the compasses, describe the required circle



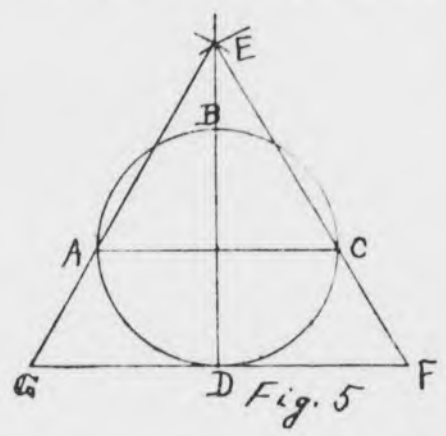
About a given circle to describe an equilateral triangle. (That is, a triangle with equal sides). Let A, D, B, C, Fig. 3, be the given circle. Draw the diameter C, D. Upon D, with the radius (half diameter), of the given circle, describe the arc A, E, B. Draw C, F, and C, G, at right angles



to C, D. Make F, C, and C, G, each equal to A, B. From F, through A, draw F, H; and from G, through B, draw G, H; then F, G, H, will be the required triangle.

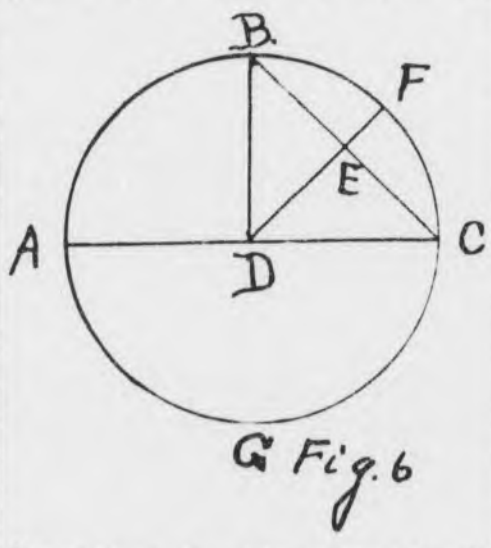
On a given line to construct an equilateral trangle. Let A, B, Fig. 4, be the given line. On A and B, with the distance A, B, in the compasses, describe arcs intersecting at C. Connect A, C, and B, C, and you have the required triangle.

To find a straight line nearly equal to the circumference of a given circle. Let A, B, C, D, Fig. 5, be the

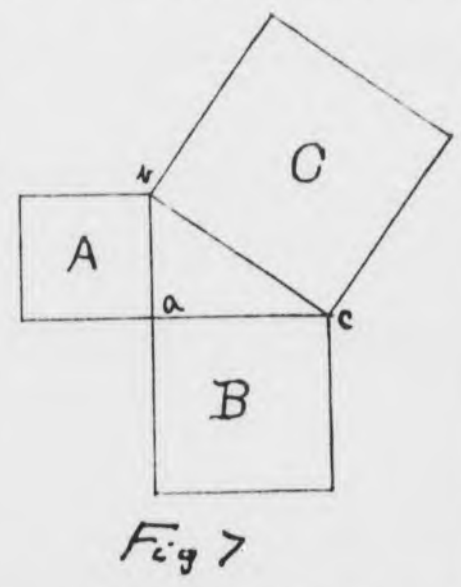


given circle. Draw the diameter A, C, and on this erect the equilateral triangle A, E, C, (according to rule for Fig 4.) Draw G, F, indefinitely, parallel to A, C. Extend E, A, and E, C, to meet line G, F. Then the line G, F, will nearly equal the half circumference A, D, C, and twice G, F, will, of course, nearly equal the whole circumference. This is very useful in stair building, construction of domes, etc,

Another method of getting the stretchout. Let A, B, C, G, be the given circle. (Fig. 6.) Draw the



diameter A, C. From the centre D, draw D, B, at right angles to A, C. Connect B, and C, bisect B, C, at E, and from D, through E, draw D, F. Then E, F, added to three times the



diameter, will equal the circumference within the 1-4000 of its length.

To construct a square box, the cubical contents of which shall equal the cubical contents of two given square boxes, all of equal height. Let A, and B, Fig. 7, be the given boxes. Place them so as to form a right angle, as at *a*. Join *b*, *c*, and erect a square on the line *b*, *c*. The area of this square will equal the area of the other two added together. Proof. Suppose A, to be 6 inches square, and B, 8 inches square The area of A, will be 6 x 6 = 36; and the area of B, will be 8 x 8 = 64, and 36 and 64 equals 100. But, the line *a*, *b*, will be 10 inches long, and a square erected on it will be 10 x 10, equals 100, the area of the other two ends. The three boxes, then, being of equal height C, will hold exactly as much as A, and B, together.

To find a raking moulding which will correspond to a given eave moulding. Let A, in Fig. 8, be the given eave moulding, and B, B, the rake of the roof. Divide the curve of the moulding into any convenient number of parts, equal or unequal, as 1, 2, 3, etc. At any convenient place on

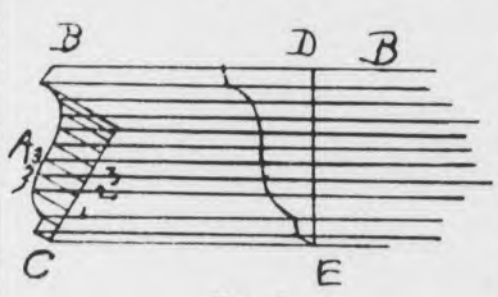


FIG. 8.

the rake, as at D, draw D, E, at right angles to B, B. From the points 1, 2, 3, etc., draw lines parallel to B, B, to meet the line D, E. From the line D, E, set off the distances 1, 1, 2, 2, etc., on the corresponding raking lines, and draw through the intersections. This will give a moulding which will miter with the eave moulding on a perpendicular facia.

Auburn, N. Y. R. WHITE.

What Federation Does.

The American Federation of Labor does what all federations of labor unions do, attempts to give solidarity to the labor movement by getting the various sections of the labor army into touch with each other. It refuses to admit that occupation can be a barrier to the community of interest running through the wage earning masses. From its inception it has taken the stand that while unions of miners, sailors, shoemakers, cigarmakers and printers, must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet, that between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same union.

The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen that bond, and its method is, by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement on a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours, and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.

And there is this that the American Federation of Labor has already done: It has largely swept away the old and foolish jealousy that existed between the skilled and unskilled workmen; it has taught the great lesson that a man is a man, no matter whether he sets type or scales the ladder, whether he sews the garment together or sells it behind the counter, whether he makes the machine that spins the cotton or gathers the cotton in the field.

Whatever a man may be, so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man, or to advantage himself at the cost of another, he is a man. The Federation maintains this and seeks to swing all into line regardless of how they may happen to be employed.

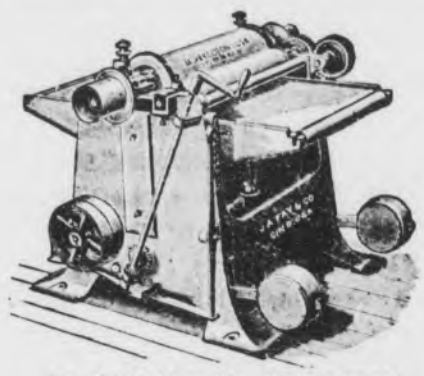
The Federation is opposed to strikes, as are all peaceful institutions; but when struck, it will strike back as best it can. Strikes are barbaric in the act, but highly moral and absolutely necessary when forced by aggressive employers who would curtail the liberties of a portion of the community for the advancement of another, who refuse fair and open conference and adopt arrogance and forceful measures.

Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce the employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget, that labor is the most important factor in production, entitled to consultation on the wages, hours and conditions under which labor shall be performed. Strikes pave the way to voluntary arbitration, but that such arbitration shall not be one-sided, labor must be possessed of determination, steadfastness, business methods, and perfected organization, the highest form of which is had in federation.

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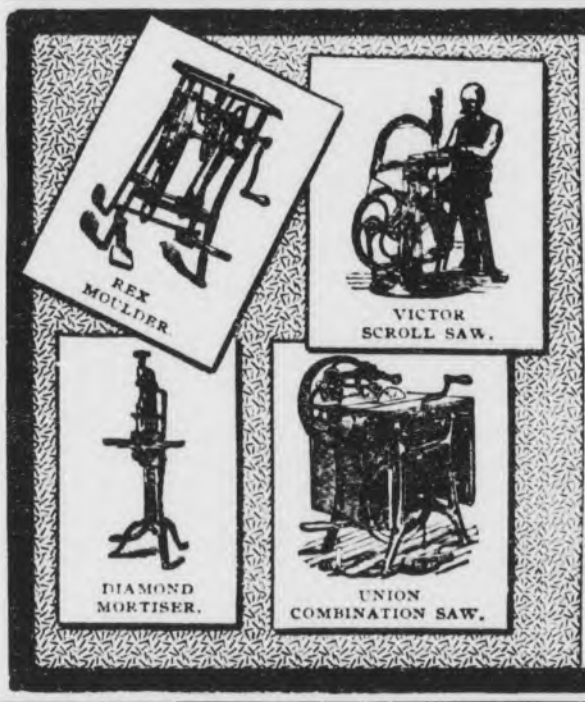


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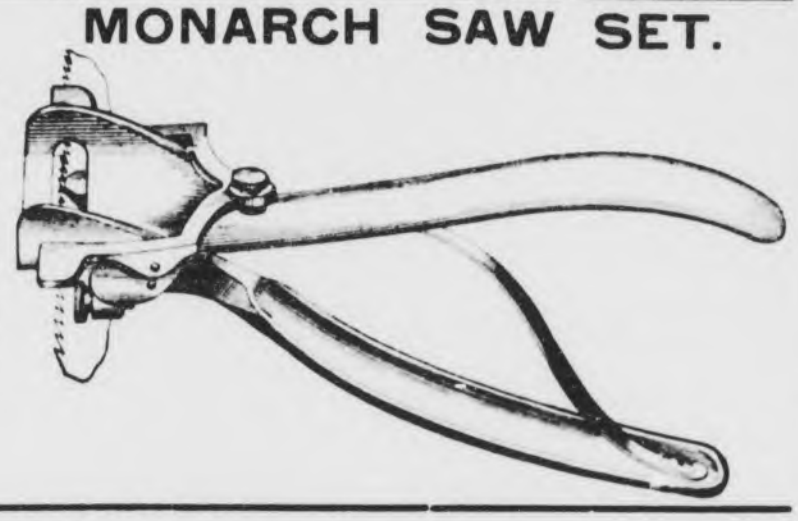


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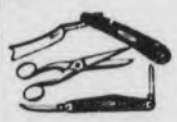
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The Eight-Hour Struggle of the Carpenters.

SALEM, Mass., will establish the eight-hour rule May 1st.

***

ATLANTA, Ga., union carpenters are arranging to get the eight hours July 1st.

***

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Unions 460 and 717 will insist on the eight-hour day May 1st.

***

OMAHA, Neb., and VICTOR, Colo., wish it known they are strictly eight-hour cities for carpenters.

***

DETROIT, Mich., partly inaugurated the eight hours January 1st last and will make it general on April 1st.

***

THE seven towns embraced in the district of Westchester county, N. Y., will make a stand for the eight-hour day April 1st next.

***

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Union 48 reports chances favorable for success without a strike in getting the eight-hour day April 1st.

***

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Unions 72 and 179 will go for the eight-hour day and $2.25 per day early this season, and with good chances of success.

***

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Union 111 is in splendid shape. We will gain the eight-hour system May 1, 1897. A well-worded, careful circular has been sent the contractors setting forth the reasons for this move.

***

THE carpenters in the Trans-Harlem district of New York city, above Harlem bridge, are firmly holding to the eight-hour day they so gallantly won last spring. The contractors who agreed to the demand May 1st last are still keeping faith with the men.

***

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—On April 1st next, the agreement which was made last August between the boss brewers and the Building Trades Council will expire. There are good chances of its renewal again. The agreement is that union labor exclusively shall be employed in the construction and repair of all breweries and buildings owned or run by these breweries, and that eight hours a day shall be the recognized rule on such work.

The Octagon Roof.

BY A. W. WOODS.

THE contest just closed brought out quite an interesting lot of diagrams, and, of course, each contestant thought his treatment of the subject had points of excellence, otherwise he would not have competed.

Now, as a matter of fact, while a majority of the diagrams presented would give correct results, most all of them were laborious. The others contained very little of note, some even containing points that were not correct.

We do not believe in long-winded explanations that require a wholesale use of the alphabet to illustrate the different lines and parts of a diagram, because it is tiresome to be continually referring from explanation to diagram, and it involves too many points to carry in the mind.

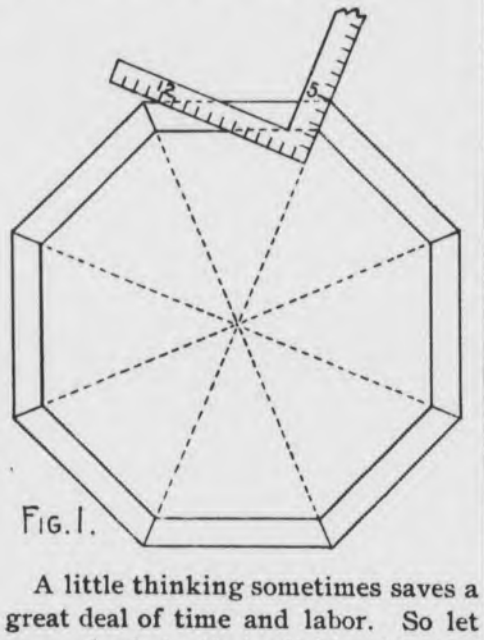


FIG. 1.

A little thinking sometimes saves a great deal of time and labor. So let us go back to that reliable old steel square of ours and think a little. 12, and 5, give the octagon cut, (or nearly enough for practical purposes).

See Fig. 1. We will not stop to explain why these figures give the cut, because we have covered that point in other articles.

Now, let us study these figures. A line from 12, on the tongue and crossing at 5, on the blade forms an angle which is the same as that formed by the runs of the common and octagon hip rafters. (See Fig. 2).

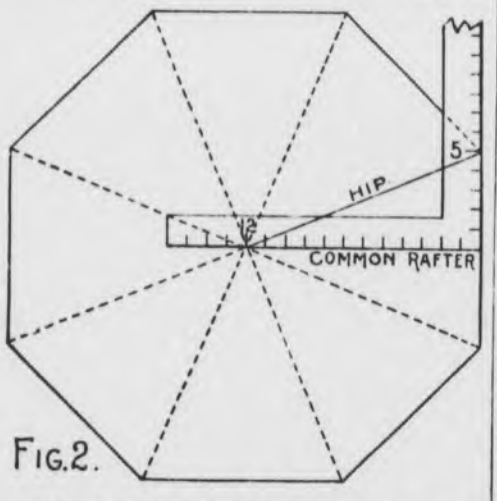


FIG. 2.

We also find that this line diverges from the tongue 5 inches in a 1-foot run. Hence the side of an octagon 1 foot in diameter must be 5 inches (see Fig. 3) or 5-12 its diameter. This proportion always exists whether it be inches, feet or yards. Thus the side of an octagon 1 inch in diameter would be 5-12 of an inch. A 6 inch diameter would be 6 x 5-12 = 30-12 or 2½ inches (see Fig. 4).

Again, from 12 to 5 measures exactly 13 inches, a gain of 1 inch to 1 foot run of the common rafter. Therefore the run of an octagon hip is 1-12 longer than that of the common rafter.

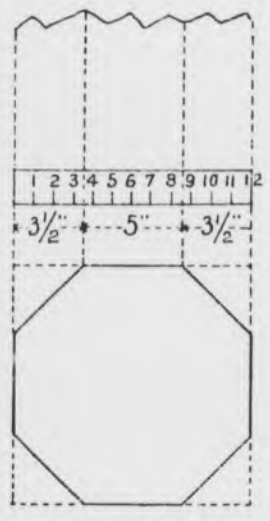


FIG. 3.

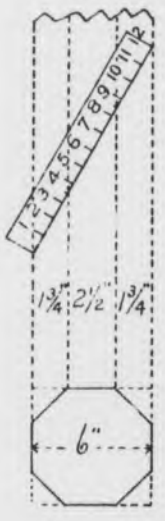


FIG. 4.

Now, let us apply the above to the full size diagram. (See Fig. 5)

Draw B, A. Place the square as shown, and draw line A, C, and square down from B, to C. A, B, is the run of the common rafter. A, C, is the run of the hip, and is 1-12 longer than A, B. B, C, is equal to one-half the length of the plate, and is 5-12 the length of A, B. The whole figure bounded by A, B, and C, is 1.16 of the plan, and is all that is necessary to draw.

Now, lay off the rise A, B, and the desired curve for the common rafter, and draw any number of lines parallel with A, B, from the rise to a few inches beyond the curve of the common rafter. Now, measure these lines from rise to curve, and for each foot and fraction of foot add to same line as many inches and twelfths of inches as there are feet and inches in length.

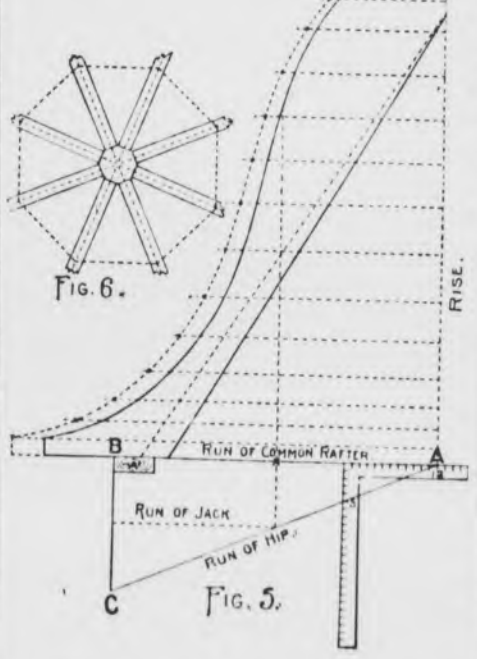


FIG. 5.

In other words, if a line is 6 feet and 9 inches long, add to its length 6.9 12 inches and make a dot. After all lines have been thus measured, run an off-hand curve through the dots, and the corresponding hip is determined.

The jack being a part of the common rafter, its shape is easily found by laying off the run and squaring up as shown.

FIG. 6.

We think it is better to run only the hips to center and by using an octagon shaped block or pole set with the sides, so that the hip will rest against it squarely so as to get good nailing (see Fig. 6), besides, by letting the block extend above roof furnishes an excellent stay for a finial.

The cuts are all contained in the figure bounded by A, B, C, and D, but we will not give them here.

One thing peculiarly striking of the contest is, that out of 13 of the diagrams now before us, the use of the square is ignored, as far as the cuts are concerned, and barely mentioned otherwise. Why?

Socialism vs. Trade Unionism in the British Labor Movement.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in Leicester, early in January, 54 delegates attended, representing 326,214 miners. South Wales, Durham and Northumberland were not represented, but are arranging to join the Federation at an early date.

Mr. Ben Pickard, M. P., the President of the Federation, in his address raised the issue whether the Trade Unions or Socialism should dominate the movement.

"It is not for me," Mr. Pickard said, "to determine here what Socialism is, or what Trades Unionism is. In my judgment, however, the platform of Trades Unionism is a progressive one, and all loyal Trades Unionists will find sufficient room on that platform to seek to bring about better conditions for the worker in all trades, but more especially in our own trade. I might put it that Trades Unionism is as expansive as the times, and is an applier, practically, and a seeker for all reforms for the good of the people. Now, another question which is brought before you is to deal with the instruments of wealth owned and controlled by the State. Now, in my judgment, this is an enormous question, and will probably lead to more mischief if ever attained than exists now under the old monopolies. Let our workers fight the monopolists on the floor of the House of Commons, let our workers unite together with the object of sending men to the House of Commons to carry out their wishes and their views. If that were done, evolution would take place within the next five years of such a character as would revolutionize the present condition of things.

Unfortunately, it is an extremely difficult matter to convince the working classes of these truths. The admiration and worship of wealth appears to be so deeply engrained in the British people, that it seems to vitiate even the politics of the working classes, and it really seems as though years of teaching are needed to show them that with a strong Labor party in Parliament they can secure nearly anything they ask in reason. When twelve Labor representatives were elected to Parliament in 1892, the advocates of Labor naturally hoped that this number would be trebled in 1895, but instead of this the number was actually reduced. Possibly this unfortunate state of things would not uave resulted but for the fact that the Socialists divided the working-class voting power at the polling-booths, and, as a matter of fact, lost, at the least, some half dozen seats to Labor."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pickard's address, the Federation sat in private to consider Socialist proposals sent up by certain districts. One district submitted a resolution in favor of efforts to secure the nationalization of the land and minerals. The Lancashire and Cheshire district went further, and asked that railways should also be nationalized. The Scotch Federation wanted all "instruments of wealth-production" owned and controlled by the State. Yorkshire, on the other hand, submitted a resolution that the Federation should "act on Trade Union lines as in the past, and not on Socialistic lines."

The afternoon was spent in the debate, and next day it was resolved by the Federation, on the other hand, that it would act on Trade Union and not on Socialistic lines, and, on the other hand, it affirmed that the maintenance of British industries made it essential that lands, mines and railways should be nationalized, but refused to endorse the entire Socialistic or Collectivist platform. It resolved to support an international Trade Union conference next year, and not enter any International Socialist Congresses.

An Accurate Mark of Intelligence.

Trades Unions have been recognized by the laws of Great Britain since 1829. They have been amply protected by Acts of Parliament since 1879. They exist and are under the protection of the laws of Belgium, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. They do not exist in Russia or in the Cannibal Islands. Their existence is an accurate mark of the intelligence of nations. They flourish in England; they do not exist in Patagonia. There are more than 2,000,000 workingmen members of unions in England alone.

Buy Union-Made Overalls.

The Garment Workers Union of America has a union label on all clothing and overalls made by union labor. Retail dealers therefore have no excuse for keeping non-union clothing.

The following is the list of overalls manufacturers whose labeled goods are distributed in every town and village in the country:

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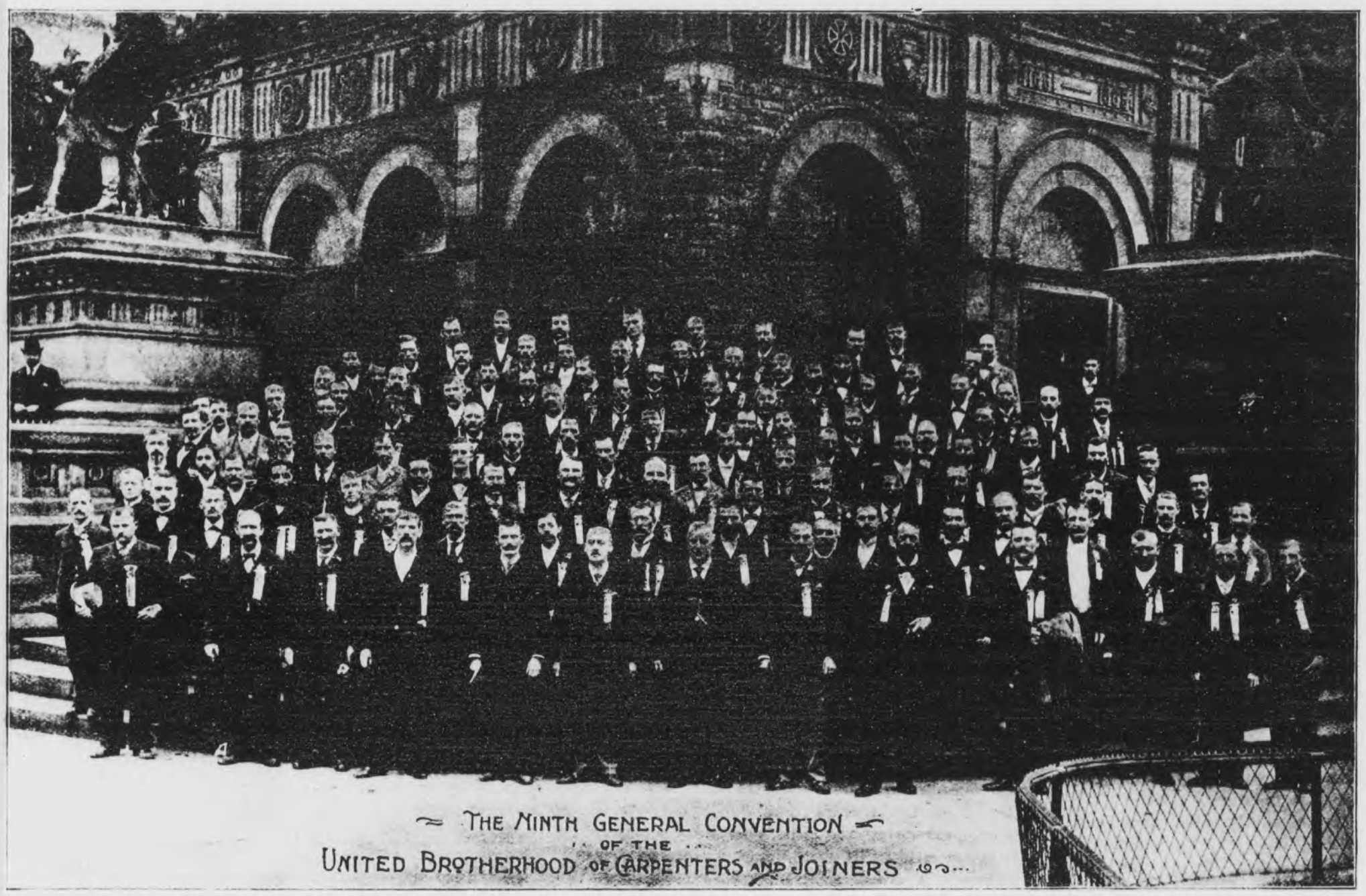
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Help for the Strikers in Leadville.

Since our January issue the following donations have been received:

Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y. .	$10.00
" 567, Stapleton, N. Y. .	5.00
" 277, Ft. Worth, Tex .	5.00
" 374, Buffalo, N. Y. . .	10.00
" 167, Elizabeth, N. J. .	5.00
Total, ...	$35 00
Donations on hand last report,	47.00
Sent Leadville, January 13, .	235.00
Sum total, . . .	$317.00

Carpenters' Union, 633, Leadville, Col., acknowledged receipt of the $235 sent and heartily extends its thanks and appreciation to the Locals and G. E. B. for financial assistance rendered. Despite all well-directed efforts to settle the miners' strike last month, it still continues with renewed force. Send in your donations.

Glasgow's Municipal Reforms.

On January 1st, this year, the City of Glasgow, Scotland, inaugurated the rule dispensing with the levy of taxes of any kind whatever upon its residents. The city authorities have ascertained that from that date the entire expenses of the city for the future can be borne by the incomes which will be received from the public works owned by the city. Among the latter are water works, gas and electric light plants, street railroads, sewage farms and other institution of lesser magnitude, all of which are paying large profits annually to the city treasurer.

H. S. BLOCH & Co,, cigar manufacturers of St. Louis, are under the ban of organized labor.

These Unions Have Not Sent in Their List of Officers.

Two months ago, early in January, we sent a postal card, with the quarterly password, etc., for the Recording Secretary of each Local Union to fill out and send us their list of officers for the present term. There are 52 Unions have not done so up to date, and we hereby call on their R. S. to attend to this without further delay.

Here is the list of the Unions:

24	248	490
27	250	500
34	265	511
37	268	522
56	281	551
69	284	593
71	305	604
72	315	606
78	333	622
124	375	628
136	399	649
148	402	664
194	409	681
244	451	757
245	459	799
246	481	

Forbidden Beer.

The Brewery Workmen's National Union have a Union label now, which is placed on the end of each keg holding beer brewed in a Union brewery. The beer brewed by George Ehret, New York City, by the Ballentine Brewing Company, Newark, N. J., and by the Wainwright Company, and the English beer syndicate, St. Louis, Mo., should not be patronized by Union men. These three firms have opposed Union labor for years, and should feel the power of our united efforts against them.

Union Labels and Women's Labor.

At the Social Reform Club, in New York City, not long since, it was announced that 23 States now had laws legalizing the use of Union labels and registering the same, and steps were taken to familiarize the general public with the use of these labels. It was further reported, that at the present time in that city, cambric dresses, with lined waists and some trimming, are being made at $1.20 a dozen; nightgowns, with tucked yokes(thread furnished by the maker) and insertion (cut out by the maker), at $1.00 a dozen; silk waists, at 98 cents a dozen; women's wrappers, at 49 cents a dozen; coats are being "finished" at 36 cents a dozen; shirts are being made at 30 cents a dozen; aprons at 22 cents a dozen; fine French nightgowns are being pressed in the living rooms of tenement houses at 5 cents a dozen; and neckties are being made at $1.25 a gross.

A Few Very Unfair Business Firms Not Worthy of Patronage.

The International Association of Machinists is out in a circular from their headquarters in Chicago, against three firms that have discriminated against hiring Union machinists. These concerns are: The Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of bottle stoppers; the Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O., manufacturers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves, and the United States Bicycle Company, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of the bicycle stamped the "U. S. Wheel Co." Give the machinists a ready and a helping hand in the fight against these three unfair firms.

Organized Carpenters in European Countries.

In Great Britain, there are three general bodies of carpenters, viz., the Amalgamated Society, the General Union, and the Associated Carpenters, with a combined membership of about 55,000. The general rule is nine hours a day, five days a week, and a half holiday Saturdays, making fifty hours per week. London has the eight-hour day.

France has only a few organizations of carpenters, and they are without a national head. The usual rule is eleven to twelve hours a day, and in Paris it is the custom quite generally to work Sundays all day.

Germany has a National Union with 187 branches and 7,818 members. The hours of labor are from ten to twelve hours daily and about $4.75 per week wages.

Denmark has thirty-nine Locals, 2,340 members under one head, and ten hours a day is the rule there, and in Sweden and Norway. The two latter countries have a few Carpenters' Unions federated together.

In Holland, we find a National Society with thirty-six Local Branches, and 2,100 members. Eleven hours is a day's work.

Switzerland, Austria and Hungary also have Carpenters' Unions in a few of the larger cities, but no National Organization of the craft.

THE De Pauw University students Greencastle, Ind., have recently had the question under debate, "That employers should not recognize associations of employees," with the result the students favorable to labor associations won.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1897.

The Basic Drift of the Federation.

BY P. J. MCGUIRE IN THE "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

FOURTEEN years ago, at the Cleveland convention of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, in December, 1882, the writer addressed a memorial to that body, as it was the forerunner of the present American Federation of Labor. The ground work and basic principles of that memorial are just as forceful and impressively true to-day as they were then.

In that document the necessity for the complete federal unity of the Trade Union movement under one head was strongly urged, and the entire freedom of the movement from partisan political bias was advocated. At this time it may not be amiss to bring these thoughts once more to the attention of the thinkers and workers in our ranks. Just at this moment, when so many are clamorously eager to have the Federation enter into new and problematic political ventures, it would be well to have the basic drift of the Federation more generally understood, as it was unanimously endorsed in the convention in 1882,

I will now quote the words of the memorial referred to:

"We favor a Federation of Trade and Labor Unions organized as an industrial body, and not on a political basis. Its work should be to bring all trades together in closer unity for the better protection of our interests as workmen, and for the wider extension of the principles of Trade Unionism, so that all organized bodies of labor may make common cause, and that none may suffer for want of that practical and pecuniary assistance which, isolated and detached, we cannot secure, and which, united and consolidated, we are bound to obtain.

"We favor a federation of labor's forces because it is the most natural and assimilative form of bringing the Trade and Labor Unions together. It preserves the industrial autonomy and distinctive character of each Trade and Labor Union, and without doing violence to their feelings or traditions, blends them all in one harmonious whole—a federation of labor.

"Such a body should look to the organization of the working classes as workers, and not to their organization as citizens. The latter work must be left to the innumerable political organizations especially established for the purpose. We propose to organize the workmen in their respective Trade Unions, and to make the qualities of the man as a worker the only test of fitness, and set up no political or religious test of membership. We should strive for the unification of all labor, not by straining at a forced unity of diverse and conflicting thought and widely-separated methods, not by prescribing a uniform plan of organization regardless of the experiences or necessities of the members, not by antagonizing or destroying existing organizations of labor, but by preserving all that is integral and of practical good in them, and by widening their scope, that each, without submerging its individual character, may act with the other in all that concerns them mutually.

"While industry prevails, trade lines will exist, and so will Trade Unions. This necessitates organization by trades, for the men of one craft are likely to more readily unite for their collective interests, as they are daily brought in closer contact with each other, and in time they become impressed with the necessity of organization. None can deny that Trade Unions are the product of our industrial civilization, and are not only necessary, but beneficial and advantageous to the members.

"If this, then, be true, it should logically follow that the principle of Unionism, good in its local application, should be extended to effect the national and international organizations of each trade, and it equally follows that these trade and labor Unions, extending the principles of Unionism still further, should be combined in a federation of trades and labor Unions.

"That such a form of organization is necessary is amply proven by the experience of many years. Isolated labor, in conflict with consolidated capital, in many cases has been driven to the wall, defeated for a time, but in the end is destined to emerge victorious only as it learns from its defeats the lesson that our local central bodies and our national and international Unions must be affiliated practically, so as to form one unbroken chain of Unions for each other's defense and welfare.

"The benefit of a federation is not only to render pecuniary and practical assistance in case of strikes, lockouts or boycotts, but its very existence can tend to lessen the number of trade disputes by playing with the fears of employers, who will then hesitate in their arbitrary course when they are aware their employes are likely to be sustained by the combined power of all organized labor. In addition to this, trades now dismembered can be organized, new Unions formed, local central bodies established, and national and international Unions instituted, while a systematic plan of Trade Union propaganda can be inaugurated that would strengthen and enliven all the Unions. In time an official journal could be published and a Trade Union literature of tracts and pamphlets could be printed at small cost for public distribution.

"We find of late years the workmen of Europe, in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and other countries, holding annual Trade Union congresses; and just as these national congresses develop, they will tend to correspondence with each other, and open up friendly relations between the workmen of all countries that will lead undoubtedly to 'an era of peace and good will among men.' Hence, before many years, we may expect international Trade Union congresses annually to meet and determine, among other questions, on means of preventing the importation and immigration of labor from one country to another in case of trade troubles, and also to discuss international labor legislation, as well as the dangers of unrestricted immigration, in flooding a country at the behests of cheap labor capitalists.

"There are other matters we must also deal with. We desire a reduction of the hours of labor, not so much particularly by enactment of laws, which too often go on our statue books never to be enforced, but we must make the eight-hour day a living enactment by the working people themselves, so that on a given day they will agree to work no longer than eight hours per day, and enforce that rule themselves. They must insist that where the Government is an employer—on public works and in Government departments—that the eight-hour day must be respected and enforced. We must center our efforts on the most immediate legislative demands that we can present to Congress, and urge their passage. And likewise, in the several States, we must take similar action.

"In asking labor measures and labor laws from Congress, or the various State legislatures, let us by no means sink to the level of party politicians. Let us not sacrifice our Unions for the sake of any political party; but, as Union men, let us work in harmony for those issues we do comprehend, and upon which we fully agree, and let us ignore all those questions likely to disrupt and defeat us."

Here ends the memorial. And, after all, this is the basic drift of the American Federation of Labor to day, despite all attempts to divert its course from its proper and natural channels.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. This label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

UNION MADE STOVES.



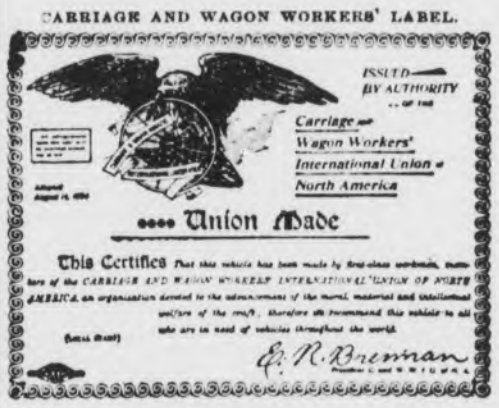
The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



COOPERS' LABEL.



AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.



TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1828.



CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre It means a fair price for good work.

Infatuation.

NATURALLY enough, the radical reformer expects to have to fight to the end of time against the conservatism of those who profit, or think they profit, from our modern industrialism. Such a fight is after all a mere play in comparison with the fighting that we have to undertake against the conservatism of the victims we desire to redeem. Most of the victims in question seem to be perfectly willing to accept all our industrial abnormalities, past and present, as inevitable concomitants of progress, as normal steps in a normal evolution, as a simple process of eternal righteousness, unfolding itself like a lily of the valley, like a forest in yonder mountain or meadows in yonder plains. Our friend, the socialist, tells us: the more trusts the better, as that is what will bring the people's trust. That other friend of ours, the peaceful anarchist, says: the more organized anarchy, the more anarchy under wrong laws, the nearer we get to the anarchy without laws, to real freedom, to universal peace and goodwill among all men. And what about many other friends of ours who refuse to attach themselves to any economic school, afraid of them all, and afraid of politics too, afraid of public good? Because, what is politics but public good?

This short article is addressed to our third group of friends, the very ones we love the best, because they constitute the rank and file of nations As a grand total they embody all that is best in the human family. They are the real workers everywhere, gentle under sorrow, patient under *injustice*, hopeful under skies as dark and despairing as possible, friendly to their very worst oppressors, and, apparently, at least, perfectly anxious to be oppressed for ever. Such friends consider it quite natural that they should pass through life always forced to beg for labor from some employer. That is but a reproduction of ancient history. The bulk of the old serfs did not ask anything better than to live and die in servitude, as long as life was not made to them much harder than customary. The old chattel slaves were very happy in their respective plantations as long as they were given enough corn and pork for their diet, with some clothing and a hut at night. They did not even object to an occasional hard whipping. Their skin had been used to that, from father to son for generations. And now the industrial slave does not see why he should not live and die under a master, an employer, as long as his wages give him at least 30 or 40 per cent. of what he should have to day to develop like a full man, and enjoy, as God means all men should enjoy, life to-day. And what about the average farmer or middle men? They are not better off than most of our wage slaves. Their earnings are not much higher, if any, than those of the average skillful mechanic. And they all consider such conditions natural, normal, in order, with nothing out of the way. As they always had a hard life, they don't want it any better.

Most of such people, many of them bright and intelligent, will say: Why should we have to change, or interfere with the present glorious industrial system of employers and employees, landless and landlords, tribute payers and tribute collectors? All the triumphs of modern progress have come with such fine combinations, from piles of wealth with the few, and deep poverty with the many. Any attempt to change that would be like allowing the robbed to rob the robbers. All that would be confiscation, expropriation, or any other awful wrong. By natural inference we must then keep on, sanctioning all forms of robbery, as long as they are made legal by human laws in defiance of all divine commands and all natural processes. Progress after the manner of men is good enough. Progress after the manner of God! How foolish to think of that!

There is no doubt that our modern human progress has accomplished a great deal of good. The only trouble is that it has also accomplished a great deal of evil. That was just the predicament of all our previous heathen civilizations. And that is just what the old heathens used to say to the primitive Christian teachers. Why disturb our own social adjustments? All the good things in our midst are due to such adjustments, against which you preach, and which you wish to change or modify.

It is natural, this eternal tendency of worshiping our past and present, as it is natural for us to do wrong when we don't like to do what is right; but this very infatuation of our own doings proves the stupidity of our own progress, face to face with the many evils we all acknowledge to exist yet. Because, would we have any set of reformers if there was nothing to reform, no wrongs to cancel? Even the English language contains a word called "restitution," by which we mean to return to the rightful owner what was taken away from him. Is it possible that God has left us without any ethical process by which to stop social robbery and so to gradually effect the restitution of what the few may be robbing of the many through wrong laws? And of course that such restitution can only apply to what nature and God would give to the workers of nations from to-day henceforth if righteous laws should be established and kept on. And who has the right to object to that? Suppose that the legalized wrong-doer sees his enormous income diminished through righteous laws. What of that? Is society to exist, that sin and iniquity may go on forever?

And there is a correct, ethical process of social rectification, by which all wealth may be made to flow into the hands of the wealth-producers, to whom it belongs by God's laws in nature. That process would stop those dreadful leaks, in the social frame, by which most wealth go to loafers and gamblers, to monopolists and schemers. How silly to call that allowing the robbed to rob the robbers! That would be supposing robbery, that is all. The process is just as simple as five and five equal ten. Right-doing is always simple. Wrong-doing always complex. Cancel, then, all laws that sin against divine law, and so all laws of privilege. There is no such a thing in the whole universe as a law of privilege. God gives to every one of his creations the equal rights needed for every created object to attain perfection. It is only among men that you find laws of privilege, power to some of them to place the rest under tribute, power to some fellows to fix the conditions on which all the other brethren shall be forced —to live? Worse, to linger through life, to live a miserable animal existence, with but a few animal joys in the midst of many tribulations, they all tending to brutalize the human soul. No wonder that, when elections come, the best that most of our voters can do is to vote for the perpetuation of all oppression. They don't know of anything better. No wonder that all economic reforms are misunderstood. Truth is something normal, and cannot be very well apprehended by bodies and souls condemned to live lives highly abnormal, or wretchedly unsound. Shall we ever come out of the woods, in this nation of ours? Not so long as we remain infatuated with our own doings, and consider ourselves the best men anywhere.

JOSE GROS.

The Situation in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Not more than thirty per cent. of the carpenters are employed, and still the daily press thunders forth that times are flush here in the building trades and other papers through the country carry the dastardly report. The conditions are fairly pitiable, the distress among all branches of labor is appalling and the number of idle people increases. Wages are low, and it is a wonder the unions hold up as well as they do. Afraid that some unfortunate carpenter may be falsely induced to come here and suffer by the fraud, we warn men not to come to the Pacific coast until times are better. Unions 22 and 483 each had their celebrations in January to arouse interest among the craft.



THOS. BEIDLER has been expelled from Union 135, Allentown, Pa., for actions and expressions unbecoming a union man.

ST PAUL, Minn.—Bohnen Mfg. Co., of this city, manufactures inside trim. It is an unfair concern. They pay 80 cents a day for eight hours work. We ask union carpenters East and West not to handle their product. They ship most of their work out of town.

J. C. STEWART & Co., contractors, whom we mentioned last month for their unfair conduct on the new elevator in Galveston, Tex., have practiced their nefarious games at different times in St. Louis and recently in Vincennes, Ind. Our members in Galveston are giving this firm a pretty stiff fight and are well backed by all the other trades.

THAT Fraud, Chas. Hubbard, who was advertising in Lynn, Mass., for carpenters to go to Florida, never was a member of the Los Angeles Union, as he claimed.

A Few Words from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Our district headquarters are now at 914½ Olive street, rooms 1 and 1A. We have a nice employment bureau and rendezvous for the unemployed members, and there are plenty of them. It is kept open daily and is located right in the heart of the city and right among the builders' offices. Bro. M. B. Davenport is the permanent secretary and business agent, and quite a number of jobs are furnised our union men through these headquarers. Trade is completely knocked out and "Prosperity" has not come along this way so far.

Detroit Carpenters Vigilant.

DETROIT, Mich. — Union 19 has started a lively campaign against the bosses opposed to the new eight hour rule, which was agreed on with the organized builders last summer to end our strike. Eight hours a day and a minimum rate of wages was the understanding and has been generally kept since January 1, when it went into effect. There are, however, a large number of small builders who have not observed these rules, and the larger ones insist the Union shall force them into line, and we are going to do so.

Carpenters Will Find Work Extremely Dull in These Places.

Canton, O; St. Louis; San Francisco; New York City; Omaha; Plainfield, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Providence, R. I.; Henderson, Ky; Fort Worth, Tex.; Davenport, Iowa; Worcester, Mass; Topeka, Kan.; Butte, Mont.; Anaconda, Mont.; Columbus, O.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Westfield, Mass.; Newburgh, N. Y.; and Woonsocket, R. I.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evil of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $93,453 have been expended the past two years, and $346,973 since the year 1883, while $671,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 72 cities, and 9 hours a day in 421 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union of this city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

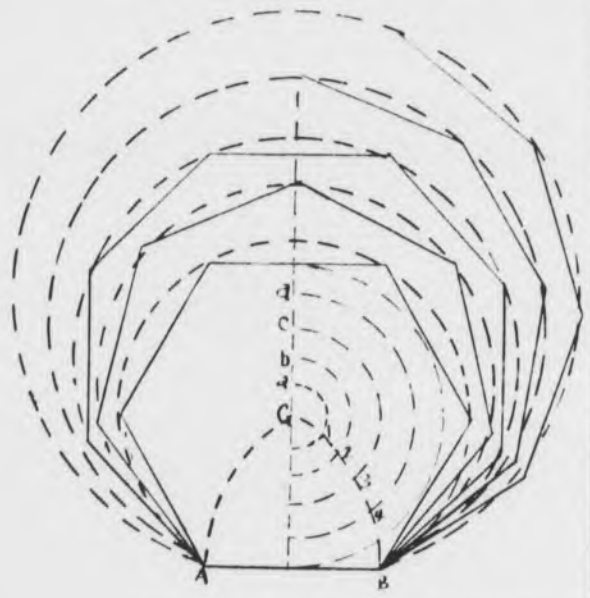
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

A Query and an Answer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1897.
EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

For the benefit of myself and others I wish to ask Mr. Maginnis if that is the proper method to lay out a roof, as shown by the first prize winner. By laying out the hips first, and getting the regular rafter from it?



On a given line A, B, to construct a polygon of any number of sides.

Bisect A, B, and produce the bisecting line indefinitely.

With centre A, and radius A, B, draw the arc B, C, cutting the bisecting line in C. Divide the arc B, C, into six equal parts, in points 1, 2, 3, etc.

To construct a pentagon. With center C, and radius C 1, draw an arc, cutting the bisecting line in point C, which is the center of the circle circumscribing the pentagon. If the polygon is to have more sides than six, set up from C, on the line C, *a*, *b*, as many parts of the arc C, B, as added to six makes the number of sides of the required polygon; thus, for a seven-sided polygon set up one division, as C, *a*; for an eight-sided set up two divisions, as C, *a*, *b*, and so on. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc., are the centres for the circumscribing circles of the polygon, each side of which is equal to A, B.

A. C. HAROLD.

MR. MAGINNINS' REPLY.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb 16, 1897.
EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

In reply to the query of Mr. A. C. Harold, I would state that the question of the starting point or basis of any geometrical figure lies entirely in the will of the designer or geometrician, so that there is really no rule which compels the designer or layer out of a roof to start from the common rafter. He can (as the prize-winner chose to do) lay out the rafters on the diagonal or hip rafters, and from these find the curve of the common rafters or jacks. The plan is not a good one, and, were the curve of the common or *regular* rafter not given, it would be very difficult to verify the curve.

Mr. Harold will remember that the curve of the regular rafter was, however, given in my sketch published with the prize offer in the September, 1896, issue, so that it was easy to trace it, or verify the work.

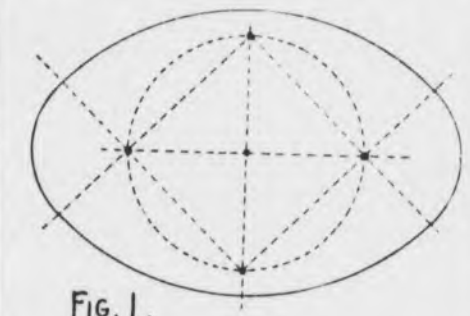
Very respectfully yours,
O. B. MAGINNIS.

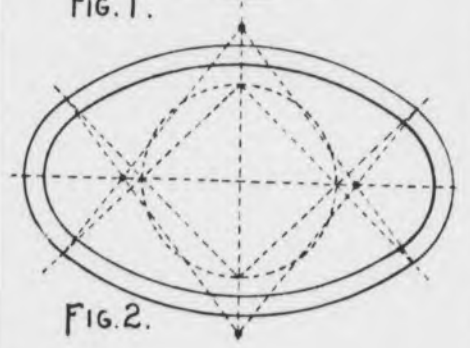
Useful Tips.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Quite often the carpenter is called on to make an elliptical frame or cut an opening which necessarily calls for a diagram. The following illustrations will be found useful, as they are simple and easily executed:

Figs. 1, and 2, are drawn with the compass and are composed of parts of true circles placed in such a way that they harmonize. The true elliptical may be drawn as shown in Fig. 3. First draw a line and bisect it as shown. Then take a straight-edge, a thin piece of wood and lay off one-


FIG. 1.


FIG. 2.

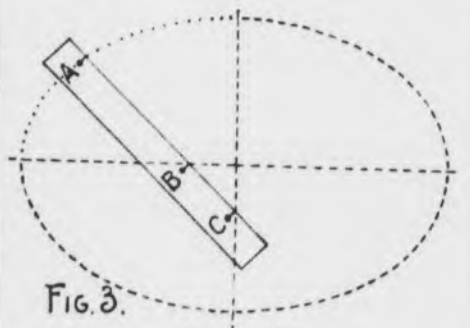


FIG. 3.

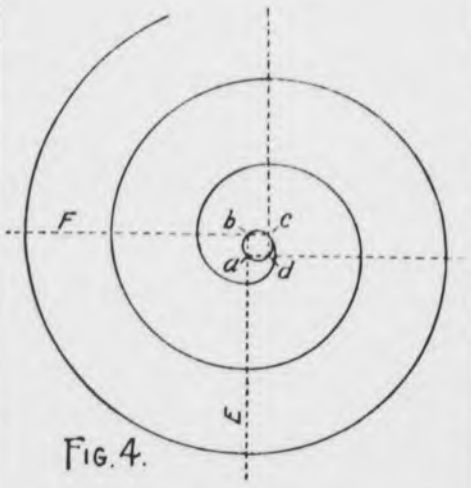


FIG. 4.

half the length of the desired diameters in length and width, as from A, to B, for the shorter, and A, to C, for the longer diameter. Now, by moving this piece with the points B, and C, on the cross lines, and by making a dot each move at a point A, will determine the ellipse.

Fig. 4, illustrates how to draw a spiral with the compass. First draw the straight lines as shown and set the needle point of the compass at *a*, with the pencil point at *c*, and swing to line E. Now open up the compass till the needle point rests at *b*, and swing pencil point to line F. Continue in like manner as long as desired.

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

One of the important things I would urge on all mechanics is to study out their work and arrange a mental plan of procedure before laying out work or commencing to use the tools. Deliberation and method will always mean a successful mechanical conclusion.

To illustrate this, I would state that in framing small houses, costing from $1,000 and up, I find that most foremen in their balloon framing, take the measurments off the plans and push up the beams and striding without making any provision for the windows and doors; especially is this the case where bay windows occur. The result is there is a lot of cutting out, and nailing in, of studding when the frame is raised and ready for the sheathing. Personally, I believe in the foreman going ahead and laying out the entire stuff for the beams, sills, walls, partitions, plates, etc., before the men arrive on the ground and commence work. If he be a careful and capable mechanic, with an accurate head-piece—a knowledge of plans and familiar with the use of the steel square, he should be able to cut out his stuff on the ground so that it can be nailed in position exactly where required, thus saving time, money, and much vexation going over work twice.

All pieces of framing should be marked with their name and position when framed, so that they be readily picked out when required, as sill, west-side, wall-plate, north bay, collar-beams, etc., giving each piece its proper name and position. By doing this, the carpenters on a job will be able, in the absence of the foreman, to pick out the stuff and nail it in position.

Some of the best mechanics, I find, take the plans home and make a framing outline plan of each floor, wall, partition, roof, etc., and mark on each line the exact length to lay out and frame each piece, thus making sure their measurements will be correct. This can be done to 1 ½ or ¼ scale with an ordinary two-foot carpenter's rule, and is a positive way of obtaining accurate measurements when laying out.

Above all, let me warn carpenters who lead or are in charge, to avoid too much rushing, as it must of necessity mean mistakes or the loss of a job.

THE new conscience says simply that a man shall never be so much of a buyer or seller as to cease to be a brother, and that Labor shall not be made a marketable thing.—*Henry D. Lloyd.*

An Eight-Hour Bill Now Pending in the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Here we give the text of an eight-hour bill now pending in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. This measure emanates from the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburg and vicinity. We desire our local unions all through the State, and sister labor organizations, too, to urge on their Representatives in the Legislature to work and vote for this bill. It will help on the eight-hour movement generally to do so.

Under seal of your union or organization send a copy of this bill to your Senator or Representative at Harrisburg, and with the same send a written letter asking support for this measure. Ask them to also work and vote for the Mechanics' Lien bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature. We have no lien law of any efficacy, and should have one as good at least as that now in vogue in New York and New Jersey.

An Act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State or Municipal Corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on Public Works.

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act, eight hours of the twenty-four of each day shall make and constitute a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers, while in the employ of the State or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works.

SECTION 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers, now, or hereafter employed by the State or said corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or said corporation for the performance of public work, and all mechanics, workingmen and laborers so employed shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen and laborers are employed in said locality, and in all such employment none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State or any municipal corporation therein, or by any person or persons contracting with the same, and every contract hereafter made for the performance of public work must comply with the requirements of this section.

SECTION 3. Any officer or officers, or agents of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and liable to suspension or removal accordingly by the Governor or the head of the department to which said officer is attached.

SECTION 4 Any person or persons contracting with the State or any municipal corporation therein, who shall fail to comply with or attempt to evade the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred nor exceeding one thousand dollars, and in addition thereto shall forfeit such contract, at the option of the State or said municipal corporation therein.

SECTION 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

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URRING, therefore, should be nailed on all outside brick walls of 12″ thick or less, so as to prevent dampness coming into the rooms and making them unhealthy. If hollow brick be used on outside walls it will not be necessary to put on furring, as the plaster is spread directly on the hollow brick, and this kind of brick makes a very dry inside surface.

Concerning the construction of the roof, I might state that the roof timbers are usually placed as the floor timbers below, across the house from gable to gable, with the exception that they pitch so as to form a gutter or gutters in the center or rear of the building in order to carry off the water, snow, etc., to proper leaders. This, of course, must be done by pitching the beams as they are spaced out, and the best method is to set one front and one on rear, and stretch a line through so as to get a straight roof surface. Flat roofs of the kind used in cities and covered with tin will drain dry, with a pitch of 1 or 1½ inches to the foot. The roof beams are generally bridged and kept up sufficiently high to give a level ceiling on the top story under them. For example, if the top story is 10 feet in the clear of the ceiling, then the roof beams are kept 1′-6″, or 2′-0″ high, so as to permit the ceiling to be *furred down* level. The way builders generally do this is, to hang 2″ x 2″, or 2″ x 4″, joists from the rafters with 1 x 2 furring strips or scrap scantling, spaced 16 inches on centers to accommodate the plasterer's lathe. Of course all openings for "scuttles," which are square openings framed for in the roof, must be allowed for, and constructed according to the methods I have described for floor openings in the preceding sections of this article, and the headers, etc., properly hung in bridle irons.

Similarly, if there be, and there usually are, always fore and aft partitions on the top story, the top or upper-plate of these partitions must be against the under edges of the rafters to support them in the middle of the span and prevent their *sagging* or deflecting.

Regarding next the construction of bulkheads. I would say that these are a sort of box or small-framed structure placed on the roof over the stairs which lead from the top story to the roof. I show a section of a bulkhead at Fig. 1. It is formed by framing an opening in the roof equal to the area required for the stairs and required head-room, the framing being done as in the case of floors, namely, the trimmers and headers being doubled and the headers hung in bridle irons, on these around the opening or well-hole shedding are framed and raised with the necessary wall-plates for the roof of the bulkhead. The roof has generally plenty of pitch and is framed for a skylight to light the entire stairs from the roof. There is also a door opening allowed on one side, generally the southwest side, to permit egress to the roof. This method is much better in city houses than the usual scuttle and iron ladder, because it gives easy access to the roof and permits of its use for drying clothes, air, etc., but it must be remembered that the friction of the feet in walking is ruinous, to a tar and gravel or tin roof, and proper gratings should be placed over the roof covering to preserve it from injury. Bulkhead studding is filled in with brick and covered with boards and metal to make it fireproof, and the door is made in the way illustrated in the February article.

I have now led this subject up from the first floor to the roof, so I will here give some general instructions about miscellaneous details to be attended to. The carpenter or framer may be called upon to set the window frames, and as this is a comparatively simple matter, I will not comment upon it except to urge the absolute necessity of getting all frames perfectly plumb, square and out of wind, and to have them all well braced back to the beams so that the mason or bricklayer may not jar them out of position. The carpenter will also be obliged to furnish the mason with all the wood lintels to be placed at the back of the stone lintels he may require. These are used to span the width of the door or window opening and to form a centre for the arch which is turned over them. They are made of 3″ x 10″ or 3″ x 12″ plank, and are beveled on the ends as shown at Fig. 2, with 4 inches of bearing on each jam. Where the front is of iron columns and girders as seen in Fig. 3, it will be necessary for the carpenter to see that screw holes are drilled and tapped in the iron work for the purpose of fastening the ironwork thereto. The plan and elevation shown in the engraving is self-explanatory so that any carpenter can understand how necessary it is to be familiar with the modern methods of constructing city houses in order to be up with the times. Another thing I would call attention to before concluding, and that is the methods of fire-proof floor construction given in the following engravings in order that all may thoroughly posted. Fig. 4, is the projection of the framing of the first story fire-proof floor, showing how the I beams are bolted together by knees. It also shows the tie rods, anchors and templets under the beams on the brick foundation wall. Figs. 5, and 9, show two details of construction for filling in between the beams. Fig. 7, shows iron shutters on the outside of a storage or warehouse building used for the purpose of preventing fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

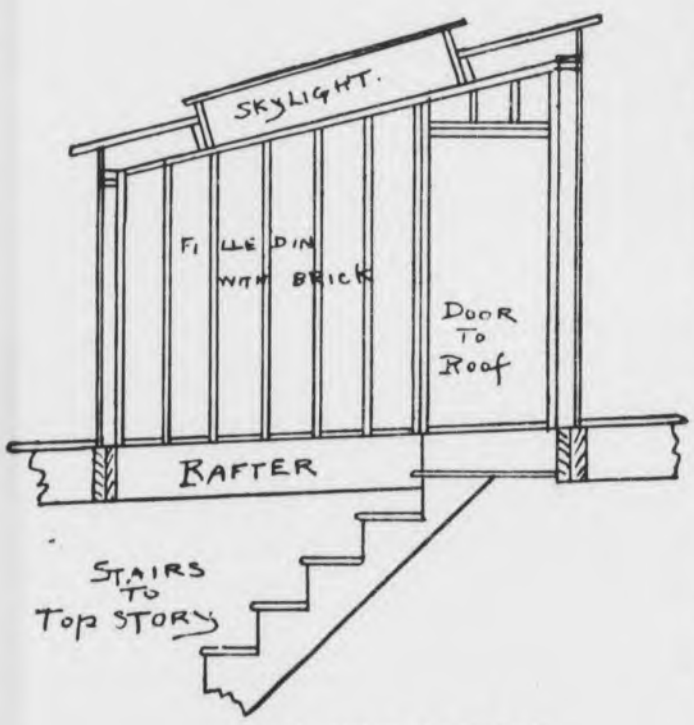


Fig. 1.—Section of Bulk Head.

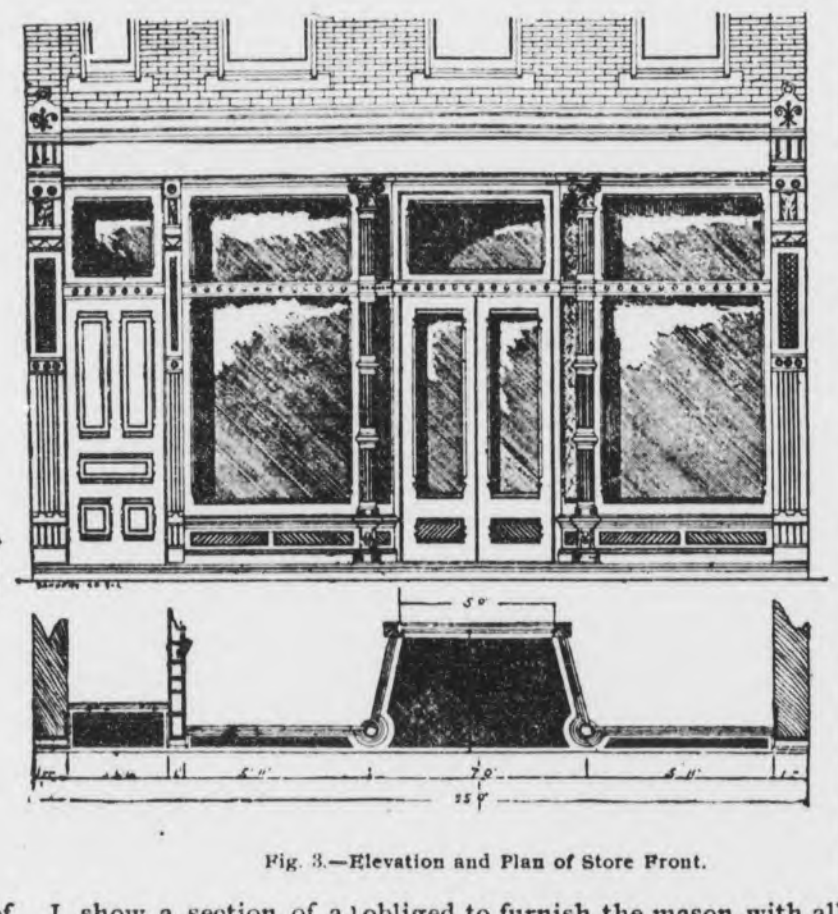


Fig. 3.—Elevation and Plan of Store Front.

Fig. 2.—Window Lintels.

Fig. 4.—Method of I Beam Construction, with Tie Rods, Knees, and Two Different Styles of Anchors.

Fig. 5.—A Fire-Proof Floor, with Brick Arches, Leveled up with Concrete and Wood Strips Imbedded for Floring.



Fig. 6.—Hollow Terra Cotta Arch Fire-Proof Floor, with Concrete and Wood Strips Imbedded to Receive Flooring Nails.

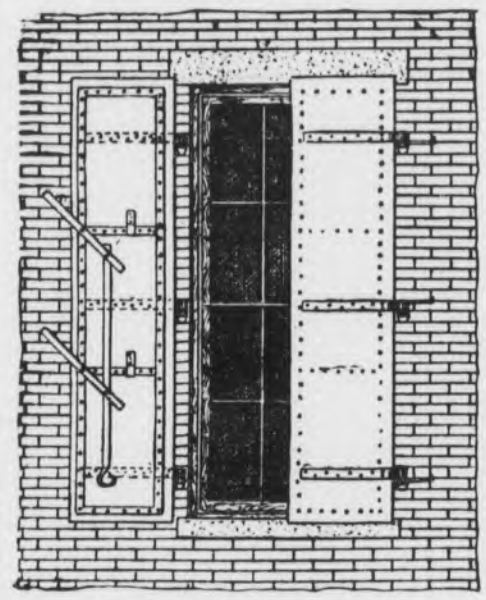


Fig. 7.—Iron Fire-Proof Window Shutters.

Of Trifles.

(Selected from "Proverbial Philosophy" for the CARPENTER.")

Yet once more, saith the fool, yet once, and is it not a little one?
Spare me this folly yet an hour, for what is one among so many?
And he blindeth his conscience with lies, and stupefieth his heart with doubts;
Whom shall I harm in this matter? and a little ill breedeth much good;
For there is nothing in the earth so small that it may not produce great things,
And no swerving from a right line, that may not lead eternally astray.
A landmark tree was once a seed; and the dust in the balance maketh a difference;
And the cairn is heaped high by each one flinging a pebble;
The dangerous bar in the harbor's mouth is only grains of sand;
And the shoals that hath wrecked a navy is the work of a colony of worms:
Yea, and a despicable gnat may madden the mighty elephant;
And the living rock is worn by the diligent flow of the brook
Little are thou, O man, and in TRIFLES thou contendest with thine equals,
For atoms must crowd upon atoms, ere crime groweth to be a giant.
A spark is a molecule of matter, yet may it kindle the world;
Vast is the mighty ocean, but drops have made it vast,
And it is but the littleness of man that seeth no greatness in a trifle.
Thou art wise, and shall find comfort, if thou study thy pleasure in trifles,
For slender joys, often repeated, fall as sunshine on the heart.
The streams of small pleasures fill the lake of happiness;
And the deepest wretchedness of life is continuance of petty pains.
A fool observeth nothing, and seemeth wise unto himself;
A wise man heedeth all things, and in his own eyes is a fool;
He that wondereth at nothing, hath no capabilities of bliss;
But he that scrutinizeth trifles hath a store of pleasure to his hand.
A thing is great or little only to a mortal's thinking,
But abstracted from the body, all things are alike important:
The Ancient of Days noteth in his book the idle converse of a creature,
And happy and wise is the man to whose thought existeth a trifle—
To whom every true Labor Paper is a holy sign of sacrifice
And martyrdom in the suffering cause of Humanity,
And makes it a steady principle to spread with earnest desires
Great Labor's Noble Press!

Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1897.

Labor's Right of Free Speech.

HOW simply astounding it is that there should recur, from time to time, in disputes between large employers of labor and those whom they employ, stubborn refusals to recognize labor organizations or their representatives as such. It looks like a truism to say that the right of labor to organize is generally conceded in this country, and yet such is not the case. For, since the great mass of the people are wage-workers, a general assent to such a claim does not prove that it is "conceded" at all. In order to be called a "concession," the assent to the right of labor to organize must come from the side of capital as such. And capital, in at least two cases out of three where a direct issue is made, refuses to listen to labor organizations speaking for the employes, and calls their appearance as representatives "interference," or "dictation as to how we are to run our business."

Nor is there any doubt that in most such cases Mr. Incarnate Capital is perfectly sincere. He regards himself as to some extent a persecuted and injured mortal, and he wins a good deal of sympathy from superficial thinkers, by the plausible case he presents in behalf of his theory that his inalienable rights as a business man are infringed, and that outsiders are attempting to dictate to him how he shall conduct his business.

It is a natural right of every man to be represented under any and all circumstances whatsoever by a spokesman or counsel of his own choosing. It makes no difference whether the circumstances are those of a court-room or those of private arbitration, or those of a dispute held directly with an employer of labor. It is, in fact, impossible for any fair mind, looking at the question in the abstract, to conceive of any sort of a dispute between two parties in which either one of those parties has not the right to say to the other: "I am slow of speech. You are naturally smarter or better educated than I. In order to be on that plane of perfect equality with you where, and where alone, my rights in this matter can be measured against yours, I wish this other man, who is also smarter or better educated than I, to talk for me, to represent me, to be my counsel."

Is it not as clear as daylight that the right to choose one's counsel appertains to the chooser, and to the chooser alone? It is not expedient, of course, for him to choose counsel who is needlessly offensive to his antagonist, but that is another question. It does not affect his inalienable and exclusive right to control the choice. It is his counsel, and it is for him that the counsel is to speak.

This right is conceded as a matter of course to every one else, but the laboring man as such—the laboring man, organized with other laboring men for the improvement of his standard of social life, and electing his industrial counsel by ballot. The employment of a member of the bar as counsel before courts of law is but one form of it. We saw another form of it when Mr. Carnegie left the Homestead works in the hands of Mr. Frick. We saw still another form of it when President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lamont to talk for him as private secretary, and when Mr. Harrison appointed Mr. Halford for the same purpose. We see still another form of it when the stockholders of a newly organized corporation elect a president whose principal business for some time is to be to commend the enterprise to the investing world. Who would think of denying the right of choice to any of these choosers?

This universal right, this right as perpetual as it is universal, and as absolute and unqualified as it is perpetual, ought to be clearly recognized as a thing standing on its merits, and not affected by any other incident to a labor dispute, no matter how prominent for the nounce that incident may be. A striking laborer does not forfeit it by shooting down armed guards or laborers who have come to take the place of the strikers. He may commit these murderous crimes, and yet as soon as he gets into court to answer for them there is that same old right of being represented by counsel of his own choosing. He has not forfeited it, no matter what he has done. He cannot forfeit it, be he a Haymarket dynamite thrower or a Jack the Ripper. And yet we are told that an honest, law-abiding laboring man cannot claim as a right that which the lowest criminal claims and gets—the right of protecting himself against the superiority of the other party to the controversy by choosing some better talker than he himself is to talk for him.

The right of men to organize for their own interests is inherent in them as men, not as shareholders or wage-workers. The right of a man to delegate authority to speak for him is something that is inherent in him, whether he be engaged in a lawsuit or a labor dispute. It is high time there was a renaissance of clear thinking on this subject, and of definite appreciation of the essential character of this universal right of a principal to have an agent. Workingmen are, as a rule, vaguely conscious that they possess this right, and hence comes their added sense of being wronged when it is denied by a refusal to treat with their chosen representatives, or a tyrannical demand that they shall leave a labor organization entirely. If all parties to labor disputes were to understand the basis of reason and justice from which the agency of labor organizations takes its rise, the parties to any one dispute would be one step nearer together, with better chances of settling the temporary matters of issue directly on their merits.—*Gunton's Magazine.*

A Word in Favor of J. P. McDonnell.

A movement is on foot by old Trade Unionists to press the name of J. P. McDonnell, editor of the Paterson *Labor Standard*, the ablest labor journal in the country, for an Irish consulateship. Mr. McDonnell is about retiring from journalism for some years to recruit overstrained energy, and his friends believe that a breath of native air would help him materially. The movement in Massachusetts is being inaugurated by George E. McNeil and other prominent labor men of the old school.—*Boston Post.*

We can attest to J. P. McDonnell's worth in the labor movement, as can many of his old-time comrades here and across the sea. From the time he set foot in America in 1874 he has been a steadfast upholder of Trade Unions, high wages, the eight-hour day and decent treatment for the sons and daughters of toil. For a decade or more in Europe he was the same active, fearless spirit. There and here he has known the dark silence of a felon's cell for his principles. No cause appealing to human feelings has been without his support, no movement for human liberty has found him shirking.

When the silk workers of Paterson, N. J., needed a champion, they found "Joe" McDonnell ready. When the brickworkers of that city had been almost reduced to peonage, Mr. McDonnell took up their cause and was sent to a dungeon for publishing the truth in his paper.

Every labor law on the statute books of the State of New Jersey owes its birth to the fostering care and indefatigable work of McDonnell. Many of the Carpenters' Unions and organizations of other trades in New Jersey owe their start to his unselfish efforts. Such a man we can endorse, for not a tithe can be told of all he has done for the betterment of mankind.

We heartily second this movement of the labor men of Massachusetts in favor of J. P. McDonnell.

WIRE nails are advancing in price, lumber is going up, and the inquiry on all sides is increasing every day, architects are busier, and the general outlook grows brighter.

THE Flinn Anti-Trust Bill in this State, now in the Legislature, must be amended to except labor organizations and trade Unions from its penalties. Several sections of it disclose the wolfish fangs of the enemies of organized Labor. If passed in its present form, it can be used at any time to crush out every well meaning combination of workingmen in this State to better their condition. The gyves and manacles are now tight enough on labor in this corporation-ruled State, without "cutting our wizen."

PERSONALS

F. C. WALZ, Business Agent, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., has been elected President of the Connecticut State Branch, A. F. of L.

J. W. MALONEY, Union 112, Butte, Mont., is Business Agent of the Building Trades Council of that city. He reports a boycott there on J. W. Marshall, a contractor, for buying "scab" brick and hiring "scab" bricklayers.

VICE-PRESIDENT L. E. TOSSEY, of Detroit, in his aldermanic duties in that city, has introduced a city ordinance proposing day work exclusively on all city work. This will abolish the shameless contract system and all its fraud and jobbery.

SAM WOODS, coal miner, Secretary of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee of England, has been elected an M. P. He was a member of the House of Commons several years, and suffered defeat in the conservative reaction of 1895. He is a staunch Trade Unionist.

J. C. KILLGALLON, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, headquarters at Pittsburg, died of consumption February 4th, after a long illness. For years he was a devoted, efficient officer in the interest of the men of his trade, and a man of broad sympathies with the entire labor movement.

P. J. THOMAS, Union 503, Scranton, Pa., is a thorough-paced, untiring hustler. He has organized a host of Unions in Scranton and vicinity the past few months. He is President of the Building Trades Council of that city, General Organizer of the A. F. of L., and Treasurer of the Legislative Labor League of this State.

TOM MANN, one of the most practical Socialists, a thoroughly popular fellow in the English labor movement, is a member of the Amalgamated Engineers. He made several unsuccessful canvasses for a seat in the House of Commons. This month he stood for Halifax and got 2,011 votes, where he got 3,818 in 1895. This, along with other reverses of a similar kind the past few years, furnish cold comfort indeed to the ultra-political Socialists.

ON 6th inst. it was extremely instructive that in the debate in this city, between Cornell and Pennsylvania students, the latter, who favored Compulsory Arbitration of labor disputes, were beaten.

IT is a very hopeful and significant sign to find the students of our leading universities and colleges studying and debating labor questions. There is hardly a week passes that this office is not besieged for information and documents for professors and students.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

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OFFICIAL

REMEMBER Section 90, of New Constitution, is not in force until May 1st.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS are now ready in the English, German and French languages. Send in your orders.

NEW forms of Application Blanks, with space for name of beneficiary, as under new Constitution, are now ready. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HAVE you sent your list of local officers to the G. S. T. for this term? If not, then do so at once. This month we publish those who have not

GOLD plated pins or badges of the U. B. are 25 cents each. They are handsome and durable. Send orders to G. S.-T. No lapel button or badge other than this is official.

THE minimum initiation fee of two dollars and of fifty cents dues per month is still the law, as in the old constitution. The changes proposed on these points were not adopted.

QUARTERLY password and blanks for coming quarter, beginning April 1st, were mailed to all Local Unions in good standing, March 18th. If not received, send word to the G. S.-T.

GENERALLY the locals and members have expressed considerable satisfaction with the special dispensation which suspends the enforcement of Section 90 of the new Constitution until May 1st next.

Trade Demands This Spring.

TIFFIN, O.—We had a strike to unionize a job last month and gained it in short order. Union 243 is still alive.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.—Union 547 has advanced carpenter's wages from $3 up to $3 50 since January 1st, and maintains the eight-hour day, too. This is a bad climate for scabs.

WELLSTON, O.—Union 131 was successful in its strike against the 12½ per cent. reduction in carpenters' wages last month. All men who stood out were reinstated at their former wages.

DULUTH, Minn.—Union 361 has notified all builders, contractors and architects that on and after April 1st, nine hours a day shall be the rule and 25 cents per hour the minimum, that none but Union foremen be hired, and strict enforcement of the card system.

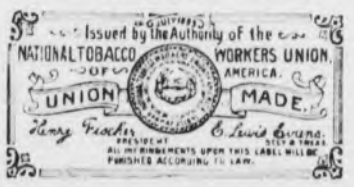
LENOX, Mass.—Union 370 has been very effective against a contractor from Waterbury, Conn., named Hurlbut, who came here and started to work ten hours a day for 20 cents an hour, while our rules are nine hours and 28 cents per hour. The townspeople stood by us and we won.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—It was an error in December CARPENTER to say Union 554 proposes to secure the nine-hour day. We have that as the rule now for six years back when we went on strike and were successful. We have held the nine-hour day ever since, despite hard times and every malign influence of the bosses to bring us back to the old ten-hour slavery.

METZ & CO., contractors of Buffalo, N. Y., a notoriously unfair firm, lately had a large job in Bowling Green, New York City. They were hiring Union men, for they could get no others, and were nominally paying the Union rate of $3 50 per day. But they were getting some weak men to return part of their wages each week. The Board of Delegates ordered all trades out, and Mr. Metz's big contract was cancelled. *Et tu Brute.*

WORCESTER, Mass.—The carpenters in this city some years ago made a stand for the nine-hour day and gained it after a vigorous strike. Soon after that the men lost it by neglecting Union 93 and by their own dissensions. Now, a new Union, No. 49, was instituted last January, to work hand in hand with Union 93. The new Union has taken like wildfire and aroused a great agitation. The contractors, to head it off, are now giving the men the nine-hour day with full wages. Such is the value of organization.

TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

OUR MAIL BAG

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Trade dull; Union 94 held a public meeting February 9th, and had a large crowd.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Union 603 had a public meeting of a social character this month, and it had good results.

NEWARK, N. J.—Union 306 had a very large meeting on the 1st instant. The receipts of the evening were $74. That was good for these times.

ATLANTA, GA.—Trade bad; carpenters' wages 15 cents per hour; newspapers bragging how cheap men can be employed here and in the South.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—We are going to strive to get our mechanics' lien law in this State amended by the Legislature when it meets next month.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Union 799 had a rousing mass meeting on the 10th instant, with good speakers from the local Trade and Labor Council and from the State Branch of the A. F. of L.

TAYLOR & SONS, Hudson, Mass., manufacturers, are running a non-union shop. Their elastic shoe goring should not be used by union men. Refuse to buy shoes with Hudson goring, as ninety eight per cent. of the elastic goring in shoes in the United States is made under union conditions.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Union 66 just recently organized with 44 charter members, and is growing at a phenomenal rate. On the 2d instant 17 new members were admitted, and on the 9th instant 21 more joined. It has many of the best mechanics in its ranks, and every member is an enthusiastic worker.

MONTREAL, Canada.—Just think of it! Carpenters here are doled ou eight cents per hour, and they look at you with a vacant stare when you ask them to join the union. Yes, they think you crazy to ask them to better their condition. Some have not all the spirit crushed out of them, and they will join us as trade promises better this summer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The three House Framers' Unions and a local Carpenters' Union of this city combined together last year as "The Amalgamated Carpenters and Framers." Last month they were admitted into our Order as a body, 429 members strong. Now they are known as Union, No. 12, of the U. B. They are a splendid body of old time trade unionists, and a valuable acquisition to our forces.

CANTON, O.—The Canton Steel Company, of this city, locked out and discharged all their employees last May for joining the Amalgamated. Seventy-five men have now been out for nearly ten months and are still form. For ten years back they have been crowded more and more each year and denied the right to organize. The product of the company is tool steel, car springs, rounds and drill steel. **Do not handle this scab steel.**

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending February 28, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$144 40	96	$25 80	236	$2 00	453	$30 65
2	30 20	97	4 50	238	18 20	457	30 20
3	7 40	100	4 00	239	14 00	460	7 20
5	33 90	104	6 80	242	11 20	464	23 80
6	3 20	105	1 80	243	7 40	467	4 80
7	18 20	106	2 80	246	2 40	468	35 20
8	28 90	107	11 80	247	21 20	471	22 00
9	25 20	108	36 40	248	2 20	473	31 60
10	192 40	109	58 20	249	3 20	476	39 60
11	63 20	110	2 00	250	10 50	478	15 40
13	32 40	111	27 20	251	12 00	481	4 20
14	8 50	112	63 20	253	7 65	482	10 80
15	20 40	114	10 20	256	5 00	483	79 40
16	30 20	115	4 60	257	49 10	484	10 00
17	2 00	117	11 60	258	14 80	486	15 20
18	8 95	118	2 75	260	4 40	487	4 90
20	19 70	119	22 80	265	2 60	490	8 00
21	17 00	120	6 40	266	2 00	493	18 70
22	104 60	121	9 60	268	5 40	497	41 40
24	3 45	122	16 70	270	16 90	500	2 15
25	14 70	123	5 30	273	13 90	507	5 80
26	20 60	124	3 80	274	13 20	509	41 70
27	8 40	125	41 80	275	8 10	511	5 25
28	7 40	126	2 70	277	4 60	513	35 80
29	31 80	127	6 00	281	22 20	515	22 80
30	13 60	130	4 00	284	2 20	520	4 40
31	2 30	131	4 20	286	11 10	521	16 20
32	24 40	134	4 20	287	3 80	522	12 20
33	103 40	135	7 80	288	8 00	526	36 30
34	4 80	136	5 40	291	12 40	534	5 20
35	5 60	137	6 05	295	5 40	540	9 10
36	9 30	138	9 40	300	2 60	547	20 60
37	2 80	139	1 40	301	18 40	554	13 00
38	6 90	141	32 90	306	1 00	563	5 25
40	5 20	142	24 60	309	382 80	564	7 80
41	5 00	143	3 40	315	8 00	567	24 20
42	15 80	144	6 60	323	2 00	575	3 90
43	92 60	146	8 45	325	9 00	580	9 10
44	11 05	147	9 20	327	7 60	584	9 60
45	20 20	148	5 60	328	6 40	591	6 50
46	4 00	149	5 00	332	25 60	592	10 00
47	20 80	150	3 40	334	3 80	603	4 40
48	9 60	151	12 80	336	3 00	605	3 20
50	2 00	152	2 40	339	2 60	611	10 00
51	1 00	153	3 40	340	85 40	612	4 00
52	11 00	154	3 40	342	18 90	617	1 60
53	3 00	155	9 60	343	5 00	622	3 00
54	21 60	158	3 00	346	7 15	628	1 75
55	6 90	160	24 40	352	5 05	629	10 90
56	27 00	164	2 00	355	13 60	633	6 60
57	2 80	165	6 00	356	4 20	637	9 00
58	10 00	166	8 10	359	17 20	638	9 60
59	17 10	167	14 00	360	12 76	639	9 20
60	3 60	168	11 20	361	21 60	640	2 25
61	17 90	169	29 15	365	7 50	650	5 60
62	46 20	170	4 95	369	5 60	659	9 90
63	20 90	171	10 00	370	3 10	664	4 00
66	12 00	175	11 40	375	141 40	667	3 80
68	6 40	176	20 20	376	10 00	676	4 00
69	3 20	179	18 80	381	25 10	678	15 60
70	8 80	181	101 80	382	25 50	681	2 60
71	6 00	186	3 00	384	7 00	687	9 80
72	39 20	190	9 10	391	7 00	692	6 00
73	2 00	191	5 60	393	3 00	699	3 10
74	7 65	193	2 50	394	8 60	703	4 40
75	10 00	194	2 20	399	4 80	707	11 55
76	5 00	195	5 80	400	4 70	712	3 80
77	8 50	198	7 60	402	3 80	714	17 80
78	3 80	200	13 40	406	5 60	715	6 50
79	5 20	203	19 30	407	50	716	24 00
80	9 75	207	2 50	409	5 75	717	5 60
81	2 20	208	2 90	416	39 60	723	13 75
83	27 60	209	19 00	419	31 60	726	19 00
84	4 40	211	13 00	424	11 60	734	6 90
85	10 00	214	3 00	427	5 60	739	4 60
87	10 70	215	8 00	428	7 20	746	2 00
88	30 90	218	5 40	429	7 10	750	11 40
89	3 60	221	8 60	437	2 20	757	4 40
90	12 00	222	5 60	439	3 20	760	5 20
91	6 20	226	2 80	440	20 30	783	6 20
92	7 40	227	5 70	442	2 80	785	2 60
93	14 20	228	7 40	446	7 35	799	3 60
94	4 00	229	2 40	449	14 00	802	7 60
95	6 00	232	5 65	451	18 00		

Total $5,149 06

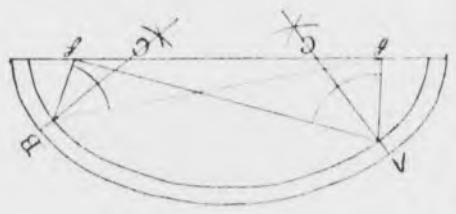
Claims Approved in February, 1897.

No.	Name.	Union	Am't.
3730.	Ernst Lowa	1	$200 00
3731.	Robt. Nickel	1	200 00
3732.	Mrs. B. Wiedenhoeft	1	50 00
3733	F. Strohbeck,	12	50 00
3734.	Mrs. M. Fraser	22	50 00
3735	Mrs E. Goodbout	43	50 00
3736.	P. Nelson	87	200 00
3737.	H. Meyer	179	50 00
3738	G. H. Stowell	190	200 00
3739.	Mrs. E. Crawford	194	50 00
3740.	E Simmons	325	200 00
3741.	Mrs. L. Hering	374	50 00
3742.	Mrs. J. Duvel	375	50 00
3743.	Mrs. M. B. Estle	428	50 00
3744.	Mrs. F. S. Goggin	471	50 00
3745.	Mrs. T. Roth	476	50 00
3746.	Mrs. B. Roemer	476	50 00
3747.	L. Sherwood	493	200 00
3748.	J. E. Jacobson	493	200 00
3749.	H. M. Osborn	507	200 00
3750.	T. Hess	526	200 00
3751.	Mrs. A. Fisher	547	25 00
3752.	Mrs. I. C. Parine	715	50 00
3753.	L. Wagner	723	200 00
3754.	M. Lewellyn	64	145 50
3755.	A. Kammerer	340	200 00
3756.	D. Magewirth	375	200 00
	Total		**$3,220 50**

Some Practical Pointers.

TO FIND THE JOINTS FOR AN ELLIPTICAL ARCH.

A joint being wanted at A, or B, (Fig. 1,) draw lines from those points to the foci, *f*, and *f*, bisect the angles with the lines A, C, and B, C; then A, C, and B, C, will be the direction of the desired joints.



TO FIND THE STIFFST TIMBER THAT CAN BE CUT FROM A GIVEN LOG.

Let the circle, (Fig. 2,) represent a section of the given log. Draw the diameter A, B. Upon A, and B, with the radius of the given section, describe the arcs C, D, and D, F. From C, and F, draw C, H, and F, G, at right angles, to A, B; connect F, H, and G, C, and the rectangle F, H, G, C, will be a section of the required timber.

The greater the depth of a beam, in proportion to its thickness, the greater its strength. Shrinkage is

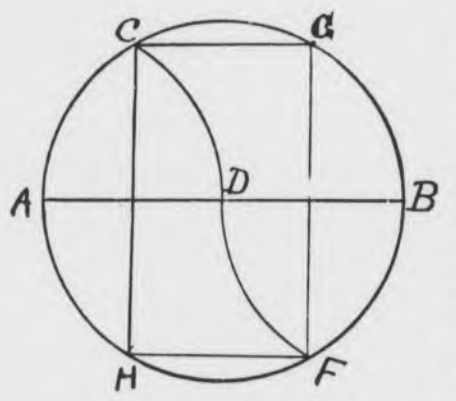


Fig. 2.

generally an objection to very deep beams, but, where this objection can be remedied, the advantages of increasing the depth are considerable.

By the following rule you may find the strongest form of beam with a given quantity of timber:

Multiply the length in feet by the decimal 0.6, and divide the given area by the product. The square of the quotient will give the depth of the beam in inches.

Example.—What is the strongest form of beam of 48 square inches in section, and length of bearing 20 feet?

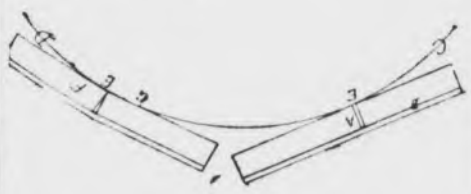
The length of bearing, 20, multiplied by the decimal 0.6, gives 12, and the given area in inches, 48, divided by 12 gives 4, the square of which is 16, which is the depth of the desired timber.

It follows that the thickness must be 3 inches, as 16 x 3 = 48, the given area.

A beam 3 x 16 is twice as strong as a square beam of the same area, showing the importance of making beams and joists deep and thin.

TO DETEMINE WIDTH OF SPACES FOR KERFING.

Kerfing usually is done by guess work. That is, a workman will take a piece of stuff—it may be a plain piece, or a piece of moulding—make a cut in it of such a depth (by experiment) as will allow him to close up the kerf without breaking the piece in two, and then he will guess off the spaces as he makes the cuts. Finally, when he has kerfed a strip of sufficient length for the purpose, he finds, as likely as not, that he must put in more cuts if he would avoid breaking the piece. Perhaps five or six more kerfs more would do, if the cuts had been made at proper distances apart in the first place, but now he must put in an extra cut between every two in order to get a uniform bend; or else, while it will bend all right at certain spots, by putting extra cuts here and there, at other places it would not come around without breaking. Again, while it is true that if the piece of stuff is bent on a convex surface the kerfs are hidden, if it is bent in a concave surface, and there are many more kerfs than necessary, it will make a shabby appearing job, because the kerfs will not close up. A neat job may be made as follows:



In the piece of stuff to be used make a cut of such a depth that the kerf will easily close up, as at A, in Fig. 3, but not deeper than necessary. Now, set a guage to bottom of cut, and guage the piece on both sides, as at B. Draw a section of given circle, as C, D, set your piece on edge, with kerf just touching the circle, as at E. Hold or clamp one part of the piece, as F, fast, and spring the other part until the kerf is closed. Mark the spot where the surface of the piece leaves the curve, as at G, which will be the proper place for the next cut. Lay off sufficient spaces, and proceed to make the cuts, being particular not to cut deeper than the gauge mark. Soft, straight-grained stuff is best, of course, for the purpose, and if you must use cross-grained or brittle stuff the outside had better be dipped in hot water. This treatment also will lessen the liability to crack or check where nails are driven through.



Fig. 4

A BRACKET FOR SCAFFOLDING AROUND CHIMNEYS.

In Fig. 4, the top piece, and the pieces that lie on the roof, are 2 x 4 pine. The legs are the same, except that they taper from 2 at the top to 1¼ at the bottom. The manner of use is apparent from the cut, the affair being adjustable to suit roofs of various degrees of inclination.

Two are sufficient for a chimney, and when not in use they can be folded and laid away. With these brackets, a scaffold can be easily and quickly built and taken down, and no nails are driven into the roof causing leaks.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

WITH regard to the bitter fight against the Trade Unions by those reformers who are preaching a "co-operative commonwealth" and a "brotherhood of man", the *Western Laborer* says: "The capitalist tyrants would scourge us with thongs, but these socialist tyrants would whip us with scorpions and put a death mark opposite our name in red ink!"

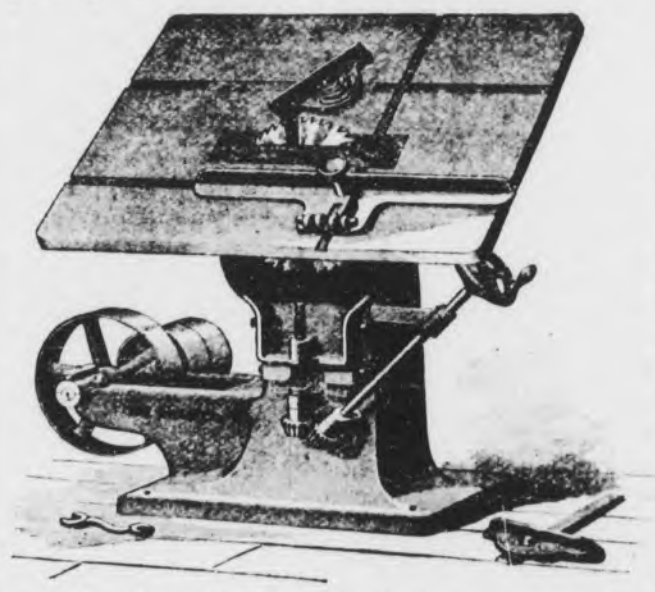
No. 1 Improved Variety Saw.

FOR RIPPING, CROSS-CUTTING, GROOVING, ETC.—BEVEL TABLE.

Our new Variety Saw, with bevel table, comes nearer approaching perfection and the wants of the trade than any yet introduced. The machine being all iron and steel, the great variety of work it can be adapted to, and the precision and accuracy with which it can be handled, the convenience of adjustment, and the strength and durability of all its parts, stamp it as a standard machine for ripping, cross-cutting, beveling, cropping, grooving, mitering, etc., etc.

The machine is self-contained, the frame being a cored pedestal supporting the table and carrying the countershaft.

The table is of cast iron, well ribbed and braced, and can be set plumb, at right angles with the saw, or adjusted



to any bevel up to forty-five degrees. The table is raised and lowered in planed, gibbed ways, with adjustment for wear.

The mandrel is of the best cast steel, and runs in self-oiling boxes.

The fences can be used on either side of saw, giving the operator every advantage and convenience, especially when using the table on a bevel. This point will be appreciated by a practical sawyer.

One 14-inch saw is generally furnished with the machine, and should run 3,000 revolutions per minute.

Furniture, chair and bracket factories, planing mills, carpenters, pattern and wood-shops of all kinds will find this a machine which can be quickly adjusted for almost any kind of sawing.

T. & L. pulleys are 10x4½ inch face, and should make 750 revolutions per minute.

Machine is also made with boring attachment.

For prices or further information in regard to this or any other wood-working tools, address

THE EGAN COMPANY,
406-426 West Front St.,
Cincinnati, O.

High Praise for Trade Unions.

Trades unions stand for the claims of humanity all along the line of the advance of great industry. They keep alive in the workers—nay, they create—the sense of civic power and responsibility, without which the mere individual vote is but of small account. Their members are fronting the world in the intense and exhausting battle of competition, and the State stands in need of their advice, as it owes its continued existence to their strong arms and skill.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Helping the Bakers Effectually.

The demand for crackers, biscuits and cakes in boxes and barrels, bearing the blue Union label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union is growing immensely each month. This comes from the active help of Organized Labor and its friends, demanding these Union made goods. Recently the Achor Cracker Company, Cincinnati, O.; Grassman Brothers, Empire Bakery, Syracuse, N. Y.; Seyfang Company, Toledo, O., and M. W. Quick, Ithaca, N. Y., have been added to the Union list in this line of goods.

The Distribution of Wealth.

The census of 1890 gives the total number of families in the United States at 12,690,152, and the total production of wealth at $13,640,931,866. Of this great sum of wealth, $4,504,802,993 was enjoyed by 626,673 families. In other words, 5 per cent. of the families of the nation enjoyed 33 per cent. of the wealth. Among the rich families there are, according to the list of the New York *Tribune*, 4,047 millionaires, to whom must be assigned incomes of not less than $60,000 a year.

If the facts gathered in the United States census are correct, and they must be substantially, there are more than 4,000,000 families, nearly one-third of the families of the nation, that must get along on incomes of less than $400 a year; more than half the families get less than $600, while two-thirds of the families of the nation get less than $900. The income coming to 4,047 millionaires is equal to 60 per cent. of the total income of 4,135,530 families whose yearly earnings fall below $400 a year.

SOCIALISM must wait the development of the Social Man.—*Washington Gladden.*

SCRANTON, PA.—Carpenter work was never so dull; three-fourths of the "chips" are on the ragged edge tramping the turf. The outlook for spring is far from hopeful. Nevertheless our daily press is overbooming the city, especially the Scranton *Truth.*

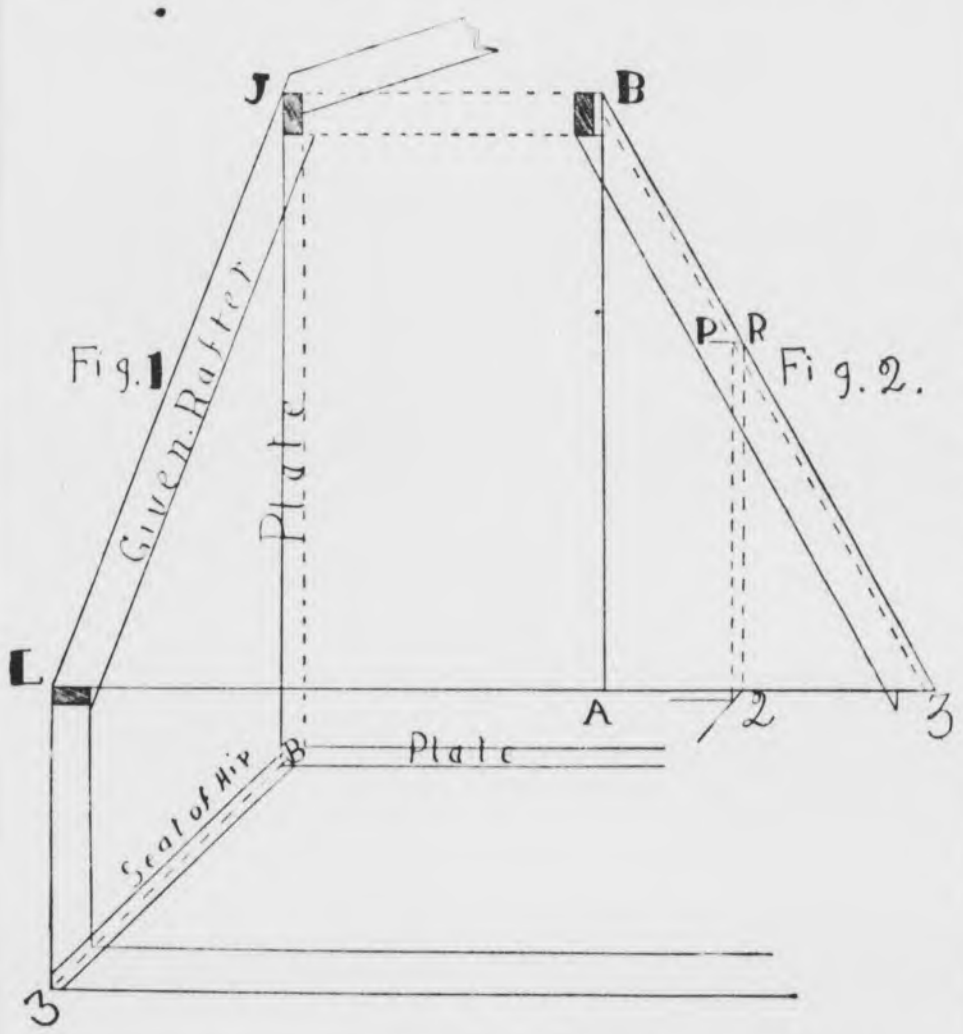
Construction of Mansard or French Roof.

Fig. 1, shows the elevation of a French hip roof having straight rafters, the plan of building being right angles.

Lay off the position of upper plate on which ceiling joist rest. Let L, J, be the given rafter. Draw the seat of hip to the angle 45; cut off the corner of plate at B, in order to have the plumb cut of hip-rafter square at its upper end.

Find the length and cuts of hip rafter by taking any point A, on the base. Draw the perpendicular A, B; square over the line J, B; make A 3, equal 3 B, on plan, join 3 B, and we have length and cuts of hip rafter. The space shown between the plate and line A, B, being on the hip, is equal to the part cut off the corner of upper plate, as shown on plan.

To find the backing of hip. Take any point 2, and from it square up a line cutting in R; from 2, draw the



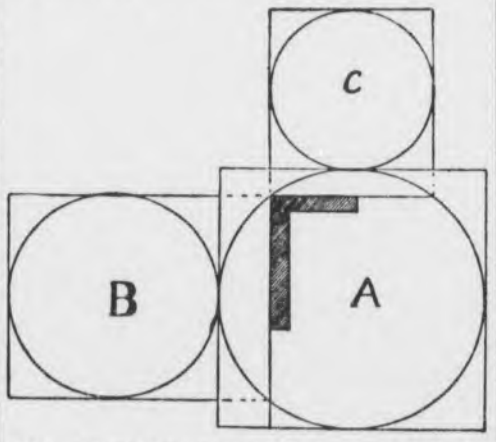
angle 45; set off half thickness of hip below the base cutting the angle, by which a point is given, and from it draw parallel with 2 R, cutting a line from R, in P; this gives P, as a point through which to run a gauge line for the backing.

In consideration of the simplicity of this drawing, further explanation will not be necessary.

With a board sufficiently wide, the plan and lengths and cuts of rafters may easily be given.

TO CONSTRUCT THREE EQUAL SQUARES

so that the larger shall contain the same area as the two smaller. This may be accomplished by drawing a circle of any radius and enclosing it by a square; now cut off the circle two unequal segments at right angles to each other, extend the sides and construct the squares B, and C, making three unequal squares; then the measurement on the surface of A, will be found to equal that of the squares B, and C, combined; consequently the large circle contains an area equal to the two smaller circles.



THE APPLICATION OF A SQUARE IN FINDING THE DIAMETER OF A CIRCLE.

The corner of the square touching any part of the circumference A, and the blades cutting in points C, B, gives the diameter of a circle.

H. D. COOK.

Union, No 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

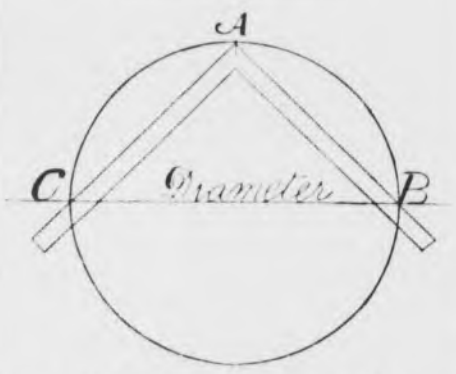
Continue the Boycott on Armour's Products.

The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, last May discharged all members of Labor Unions in its employ. This occurred after the men and women employees were forced to organize after repeated reductions in wages, and wholesale proscriptions and abuses. Despite repeated efforts to secure an adjustment of the trouble, the firm has antagonized all overtures, and thus the boycott goes merrily on. It has so far been effective enough to close down the entire canning department, and is cutting in very heavily on the sales of Armour's meats and canned goods. Continue the good work everywhere.

THOUGH England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.—*Ruskin.*

The Statistics of Occupations.

Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in a bulletin of the Eleventh Census recently made public. It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,661. Of the whole number of working people, the females form 17.22 per cent. Divided by classes, the working people of the country are as follows: Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,013,336; professional, 944,333; domestic and personal service, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 3,326,122; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293.



From the National Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

The Organized Tobacco Workers throughout the country have been engaged now for over a year in a contest with the American Tobacco Trust for recognition of the Union, but all overtures for recognition have been met by a blank refusal. The boycott levied on this concern was endorsed by the A. F. of L., and we have been vigorously pushing it ever since. This Trust uses a "Black List" against members of the Union, and is particularly hostile in many ways.

Like all other Trusts, it is seeking to monopolize and control the whole tobacco industry in this country and Canada. If they are allowed to gain control of the output of tobacco and cigarettes, we ask who will be the chief sufferers from such a calamity? Why! the working people, as they do from all other Trusts. Trusts are the obnoxious creations which are forcing the working people into the idleness and slavery we are cursed with to-day and making starvation stare us in the face. We ask: Are you going to allow another great industry to be monopolized and controlled by a ruthless combine? Believing we voice the sentiment of all trade Unionists—we answer, No!

In support of the foregoing we appeal to you for your generous and unstinted moral assistance. Ask your dealers not to handle the products of the Trust. If they won't comply with your request, the withdrawal of your custom will soon make them change their minds. Dealers, it will be found, are ever ready to cater to any organized demand upon them.

We name here below the firms who belong to the Trust, and some of the leading brands of tobacco and cigarettes made by this Trust, and we respectfully ask and request that they be given a wide berth, as they are under the ban. Buy no tobacco or cigarettes not having the blue label of the Tobacco Workers.

LIST OF FIRMS IN THE TOBACCO TRUST.

National Tobacco Works, Louisville.
H. Ellis & Co., cigarettes, Baltimore.
Gail & Ax, smoking, Baltimore.
Marburg Bros., smoking, Baltimore.
Jas. G. Butler, St. Louis.
American Tobacco Company, New York.
Thomas Hall, New York.
H. W. Meyer, New York.
Consolidated Cigarette Company, New York.
Wm. Duke & Sons, New York.
Goodwin & Co., New York.
Kinny Tobacco Company, New York.
Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Wm. Duke & Sons, Durham, N. C.
Allen & Ginter, Richmond, Va.
P. Whitlock, Richmond, Va.

The following are some of the leading brands of tobacco and cigarettes made by the above firms:

Plug chewing—Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsieck, Something Good. Cigarettes—Sweet Caporal, Duke's Cameo, Cycle. Smoking tobacco—Gail & Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Greenback, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe.

New York Labor Statistics.

The latest report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics covers considerable interesting data. It shows that in 1894 the number of labor unions reporting was 860, with a membership of 157,197, including males and females; in 1895, reports were received from 927 unions, giving their membership as 180,231; in 1896, 962 unions sent in reports, but the total membership of these unions only reached 170,296, showing a falling off of about 10,000. This reduction in the total membership is due to a large decrease in the clothing trade, where there are 20,000 less members this year than last year. Had it not been for this great shrinkage in the clothing trade, there would have been a general increase of about 10,000 in the total membership.

Returns from 1,721 establishments in the 65 general industries covered by the report elicit the fact that in the year 1891, 200,333 persons employed by these manufacturing concerns were paid an average of $465.51 per employee. In 1892 an average of $466.18 was paid for each employee. In 1893 the average was $460 41 per worker. In 1894 the yearly average per wage-earner was $439.97; while in 1895, according to the figues presented, the average for the year was $436.23.

The average yearly wages of carpenters through the State is given as: In 1891, $492.29; 1892, $482.83; 1893, $474 97; 1894, $447.35; 1895, $466.16.

In foreign countries the average yearly wages of carpenters are given as: New South Wales, $735.80; New Zealand, $758.16; Victoria, $759.20; Brazil, $370.76; Belgium, $211.64; Denmark, $364; Paris, $416; All France, $322.40; Germany, $213.72; England, $398.32; Ireland, $362,44; Scotland, $359 32; Holland, $249.60; Italy, $208; Spain, $202.80; Switzerland, $246.48; Ontario, $503.20.

Chips from a Union Workshop.

THE DECAY OF SOCIALISM.

BY HUGH McGREGOR.

(*Concluded.*)

YET, in this great and rapid change there was nothing accidental. The great majority of those who met in the Freemasons' Tavern were animated by noble aspirations; their sympathies were sound, but they had much to learn. Many of those then present deemed trade union methods too slow; but with wider knowledge and riper experience an increasing number became convinced that there is no shorter and surer road to the solution of those problems than that which the trade union affords. Many of them also learnt that it is not sufficient to aspire to ideal conditions; it is necessary likewise to guard against the betrayal of the conditions already gained. At that time, however, they listened to the voice of the fairy tempter, they were attracted by the mirage of a communist paradise, and started on the downward track leading to disaster and despair.

As a matter of justice to the early members of the International, it is necessary to state that the communist idea was not accepted by them, neither was it presented in the brutal form which it sooner or later inevitably assumes. The agitators, though they spared no effort to strengthen the widespread but erroneous belief in the existence of an irrepressible struggle between capital and labor, dwelt mainly on the increase of power to be gained by uniting the hitherto scattered forces of labor. In the course of time these utterances, at first so vague, became more and more definite and startling, and eventually the metaphysical abstractions of the dreamy, professional brain triumphed over the practical, common-sense views of the workers.

This is a natural law, manifested in all societies, that no idea can remain motionless; it must either grow or decay. A certain motion once given by an idea it needs very little to accelerate it. The body thus put in motion may impinge on other bodies, and, if not shattered by the shock, will carry them along with it; but without the power of arresting itself in its course.

When the idea is a constructive one, and like that of the trade union, harmonizes with the progress of the ages, the result is beneficial to those directly animated by it, and to the whole community; the dullards have their minds expanded, the selfish are influenced to consider the welfare of others; in short, an approximation is made to a much-to-be-desired universal brotherhood. But, when the idea is destructive or retrograde—like that of the communists—proclaiming the abolition of that separation of industrial functions which has been the most important step of material progress made during the last six centuries, then the result can only be the intellectual degradation and demoralization of the workers, and of the weaker sex especially. Under the delirious influence of such an idea, the sensible are confounded by sophistical arguments, the honest have their social ethics made less keen, the baser passions become ever more rampant, and finally, the mass plunges into a fearful gulf—such as that of 1848, when the movement was lost in seas of blood.

It was this law, operating similarly on physical and social bodies, that governed the course of the International; and if that body did not finally plunge into civil war it was because its elements were too incoherent to escape disruption. These elements which successively revealed themselves were five-fold in number, namely—Trade Unionism, association, mutualism, collectivism, and terrorism. To map out the course pursued by that body until the period of its final disruption, it is necessary to have some definition of the meaning of these several terms.

Trade Unionism—the natural and historic form of working class organization, rests mainly on a great fundamental fact which has spontaneously and increasingly developed itself during the last six centuries, namely, the definite separation between the functions of the capitalist and the workman. Accepting this social differentiation as a permanent one, the Trade Union seeks to systematically regulate the relations between the two great industrial classes. As means to arrive at such regulation it employs (1), conciliation, that is to say, the mutual discussion by the contending parties of their respective interests and also of their reciprocal duties; (2), the strike and the boycott, when the former means have failed, and (3), the intervention of the state in certain extreme cases.

Association—had its rise in the first quarter of the present century, and is the means by which certain larger or smaller groups seek to supplant the retailers and merchants by co-operative distribution stores, the bankers by mutual credit societies, and the manufacturers by co-operative factories. Association has of late years fallen into disfavor with those seeking other social solutions than than that furnished by the Trade Unions mainly because it replaces the individual employer by a collective employer, whose manager is either sacrificed to anarchy or becomes more despotic and less responsible than those under the present system.

Mutualism—an offshoot of the theories of Proudhon; first distinctly appearing as a separate sect in 1866. The mutualists propose that all interest or rent paid for a sum of money due, or for a house or land taken on hire should be applied to the reduction of the capital to be reimbursed, or in payment of the purchase money of the real estate occupied. The supporters of this theory demand that all contracts of rent, etc., shall be transformed into contracts of sale, and claim that property, by this means, being always in circulation would cease to be oppressive. This theory has been put in operation, as is well known, by manufacturers of pianos and other articles whose market value rapidly deteriorates; but, if that system were applied to real estate and money, a corresponding rise in rent and interest would make the advantage somewhat illusory.

Collectivism—is the name recently adopted for the doctrine of Karl Marx, by its supporters, to avoid the odium resulting from the biting criticism Proudhon levelled against that system of state communism. Like the older communism, advocated by Morelly, collectivism proposes to abolish all individual enterprise and private business, all buying and selling and all money. This it proposes to accomplish by the confiscation of all land, mines, factories, machines and other means of production, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, by the organization of labor gangs or groups, paid in store orders according to the labor time contributed by each worker. It proposes to elect the necessary officers and functionaries by universal suffrage, but whether these will be paid according to labor time, or receive as salary a fixed proportion of the goods kept in store, does not appear. In no statement of the collectivist policy does there appear any guarantees for freedom of thought and public worship. But it is probable, in view of the well-known intolerance of the collectivists, that liberty of speech and unlicensed printing on the subject of property would not be permitted. Furthermore, it is not denied that it would be in the power of the collectivist state to refuse to erect or repair any church structure, on the plea that such structures were economically useless.

Terrorism made its first appearance with the advent of Bakounin, a Russian, born of a family of nobles, who had undergone much suffering in consequence of his opinions. The terrorists, the most extreme of the several sects that struggled in the bosom of the International, had for their object—"the destruction of all national and territorial governments and the construction upon their ruins of a society with no centralization, no State, not even a revolutionary dictatorship, and, above all, no authority."

These are the several doctrines that successively swayed the members of the International.

During the first four years of its existence the idea of an extension of the Trade Union movement predominated; with association or the co-operative movement only second in favor.

But in 1866, at the Geneva congress, the Trade Union was censured for not fighting "against the capitalist system itself," and for not aiming at the great end, the emancipation of the working class."

In the following year, at Lausanne, the Congress denounced association as "tending to constitute a fourth state having below it a fifth state still more miserable."

Thus far property had been only faintly attacked; but in the Brussels congress, of 1868, the Mutualists—professing to be the defenders of the principle of property, of inheritance, and of the preservation of family life—were defeated by the Collectivists, These latter, by 30 out of 49 votes, then decreed the confiscation of all the means of production.

Only one thing now remained to make the communist idea supreme, namely, the abolition of inheritance; and this final measure was discussed at the congress of Basle, in 1869

The succeeding congress was to have met in Paris, but that great capital was made too warm by the Franco-German war, the siege, the massacre of the priests held as hostages, and the firing of the city by the Commune. Consequently, the fifth congress did not meet until 1872, at the Hague; and that congress, as we have seen, resulted in the practical defeat of the Collectivists and the final disruption of the International.

It was then that the author of *Capital*, in the hour of defeat and humiliation, may have repeated the expiring words of the martyred Danton: "*At last I perceive that in revolutions power finally rests with the most abandoned!*"

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS with headquarters, Glasgow, Scotland, just issued their Thirty fifth Annual Report. The society has 148 branches, and 8,000 members, getting 1,713 new members last year. They had 76 strikes in the year, and 6,000 members got from 10 to 15 per cent. advance in wages.

CLEVELAND, O.—Fairly bright chances for spring, overcrowded with "chips." Union 11 is getting new members and old ones are squaring up. Public meetings of Building Trades Council have good crowds and splendid results. We are in for the eight-hour day in all building trades, as the Union carpenters have it.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

(Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 58.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
245. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—J. M. Hooper, 1011 Q st.
153. SAN DIEGO—C. S. Noble, 539 Tenth st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. F. Bailey, 1625 Howard st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
301. (Ger.) A. Volswinkler, 1528 Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—A. W. Pullen, Box 325.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
191. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Riley, 229 King st.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reed, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—M. J. Powell, Box 194.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. M. Griffin, 516 Iranistan av.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 219 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 607.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

100. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N.W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.
71. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—Oscar Green.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—W. E. Merritt, 311 W. White st
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Schardt, 180 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
13. Joseph Deppen, 383 W. 13th Place.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1353 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Sucktau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 5154 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1040 Chicago ave.
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson av.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
246. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Eischer, 933 S. Eighth st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave, Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, G. H. Barnes, Room H, Smith Block.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth av.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 307 Green st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 Colfax av.
48. TERRE HAUTE—T. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 290 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—W. F. Jones, S. S. Station.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 720 Craig st.
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Chomley, 48 Alcasia st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
405. LUDLOW—Wm. Landon.
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.

LOUISANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.

MAINE.

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.
341. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 40 Stanford st., S. Portland.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
41. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State District Council—Secretary, C. L. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain
56. " (Jewish.) I. Arlook, 14 Margaret st.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 180 Park st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray, Hotel Malden.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 740 Kempton st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cady st.
141. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
351. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " J. B. Gerard, 2655 E. 11th st
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 914½ Olive st.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 608 Barton st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5311 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. Chas. Marlatt, 3557 Cote Brilliante ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsch, 4211 Linton ave.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
699. W. W. Houser, 1580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney.
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.
28. MISSOULA—F. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yomans, 37 Willow st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield av.
698. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagle st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
173. PATERSON—C. Van Nort, 33 Bella ave.
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 58 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 91 Westervelt, N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

271. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 192 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Lineburg, 880 Gates ave.
12. J. J. Clark, 175 Pacific st.
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.
109. H. L. Lath, 100 St. Mark's Place.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 434 Hamburg ave.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. C. E. Brown 1030 Herkimer st.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 407 6th ave.
689. Chas. Suthergreen, 207 Forty fourth st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heineman, 806 S. Division st.
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 276 East st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ALMIRA—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Fred. Rhodes.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelley.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
501. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Hugenot st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 33d st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 239 E. 126th st.
461. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 156th st.
468. J. G. Doyle, 252 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. F. Dougherty, 1830 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st ave.
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.
513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.
715. Owen Cahill, 2264 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
77. PORTCHESTER—Albert Coe.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, William Curry, Carey ave., West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onondago st.
26. " William McDermott, 211 Wall st.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 336.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.
545. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Keller Hutt, 1318 Willet st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—George Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. C.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1067 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1921 Western ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.
681. William Reinke, 1650 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klaehn, 160 Merchant ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 123 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 Fourth st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12th st
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 Eleventh st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, cor. Tenth st. and Harrison ave.
50. PORTLAND—R. Visser, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
551. BANGOR—Warren Keagle.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—E. Hollinger, 2128 6½ st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—John Kirschner.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
339. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Panker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
503. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHERON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
159. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—H. A. Gaboriault, 103 Washington st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—C. E. Hirtle, 12 Star st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Stage, 72 Trask st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 63 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.)
394. " Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 209.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305
277. FT. WORTH, A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, S. J. Ory, 1514 N½ st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 Ave. Q.
111. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 912 Travis st
34. ORANGE—W. T. Smith.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

VIRGINIA.

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WASHINGTON.

98. SPOKANE—Chas. Wood, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.
Sec. District Council, Wheeling, etc.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O. J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st
71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 430 9th st
228. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

THE SQUARE

As the square has been in use thousands of years, and as I read when an apprentice about all could be said about the square in Hodgson's little "Steel Square" book, I don't think I'll be able to tell the world much about the square. However, we've not all used the square thousands of years, and not all seen Hodgson's book, and I trust to those this article will be of value. And I think that those that are acquainted with the use of the square can find a few new applications in the following article.

The square in the heading is an illustration of mine. It is a No. 100, and made by the American Square Company. As far as I know, it is the best square made.

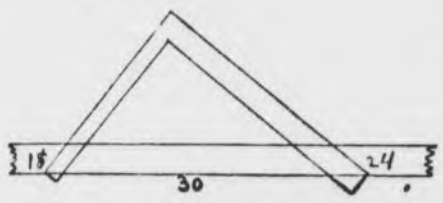


FIG. No. 1.

The outside edge is divided into 1-12th of an inch, the inside of tongue divided into 1-10th, and the inside of blade 1-32, while an inch on the face of the square in the corner is divided into 1-100. The other side is divided into 1-16 and 1-8. The great mass of figures on the face of the blade of the square is board measure. If you don't understand it, you should learn at once, as it is very simple. If you have a board 14 feet long, look at 12 inches on the square. (That is where you always look for length of board.) Find 14; whatever the width of the board is, move to that point. If it is

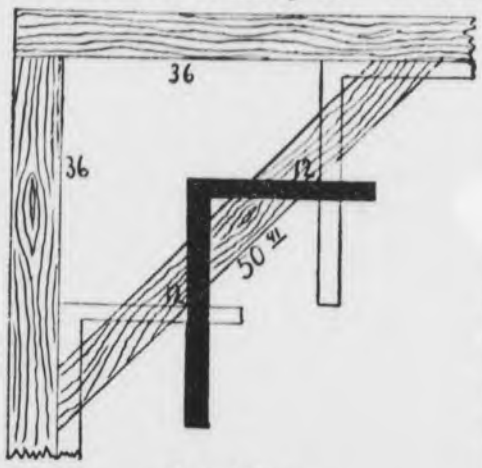


FIG. No. 2.

6 inches, the number of feet is 10 feet 6 inches. If a board is 10 feet long and 15 inches wide, proceed the same as before, and you will find 12 feet 6 inches; and so on. If the board is 16 feet, simply double the result of 8, etc.

The figures on the tongue are "brace measure." You will notice between the figures of 2and 3 inches, $\frac{18}{24}$ 30. It means if a brace runs 18 inches and rises 24 (or 2 feet), the length is 30 inches; or apply the square as in Fig. No. 1, and you will have the length and cuts.

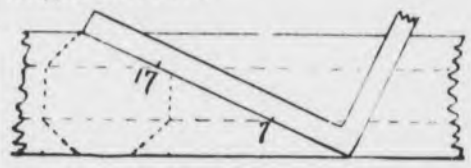


FIG. No. 3.

If the brace runs 3 feet each way, or 36 inches, you find the length is 50.91 inches. But I don't use the brace measurements very much, as I prefer to apply square as in Fig. No. 2. If the brace runs 3 feet, apply the square on 1 foot three times, etc.

The figures on the opposite side of square are for laying off an octagon, and are used in this manner. Make a centre line in your timber, and from that line measure the distance on your square to the figure

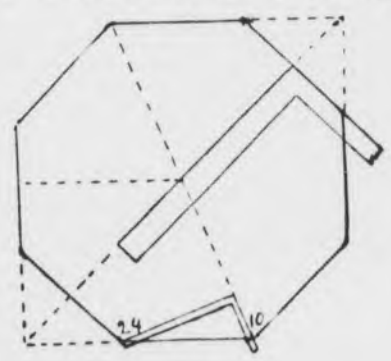


FIG. No. 4.

representing the width of your timber; that gives corner of octagon.

Fig. 3 illustrates a much easier method. Lay your square diagonally across your timber and mark at 7 and 17, which gives corner of octagon.

Fig. 4 shows how to lay off an octagon on the end of a timber. Lay the square on a line drawn from corner to corner, a distance equal to half the width of timber square over, and you have one corner. Turn the square

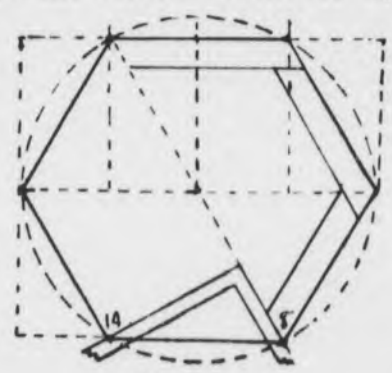


FIG. No. 5.

over; and you have another, etc. The little square at bottom illustrates the octagon mitre, which is 10 and 24; cut on 10. The octagon corner is a square mitre. That is, if you cut

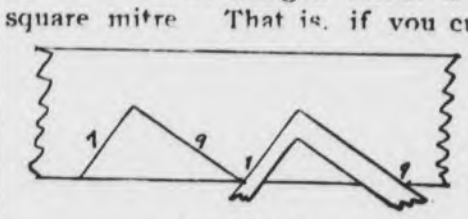


FIG. No. 6.

timbers to lap at octagon corner, they are cut on 12 and 12, or square mitre.

If you should wish to mitre a pentagon (5 sides), place the square on 9 and 12; cut on 9.

Fig. 5 illustrates a hexagon. To lay off, from a square timber, divide two opposite sides into 4 equal parts, and the other two sides into two equal parts. A circle can be laid off into a hexagon the same way, as I think you can plainly understand from the illustration. The hexagon mitre is 8 and 14, cut on 8. The corner is the same.

Fig. 6 illustrates laying off a stair, and needs no further explanation.

Fig. 7 is an illustration our president, John Cauldwell, placed on the

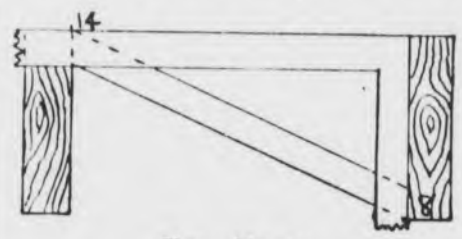


FIG. No. 7.

blackboard one night at our Union, and is the best method of cutting bridging I ever saw. If the joists are 8 inches wide and 16 inch centres, they will be 14 inches between. Place the square on 8 and 14, and cut on 8, and you have it. The only point to observe is the 8 is on the lower side of the piece of bridging, while the 14 is on the upper, and not both on same side of timber, as in nearly all work.

Fig. 8 shows how to find centre of

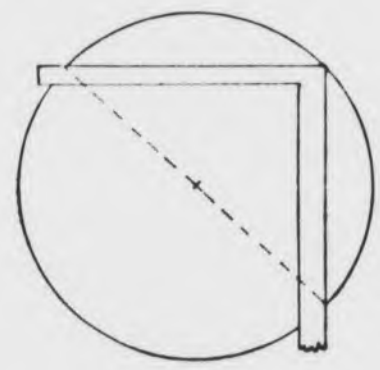


FIG. No. 8.

circle with the square. I think the illustration explains all.

Fig. 9 shows a rapid method of dividing anything into several equal parts. If the board is 10½ inches wide throw the square around to 12, and mark at 3, 6 and 9, and you have it divided into four equal parts.

Fig. 10, you may not come in contact with every day in carpenter work, but you would in photography.

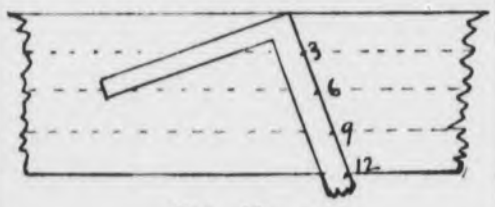


FIG. No. 9.

If you have an object 13 x 19 inches, and you wish to reduce it to 11 inches long, how wide would it be? Draw a line from corner to corner; place the blade on 11, and where the tongue strikes the diagonal line, is the width, or 7½ inches.

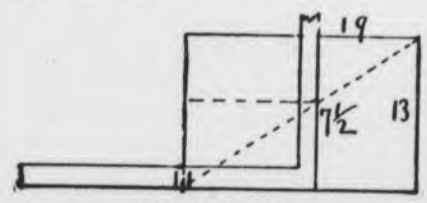


FIG. No. 10.

It is simply a problem of proportion, worked out with the square. And you will find the square a rapid calculator.

Fig. 11 is another example of proportion. If 1,000 feet of lumber cost

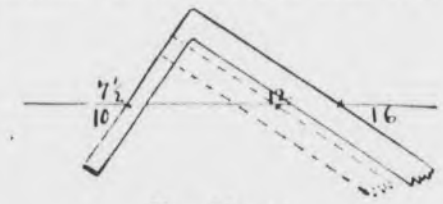


FIG. No. 11.

$16.00—750 feet cost $12.00. As the illustration shows, with a little study you can apply the square instantly in a way to give an accurate answer to problems that would otherwise take a long time and many figures to figure out, and be liable to make mistakes besides.

D. L. STODDARD.
Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEW YORK, February 3, 1897.

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has visited our ranks and taken from us Brother ANDREW P. HELLER, be it

Resolved, That we as brother members of Local Union 476, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER; also a copy to be sent to the bereaved family.

GEO. J. BOHNEN, President.
WM. E. P. SCHWARZ, Rec. Sec't'y.
WM. ROEHRS, Fin. Sec't'y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

At the last regular meeting of Local 14, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held on January 26, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of the wife of Brother ERNEST PUDER this Union is reminded that life is short and that death has once more claimed His own. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 14, do hereby express our deep sorrow and sympathy to our bereaved brother in this his time of trial and suffering. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to our sorrowing brother; also a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

HARRY CUDNEY, } *Committee.*
EUGENE HUNT, }

NEWARK, N. J., February 1, 1897.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise Ruler of the universe to take from our midst Brother WILLIAM R. NEEFUS, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union 306, have lost an earnest worker in the cause of labor and unionism

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family in this their hour of grief, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also be spread on the minutes of our Union, and they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

ASHTON L. BEEGLE, } *Committee.*
W. E. CHAMBERS, }

GALVESTON, Texas, January 6, 1897

WHEREAS, The Almighty has called to himself our esteemed brother, THEODORE HESS, by death, be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of L. U. 526, C. and J. of A., extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, be it further

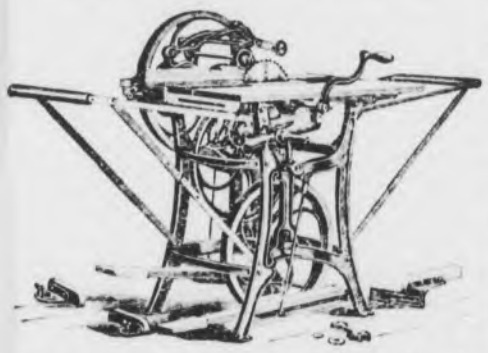
Resolved, That a copy of this be sent for insertion in our official journal, a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and a full copy be spread on our minutes.

W. H. MORGAN, } *Sick Committee.*
E. L. HINTON, }

MARINETTE, WIS.—Carpenters will not find work abundant here. Trade flat. Still some newspapers in the State report a large tannery and a big paper mill are to be built in this town. This is not true, and there is no talk here of such a thing.

No. 5 Union Combination Self-Feed Rip and Cross Cut Saw.

FOR FOOT OR HAND POWER.



This is a new combination circular sawing machine with self-feed ripping device, etc., a marvel of ingenuity, convenience and practicability. It is designed for carpenters, cabinet, pattern, picture frame, box and bee-hive makers and woodworkers generally.

It is a very strong, substantial and thoroughly well-built machine, suitable for various kinds of work, in ripping, cross-cutting, mitring, rabbeting, grooving, gaining, dadoing, edging up, joining stuff, and with the extra attachments, boring, edge moulding, beading, etc. It can be easily and quickly changed from a self-feed ripping machine to a cross-cutting machine.

It has a strong, heavy, solid iron frame, steel shafts and babbit-metal lined boxes, which are adjustable to take up the wear.

The power is transmitted entirely by gears and chain belt, doing away with any slipping or lost motion. All gears are cut by automatic machinery and run smoothly.

The foot power has a walking motion, by which much greater power can be obtained with less fatigue than with any other kind in use, and it enables the operator to run the machine with both feet, sitting, or one foot standing, as desired.

The self feed ripping device has an adjustable feed for ripping, which is self-adjusting for all thicknesses of work and is positive in its action, the power being transmitted from the driving shaft by gears. The feed has three changes of speed (fast, medium and slow), adopted to the various kinds of work in ripping, etc. It should be understood that the self-feed ripping device is operated by hand power and not by foot power. It has a large combination wood and iron table top, 28 inches wide by 36 inches long. The middle portion (10 inches by 36 inches), is of iron, planed perfectly true, and in the centre of same is fitted two hard wood strips, one each side of the saw, which are easily adjusted, and are very convenient in changing saws, grooving and dado cutters, etc. The iron portion of table top is also provided with two planed grooves, running its entire length, and two adjustable sliding cross cut or mitre gauges, having steel slides, which are carefully fitted to the grooves, thereby securing perfect accuracy. The table top is provided with two improved (right and left hand) ripping gauges, which may be firmly secured to front table stay-bar by means of a bolt and hand nut, and can be quickly and accurately adjusted to or from the saw, leaving the top of table perfectly smooth, without any holes or cross grooves, which is a valuable feature where parties desire to do fine, accurate work. The left hand ripping gauge can be set out to give 10 inches between saw and gauge, and the right hand gauge can be so adjusted as to give 14 inches between saw and gauge. The table top is hinged at the back and can be adjusted up or down by the hand screw in front for rabbeting, grooving, dadoing, gaining, etc. This machine is provided with new improved adjustable extension rolls (both front and rear), hinged in such a manner that they can be instantly opened up, adding 4 feet to the length of table, for ripping long stuff, and can be as quickly closed down out of the way when not required. The extension rolls are intended to be used only with the self-feed ripping device. Any size saw, from 5 to 10 inch, can be used on this machine, and will project respectively: 5 inch saws, 1 inch; 6-inch saws, 1½ inches; 7 inch saws, 2 inches; 8-inch saws, 2½ inches, and 10-inch saws, 3½ inches, above top of table. With this machine one man can easily rip soft wood up to 3½ inches and hard wood to 2 inches thick, doing the work of four men with the common hand saw, and it is equally valuable for cross cutting, mitring, rabbeting, grooving, and various other kinds of work. It works accurately, saves time, lumber and labor, and will pay for itself in a short time. Manufactured by The Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company, 22 Water street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., who also make a full line of foot and hand power machinery for wood and metal workers.

The International Correspondence Schools.

The Circular of Information for 1897, issued by the Correspondence School of Architecture, in connection with the above schools, is a very interesting book of 96 pages. It is replete with the methods of teaching used by this school, with full details of courses of instruction in architecture, architectural drawing and designing; also sample pages of the instruction and question papers and reduced specimen drawing plates used in these schools.

These schools are operated by the Colliery Engineer Company, at Scranton, Pa. The system is one of home study by means of correspondence. The institution is perfectly safe and reliable, and, what is more, it furnishes the best of instruction at a very moderate price. It has a practical and thorough system of home study for contractors, builders, stair builders, carpenters and joiners. Excellent lessons are given in building construction, architectural design, the drafting of plans, sections and elevations of buildings.

Was uns die Gewerkschaften nützen.

Wo blasse Männer grübeln, sinnen, denken;
Wie aus des Elends Wüsteneien kann
Der Arbeit Gang in beff're Bahnen lenken,
Und sich befreien aus des Mammons Bahn?
Wo sie, für Recht und Freiheit eingeschworen
Die Hand sich reichen treu zum Bruderbund,
Da wird der Geist der neuen Zeit geboren,
Da liegt zu künft'gem Völkerglück der Grund.

Das höchste und einzige Gut des Arbeiters ist seine Arbeitskraft. Hat er diese verbraucht, ist er krank und invalide geworden, so ist er überflüssig in unserer Gesellschaft. Vergeblich sind seine Bemühungen, wieder Arbeit und Verdienst zu erhalten. Immer tiefer sinkt er in's Elend hinab, denn was ihm der Staat an Versicherung, was ihm schließlich die Armenunterstützung bietet, vermag ihn nicht von jenem Abgrund des Verderbens zurückzuhalten, in den alljährlich Tausende von Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen versinken. Der Körper geht infolge ungenügender Nahrung zu Grunde und auch der Geist erliegt der immerwährenden Noth und Trübsal.

Wie viele solcher im tiefsten Elend steckender Menschen sehen wir wohl täglich an uns vorüberwandeln, aber habt Ihr Arbeiter schon darüber nachgedacht, was diese Leute so in's Elend getrieben hat? Die Meisten gehen wohl im Gefühl ihrer Kraft an diesen Nothleidenden vorüber, ohne daran zu denken, daß auch ihnen kein anderes Schicksal bevorsteht, wenn nicht ein jäher Tod sie während der Zeit, wo sie noch arbeitsfähig sind, aus dem Leben hinwegrafft.

Und warum haben wir so viele arbeitsunfähige Arbeiter, warum liegen so viele arbeitsunfähige auf dem Straßenpflaster?

Weil die Arbeiter mit ihrer Arbeitskraft nicht haushalten. Wer ein werthvolles Gut besitzt, wird dasselbe zu schützen suchen nach jeder Richtung hin, aber der Arbeiter sucht seine Arbeitskraft nicht zu schützen. Er nützt sie aus durch endlose Arbeitszeit, und ist doch nicht im Stande, sie durch genügende und kräftige Nahrung zu ersetzen. Während wir die Arbeiter in den Fabriken, Bureaus, Comptoiren und Ladengeschäften (denn auch diese Letzteren sind um nichts besser gestellt, als die Fabrikarbeiter) zwölf und mehr Stunden bei der Arbeit schwitzen sehen, stehen Tausende beschäftigungslos umher und fragen verzweifelt: Warum arbeitet Ihr so lange und richtet dabei Eure Gesundheit zu Grunde, während wir elend verkommen, weil uns keine Arbeit geboten wird?

Ja, warum? fragt man vergeblich. Habt Ihr denn keinen Sinn für ein gemüthliches Heim, mögt Ihr nicht einige Stunden bei Weib und Kind an jedem Tage zubringen? Fühlt Ihr nicht das Elend Eurer Lage?

O, sie fühlen es wohl, wenn der Geist durch die nie ruhende Arbeit und Sorge nicht schon vollständig abgestumpft ist. Aber sie kennen entweder den Weg nicht, der sie zu einer kürzeren Arbeitszeit führt, oder sie besitzen nicht den Muth und das Selbstvertrauen, um diesen Weg zu gehen.

Und welcher Lohn wird für diese übermäßige Arbeitszeit geboten? Wie viele Arbeiter mag es wohl geben, denen am Lohnzahlungstage noch einige Dollars übrig bleiben, nachdem der Hauswirth, Bäcker, Kaufmann u. s. w. befriedigt ist? Und sie leben doch nicht eben verschwenderisch. O nein, das Billigste und Schlechteste nur kann der Arbeiter sich leisten, derselbe Arbeiter, der alle jene herrlichen Güter erzeugt, die das Leben angenehm und genußreich machen. Sollte nicht auch hier dem Arbeiter der Gedanke kommen, daß auch er einen größeren Genuß vom Leben haben möchte, daß auch für ihn das Beste gerade gut genug sei?

Gewiß steigen ihm solche Gedanken auf, entweder blickt er dann nur mit Haß und Neid auf die im Leben Bessergestellten, oder er ergibt sich in sein Schicksal und glaubt, daß diese Einrichtung unabänderlich sei.

Ist dann durch lange Arbeitszeit und kargen Lohn die Arbeitskraft erlahmt, dann muß der Arbeiter den Platz räumen und der an seine Stelle Tretende eilt demselben Schicksal zu.

Muß das so sein und soll es so bleiben?

Es muß nicht so sein, denn wir erzeugen so viele Nahrungsmittel und Gebrauchsgegenstände, daß alle Menschen ausreichend ernährt, gekleidet werden können und menschlich zu wohnen vermögen. Sind doch die Speicher und Magazine gefüllt, während zahllose Menschen hungern und in Lumpen gekleidet einhergehen. Nur durch eine falsche Vertheilung der geschaffenen Güter, oder mit anderen Worten, weil dem Arbeiter nicht der volle Ertrag oder Lohn für seine Arbeit gegeben wird, ist ein solcher Zustand möglich.

Ob es so bleiben wird, hängt von den Arbeitern selbst ab. Wenn das arbeitende Volk nicht Muth und Selbstvertrauen wiedergewinnt, wenn es willenlos sich ausbeuten läßt, wenn es nicht die richtigen Mittel und Wege einschlägt, um das Joch der Lohnsklaverei abzuschütteln, dann wird es nicht so bleiben, sondern noch immer trauriger werden. Der zunächst liegende Weg zur Verbesserung aber ist die Vereinigung der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in Berufsorganisationen, in Gewerkschaften. Eine richtig geleitete Gewerkschaft erstrebt mit allen gesetzlichen Mitteln:

1. Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit.
2. Die Erhöhung des Lohnes oder mindestens das Verhindern der Verschlechterung desselben.
3. Den Erlaß von Schulgesetzen.
4. Ausreichender Widerstand gegen die Willkür und Rücksichtslosigkeit der Unternehmer.
5. Unterstützung gemaßregelter, kranker, auf der Reise befindlicher und nach Kräften auch arbeitsloser Mitglieder
6. Rechtsschutz in allen gewerblichen Streitigkeiten.
7. Anschaffung von Zeitschriften, Bibliotheken und Halten von Vorträgen zur Bildung der Arbeiter.
8. Arbeitsvermittelung.
9. Aufdeckung aller im Berufe vorhandenen Schäden und Mängel durch statistische Feststellung.

Dieses Alles ist zunächst darauf gerichtet, die Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter zu erhöhen. Sehen wir von den Bildungsbestrebungen der Gewerkschaften ab, so liegen ihre Ziele auf dem Gebiete der Magenfrage. Befriedigung des Leibes Nothdurft ist das zuerst zu Erstrebende. Aber die Gewerkschaften haben einen noch viel höheren, idealen Zweck. Sie wirken für die Entwickelung der Kultur, für Bildung und Aufklärung des Volkes weit mehr, als alle die von der heutigen Gesellschaft diesem Zwecke gewidmeten Einrichtungen. Die Erziehung zu gemeinsamem Wirken, die Stärkung des Selbstbewußtseins der Mitglieder sind für die weitere Entwickelung des Menschengeschlechts von gewaltiger Bedeutung. Die Gewerkschaften sind ein Bollwerk gegen die Versklavung der Arbeitermassen und befähigen diese, höhere Kulturzustände anzustreben.

Aber nehmen wir nun die Aufgaben der Organisationen, welche sich auf die Erhöhung der Lebenshaltung richten. Sollten sie nicht ausreichend sein, es jedem Arbeiter und jeder Arbeiterin im eigenen Interesse, im Interesse der Familie, es als heiligste Pflicht erscheinen zu lassen, ihren Berufsorganisationen anzugehören? Und doch, welche Lücken zeigen noch die heutigen Organisationen! Viele Gewerbe fehlen noch auf dem Verzeichniß, und nur wenige Organisationen haben einen nennenswerthen Mitgliederbestand. Die meisten haben höchstens 10 Prozent ihrer Berufsangehörigen organisirt. Zehn Prozent, d. h. von hundert Arbeitern einer Fabrik gehören nur zehn zur Gewerkschaft, 90 aber lassen sich die Ausbeutung willenlos gefallen. Da kann eine Gewerkschaft ihre Aufgaben nicht erfüllen.

Wer seiner Organisation fern steht, hindert diese, eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und höheren Lohn zu erreichen. Er trägt mit Schuld daran, daß die Arbeiterschaft immer tiefer in's Elend hinabgestoßen wird. Er giebt dem Unternehmer die Möglichkeit, die Arbeitskraft auf's Aeußerste auszubeuten, ja, er hilft hierzu mit. Diese Ausbeutung findet eine Grenze lediglich an der Arbeiterorganisation.

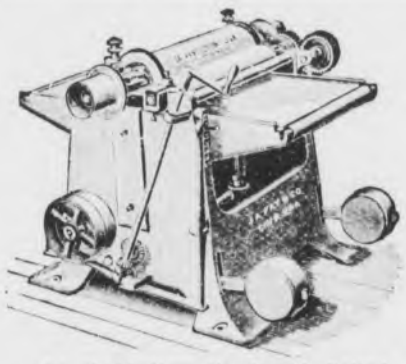
Wollen die nicht organisirten Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen weiter auf sich nehmen, wollen sie länger noch Mitschuldige an der Ausbeutung sein?

Jeder ehrlich denkende Arbeiter wird sich seiner Pflicht und Verantwortung bewußt sein und die durch sein Fernhalten von der Organisation vorhandene Lücke ausfüllen. Noch ist es Zeit, noch vermögen wir durch vereinte Kraft die Fesseln zu lockern. Von Jahr zu Jahr wird der Kampf schwieriger, wenn nicht die Reihen der organisirten Arbeiter rechtzeitig geschlossen werden.

Darum kein feiges Zurückstehen, kein Zagen und Klagen, sondern vorwärts mit vereinten Kräften, zu neuem Kampf, zum endlichen Sieg!—„Bäcker Zeitung."

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Organisation, oder unbeschränkte Conkurrenz—eines oder das andere muß unter den Arbeitern existiren, und die Arbeiter haben zu entscheiden, was bestehen soll. Unbeschränkte Conkurrenz meint augenscheinlich, daß jeder Einzelne nur sein eigenes Interesse wahrnehme, in Wirklichkeit aber bedeutet es, den Arbeitgeber in den Stand zu setzen, den Lohn auf die äußerst niedrigste Rate herabzudrücken. Es bedeutet, daß Männer, anstatt in brüderlicher Eintracht zu leben, zu einer Menge von ringenden, haschenden, feindlichen und isolirten Wesen gemacht werden, jedes ein Conkurrent nnd Feind dem andern gegenüber. Organisation dagegen bedeutet, daß die Arbeiter, anstatt sich gegenseitig die Hälse abzuschneiden, geeinigt und friedlich vorgehen, und sich gegenseitig unterstützen. Der Unterschied zwischen Organisation und Conkurrenz ist ebenso groß, als der Unterschied zwischen Brüderlichkeit und dem höchsten Grade von Egoismus.



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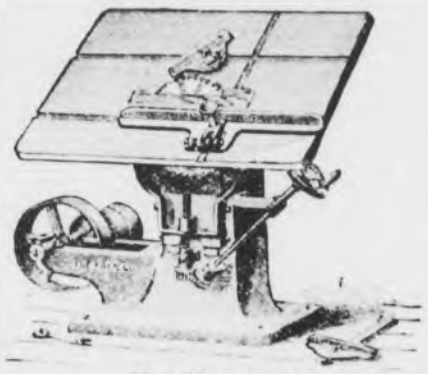
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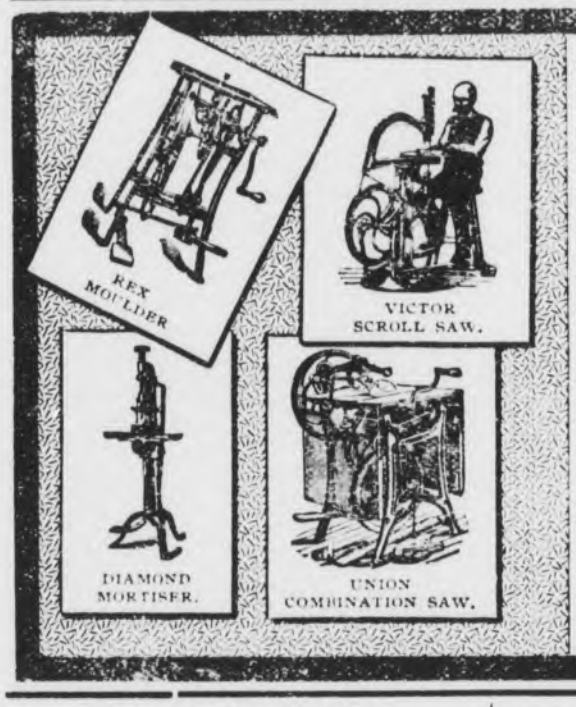


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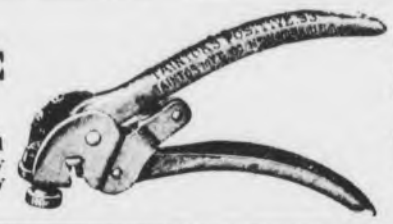
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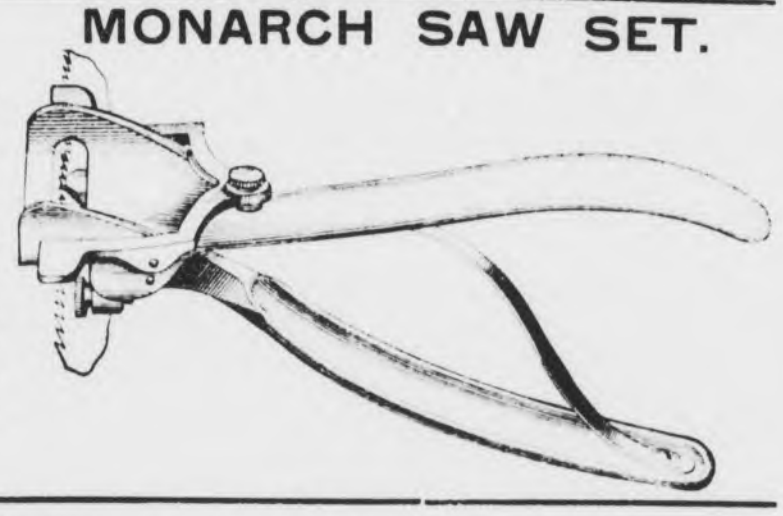
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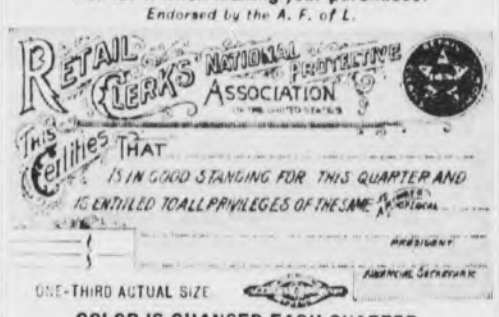
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Items of Trade Interest.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Trade frightfully bad; men demoralized. Still they are now showing more nerve and coming into the Unions.

MINE workers strike of Leadville, Colo., on since June 19 last, was called off on 9th instant, unconditionally by the Miners' Union.

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Carpenter business slack; still promises are bright for a good summer's work. Then Union 222 is going to forge ahead.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We are waiting and watching for that promised "prosperity." Wages for carpenters $2 per day, and hard to get at that.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Half the carpenters idle; trade frightfully bad. Still, Union 301 does well; we had a ball recently and made some money.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Our carpenters mass meetings the past month with local speakers, have brought us hosts of members, and they are good ones, too.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Outlook for spring very discouraging. Lots of newspaper talk about building projects to bring carpenters here to make things worse.

COLUMBUS, O. — Carpenter work can't be found. One of our members is in Georgia planting watermelons rather than stay around here and get planted by starvation.

VINCENNES, Ind.—Union 658 is getting initiations by the individual hard work of the members. We held a public meeting, too, to stir up matters, and it enthused the boys.

DUBUQUE, IA.—Carpenters employed at Carr, Ryder & Adams, sash and door factory, had wages reduced last month from 20 to 40 cents per day. "Hail Columbia, happy land."

THE International Association of Machinists will hold their next general convention in Kansas City, May 3d. Higher dues and a perfect beneficial system will be the chief topics.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The prompt payment of the Kraus claim by the G.S.-T. will be helpful to our Unions here. Bro. Kraus has had notices of the payment advertised in all our local papers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Union 26 growing finely; initiating new members right along, and we are getting influence with the contractors. Work quiet, but indications good for a busy spring.

THE strike of bricklayers and masons of Milwaukee early this month was won in a day, on all jobs. Fifteen hundred men came out for eight hours a day and 40 cents per hour.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council are working jointly on City Councils to pass an ordinance prohibiting aliens from employment on public work.

UNIONS 147, Brooklyn, N. Y, and 563, Scranton, Pa., both had remarkably interesting public meetings last month, with suitable speeches and a pleasing variety of entertainment. We cannot give space to all the details. These open meetings do a world of good and should be held regularly by all our unions.

GALVESTON, Texas.—Carpenters, don't come here. Strike against Stewart & Co., on new elevator, against pauper wages and slavish hours. Street car men here went out on strike February 18th, against lower wages, and won in twenty-four hours. getting a contract for a year from the company in favor of the men.

OMAHA, Neb.—Union 427 has grown wonderfully the past month, taking in 20 new members one night, and 34 the next. We are working like Trojans to get the majority of carpenters into the Union to control the coming Trans Mississippi Exposition. We want all men coming here next season to understand that Omaha is strictly a Union town.

He Took a Great Risk.

It is currently whispered that Mrs. — while cleaning house, asked her husband to nail up some [ ]. He refused. She looked †† at him, told him his conduct was without a ‖, beat him with her ☎ until he saw **. He now lies in a ,tose state and may soon be a fit subject for dis⅜. A man must be an * his life in that way and put a . to his existence.

THE referendum vote of the printers on the question of establishing a nine hour workday resulted in the adoption of the proposition. The out-of-work benefit plan was defeated.

IT is proposed in Kansas to solve the convict labor problem by placing convicts to work at building roads and irrigating canals and raising farm products for State institutions.

Uneven Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.



WHEN we speak of uneven pitches we have reference to different pitches in the same roof. When they are the same on all sides and the building is square, the hips or valleys run in from the corners at an angle of 45°, regardless of the rise of the roof; but should one side be steeper than the adjoining side, or the gables be of different pitch from the main roof, then the hips or valleys depart from the 45° angle.

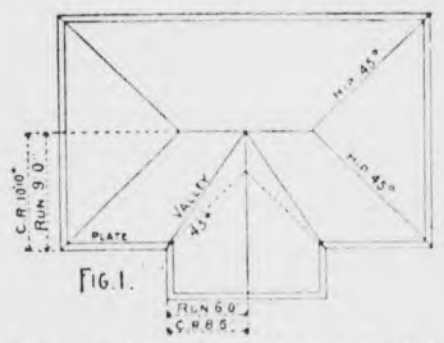


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1, shows a roof plan with the one-third pitch on the main part, with a half-pitch gable. The seat and down cuts of the jack and common rafters remain the same as in the even pitch roof, except the top cut of the jack.

We will not take up space to illustrate this cut, but will give that obtained by the square as follows: Take to scale the length of the left common rafter, on the blade and the run of the right common rafter on the tongue Blade gives cut of the left jack—vice versa for the right jack. Figs. 2, and 3, illustrate these cuts.

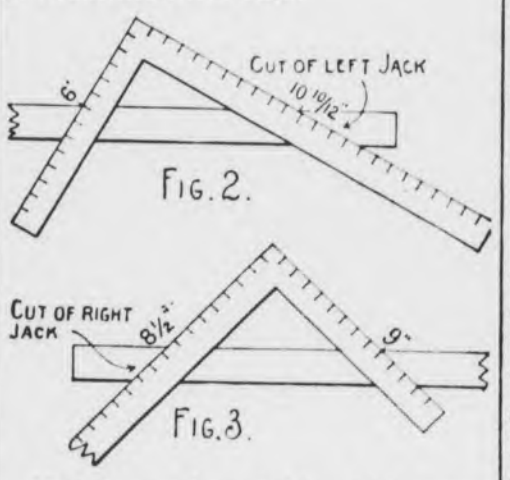


FIG. 2.

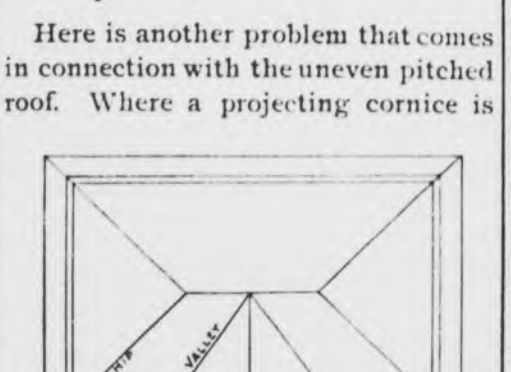


FIG. 3.

Here is another problem that comes in connection with the uneven pitched roof. Where a projecting cornice is

FIG. 4.

desired, with planceer similar to that shown in Fig. 4, the valley will not rest at the angle of the plate, but at a point in line with the intersection of the cornice, as shown.

This necessitates the plate on the steeper pitch being raised as much as the difference in the rise of the pitches in the width of the cornice.

Thus if the cornice be 18 inches wide, the rise of the half pitch is 18 inches, and that of the one third pitch is 12 inches, a difference of 6 inches. Therefore, the proper height of the plate above that of the lower pitch is 6 inches.

A Few Tips From "Carpentry and Building."

REMARKS ON SAW FILING.

From C. A. G., *Rankin, Ill.*—In recent issues of the paper there have been published various directions in regard to saw filing. Some correspondents say file away from the cutting edge of the tooth, others say toward the cutting edge. As for me, I file toward the edge and also run the grindstone toward the edge of the tool I am grinding.

KEEPING TOOLS IN SHAPE.

From C. C. E.—For the grinding of tools one should have a good stone of sufficient coarseness to do rapid work, but not so coarse as to leave the work too rough. The stone should be hung true on a good substantial frame.

For finishing, one should have a good fine grit oil stone, one that will put on a razor edge. I have many times employed the one I have to put razors in order; of course, the grinding must be well done so as not to leave much for the oilstone to do. I also have an emery stone I use whenever the edge begins to get thick and before it needs another grinding. I consider the emery stone a good thing to have. Another point which should not be forgotten is that good cases are necessary for the oilstones and they should be kept clean.

Deterioration of Timber Work in Roofs.

We are yet far from emulating the noble and picturesque roofs of the civic buildings of France of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, or even the smaller examples in the towns, as at Chartres and Chateaudun, well known to all students. The gable ends of these houses which face the street are framed like principals with collars and curved braces, and they project beyond the half-timbered front and are supported on brackets, something after our fifteenth century barge boards. We have done little to develop this sort of decorative timber work in our streets, and for obvious reasons, though in many of our suburban residences the framed gable fronts and barges are common enough. The disuse of decorative timber work in our secular buildings has no doubt been one cause of the small interest taken in roofs of this kind. When the roof is only regarded as a constructive covering to the building, its architectural importance is neglected; it is thought to be more of a builder's work, and if the carpenter and slater make their work water-tight, the architect is satisfied.—*The Building News.*

F. A. Sorge Takes Issue With Hugh McGregor.

F. A. SORGE'S LETTER.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 11, 1897.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER,

FRIENDS have sent to me the issues of THE CARPENTER for December, 1896, January and February, 1897, calling my attention to the articles contributed by a certain Hugh McGregor, dealing with Karl Marx, the International and kindred subjects, including even my humble name and work.

The misquotings, misrepresentations and misstatements contained in these Gregorian articles are so numerous, that a fairly-sized pamphlet would hardly offer sufficient space for refuting them all, especially because a small grain of truth has been adroitly mixed with ninety-nine grains of falsehood.

No man who has had the good luck of knowing Karl Marx, no man of average common sense will condescend to defend Marx against McGregor, and the same may be said in a certain degree about the International and its defamer. To read, to understand, and to grasp the teachings of Karl Marx, is, it must be conceded, rather hard work for a microcephalous individual, and certainly not as easy as writing slanderous articles.

Of the charges against myself, I will touch but two, and these two only because they have been published in the organ of a widely-esteemed trade union, and are read by *bona fide* workingmen, by men of my class.

The mainspring of the numerous accusations made is the report of the Congress of the Hague, published by the London *Times* "in the first week of September, 1872, and this report was written by a former member of the General Council in London out of spite and revenge against the General Council, against the Congress, and against me, because he, the writer, was to be put on trial by the Congress for having sent indiscreet correspondence to the United States, especially to the New York *World*." The wording of the article in the February number of THE CARPENTER is almost identical with the *Times* report above mentioned. I disdain to defend myself against the foul epithets used, but the falsification of my own words cannot pass unnoticed and uncorrected. In that February number of THE CARPENTER, I am cited to have said at the Hague:

"The great bulk of the work people in America are Irish; then come the Germans and then the niggers. *The natives do not work; they are speculators, making profits out of other people's labor.* It is no use combining with them; they form only a small part of the population."

This is an infamous falsehood! I never used the word "nigger"; I never spoke the italicized words. I never uttered the nonsense of the last sentence. As far as I know, there are two copies of the minutes of the Congress of the Hague existing. One is in my possession, and the words spoken by me on this occasion are quoted as follows: " . . . The working class (the wage workers) in America is composed—1, of Irishmen; 2, of Germans; 3, of negroes, and then, 4, of Americans." The minutes may be inspected at my dwelling.

A little farther on in the same article of the February CARPENTER, it is said that: "Marx imposed upon . . . Sorge . . . the task of dividing the trade unions against themselves and making them the helpless instruments of an insane political ambition."

It is pretty well known, and I will again state here, that for the last forty years, *i. e.*, during all the time of my activity in the labor movement, I have constantly and uninterruptedly upheld, defended and aided the organization and development of trade unions as the first and most important step of the men of labor in their struggle for emancipation, and I have always fought, and still fight, all attempts at disruption or sowing seeds of dissension amongst them.

Enough! How did Horace Greeley reply to some of the assertions of Raymond, of the New York *Times*?: "You lie, you villain, you lie!!"

F. A. SORGE.

Gregorian Comments on Sorge's Letter.

IN perusing the letter Mr. F. A. Sorge has addressed to THE CARPENTER, I am reminded of the many differences of doctrine held by those who met in St. Martin's Hall, London, thirty-three years ago, to inaugurate the International. I am also reminded of the strong tenacity with which many of those there have defended their early convictions; but, above all, I am impressed with the greatly increased bitterness with which the modern followers of Karl Marx are attacking the trade union.

I have ever been strongly favorable to an international union of the workers, and am now a member of a proletarian body whose principles are international. At the time mentioned, I held, and now hold, the same social views held then and now by Edward S. Beesly, the president of that meeting. That is to say, we recognized the existence of grave social problems; but we rejected Karl Marx's solution thereof. We recognized, for instance, the great problem of the unemployed, but we contended that the problem could only be safely solved by permanent trade union action; and we most decidedly rejected the system of collective slavery proposed by the adherents of Marx.

Believing, then, like thousands of other trade unionists, that the International was founded to restrict the scab-trade and extend the trade union, but little dreaming that in a few short years the association would be compressed into a close collectivist corporation, I early became a member thereof. Soon thereafter, finding myself discharged and blacklisted for "pernicious" activity as an officer of my union, I resolved to come to this country. The outbreak of the Franco-German war found me resident in Kansas. Hastily returning to New York, where General Cluseret had organized French and German sections of the International, I joined the first American section when formed; and, finally, some months before the Hague Congress, became recording secretary of the (American) Federal Council. I have indulged in the above details in order to show that I have had the time and opportunity to become acquainted with socialists and their theories. I must admit, however, that fot the sake of harmony, I and many others have been too reticent in expressing our views of the past thirty years' ceaseless strife; so that many Marxists, emboldened by lack of opposition, are ready to declare that any statement of the actual facts are like "a small grain of truth adroitly mixed with ninety-nine grains of falsehood."

Mr. Sorge takes exception to two points in my article in the February number of THE CARPENTER. In the first place, he denies having uttered certain words attributed to him by J. G. Eccarius, the secretary appointed by Karl Marx to conduct the correspondence between the International headquarters and this country. This must necessarily remain a question of veracity between Mr. Sorge and Mr. Eccarius, since a partisan minute book is no better proof than a partisan report published in a newspaper. The report of Eccarius, as published in the London *Times*, was presented by the American delegate as the basis of his report, was accepted as such by the American Federal Council, and that report I have in my possession. Of the two reports, I pin my faith to the American, first, last, and all the time. Why? Let me cite one case, of which I was an eye-witness, of "the ways that are dark and trick that are vain," by which the Marxists sought to rule, and succeeded in ruining the International.

When the provisional in American federal council had been one year in existence the delegates were to bring new credentials to the next meeting. Consequently, on Sunday, December 3, 1871, some twenty delegates were in the bar-room of the Tenth Ward Hotel, New York City waiting, with credentials in pocket, for 3 o'clock, the regular hour of meeting. When it still wanted twenty minutes to the time appointed, a delegate happened to go upstairs, and was astounded to to see that six men, three of whom were strangers, had organized a meeting by the election of Sorge as secretary, a treasurer, and a chairman. Informed of the situation, the rest of the delegates went upstairs and asked the nature of the resolution that was then being offered for adoption. They were ordered by the chair to hand in their credentials and take their seats. This they refused to do, and protested against the irregular organization of the meeting. Protest followed protest without avail, and after an hour's ceaseless and deafening din, the landlord invited the delegates to the sidewalk. Thereupon, all the American, French, and, to their credit be it said, half of the German delegates, proceeded to another house, and organized the American Federal Council. Thus was the International split in this country, one year before the great split at The Hague.

Concerning the second point raised in Mr. Sorge's letter, still less needs be said, because I have quoted the resolution relating to the organization of International (Socialist) trade unions. This resolution speaks for itself, for every intelligent trade unionist knows that the existence of two unions in one trade is a standing menace to both. Moreover, if the Marxists were permitted to so divide a trade, why should not the Communist-Anarchists do likewise? Why should we not have Gold-Bug and Silver-Bug, Democratic, and Republican trade unions? It is true that the Socialists are favorable to trade unions, provided always that they are unions with *big red flags and small monthly dues*.

Right here, I wish to give Mr. Sorge credit, inasmuch that since the final collapse of the International, he has not aided the modern followers of Marx in organizing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Faithful to the memory of Marx as an economist and a personal friend, Sorge has for the past ten years maintained a dignified and honorable silence, and for that he has the best respect of all who once strove against him. And I only wish that he and my humble self could live to see the day when the workers shall succeed in making a solidarity co-extensive with and as durable as that of their employers.

HUGH MCGREGOR.

New York City.

A Collector of Edged Tools Landed in the Penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Frank Johnson was sent to the penitentiary for two years to-day because of an unusual fad he had for collecting carpenters' tools. He was accused of stealing a chest of planes, and when the police arrested him they found in a barn he had rented sixteen kegs of nails, a great variety of planes, two dozen steel squares, saws, hammers, hatchets, and other tools, a stock large enough to start a small hardware store. The testimony showed that Johnson never sold the tools he stole, but this did not save him.

The Amalgamated Carpenters.

The above Society in its April report has 718 branches and 50,040 members; 38 branches and 1436 members are in the United States, and 8 branches and 178 members are in Canada. This shows some decrease in membership in America as compared with 1894.

IN Cape Town, Johannesburg, and other points in South Africa, the rule is eight hours a day for carpenters. Trade is extremely dull.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1897.

State Socialism.

AT THE present time there seems to be a disposition on the part of some who are connected with the trade union movement to become discouraged and to devote their energies to the propagation of the theory of socialism, holding that the trade union is not far enough advanced on reform lines, and that it promises no permanent solution of the labor problem. Is it true that state socialism would furnish a better medium for the advancement of the interests of labor than the trade union? In the first place, if socialism will prove all that its most ardent admirers claim for it, years must elapse before it can possibly be brought into effect, and in the meantime we should not advance its coming by dropping our work along present lines and devoting our whole attention to this economic measure. Once let the vigilance of the trades union be relaxed and the work of years will be lost; labor would become helpless and unable to carry forward any measure of relief.

There are certain lines upon which the socialist and the trade unionist can work together in harmony. Both favor the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and mines, and municipal ownership of street railways, telephones, water works, gas and electrical heating and lighting systems. In securing the adoption of these measures there is ample room for work for years to come. When this result has been obtained, if the whole plan of socialism seems to be necessary for the betterment of the condition of labor, the trade unions may be relied on to lend their aid in securing its adoption. In the meantime a division of forces is not necessary and tends only to create a breach where there should be unbroken ranks.

There are many discouraging features connected with attempts to bring about a better condition in the world of labor, and it requires patience, perseverance and earnestness of purpose, without any possible hope of reward, other than such as is secured in the general welfare, on the part of those who become prominent in the labor movement. Labor is very conservative and slow to take up any new or untried plan. If all the men who now hold official positions in labor organizations should adopt socialism and attempt to lead their various bodies into its fold, they would fail. The surest way that the socialist can enlist the trades unionist is to work with him in his own organization and actually convince him that socialism may be eventually secured through the trades unions.

The work of the trade union is slow and the results obtained are often disappointing, but it must be borne in mind that even the failures are not entirely barren of good results. When a railroad company loses a case in the lower courts it is almost invariably carried up to the highest tribunal, although it is a foregone conclusion that the result will not be changed. The object is to make litigation so expensively tedious that the timid or impecunious claimant will be led to accept a sum in lieu of the greater amount which would be given by a court. Much of the work of the trade union is and must continue to be on the same line. When occasion for a contest between labor and the employer arises the fight must be made so expensive that others will sooner grant concessions than face the certainty of a long drawn out battle, which in any event will involve a loss for the employer. At times such contests must be waged to the bitter end, even with certain defeat as the only prospect. If this policy is not continued the labor of the country would soon be in the condition of the lowest continental countries.

And what does socialism offer us to meet present conditions—to take the place of trade union? An organization primarily for the purpose of advocating and pushing forward an economic theory and incidentally for the relief of labor in the present. Are we in a position to safely enter into such an arrangement? It will not be seriously contended by anyone that the condition of labor in this country is such that the greater portion of its resources can be diverted into another channel and the work of shortening the hours of labor and providing work for the unemployed left to languish without financial assistance and with the attention of the public withdrawn and applied in another direction.

Even if every member of a trade union in the United States were a believer in socialism, it would be very poor policy to make that the dominant feature and subordinate the present work of the trade union, until a majority of the voters of this country can be won over to socialism and induced to put it in force, the active work of the trade union must be maintained, and it must not be side-tracked for any theory, no matter how important it may seem. No man who attempts to supplant the trade union with an organization built upon some economic theory is a true friend of labor. There is plenty of room for the discussion of any theory which affects labor inside the trade union, but there is not room for any theory to take the place of the legitimate work of the trade union.

S. E. COLEGROVE.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

THERE is one rule for the rich—to do nothing, and one for the poor—to say nothing. The poor have but one friend—silence. They should have but one monosyllable—yes. To confess and to concede—this is all the "right."—*Victor Hugo.*

Hopper Cuts.

By A. W. Woods.

THE subject of hopper cuts, like that of roof framing, has been going the rounds of the mechanical journals for years. Many times has the alphabet been dissected to illustrate the cuts and bevels according to some writer's particular views, which he no doubt thought ought to settle the question for all time to come, but no sooner done than up jumps another, who gives the old alphabet a shaking up and dishes out the same hash, with a little different seasoning.

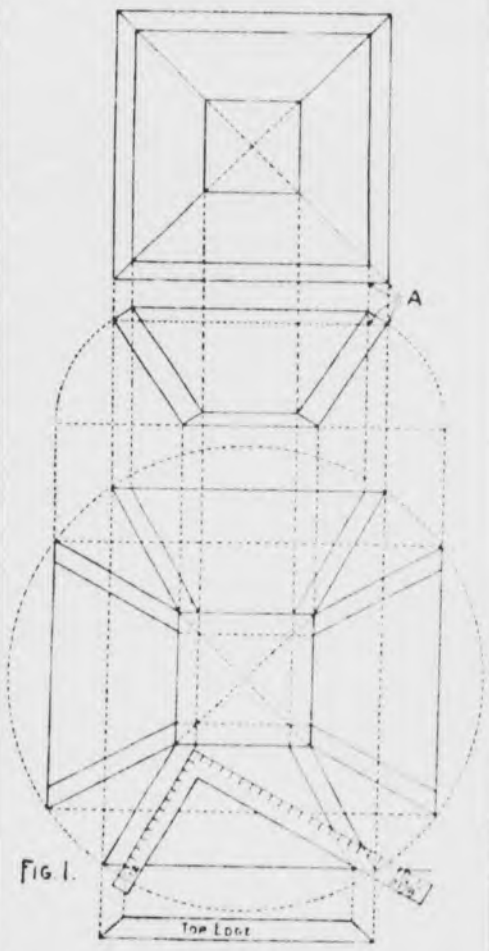


FIG. 1.

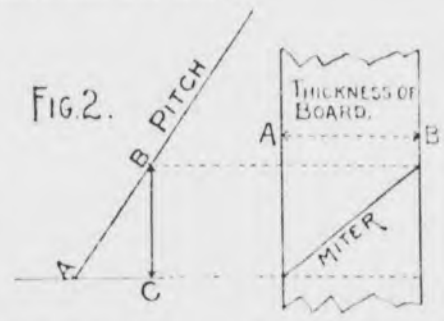
That there are a number of ways of finding the cuts and bevels we do not question. In fact it is the number of ways and ways of solving, that makes the work so perplexing.

A hopper cut is the same as fitting roof boards to a hip or valley, consequently the figures on the square that give the cuts for the roof boards must give the cut for a hopper of same pitch.

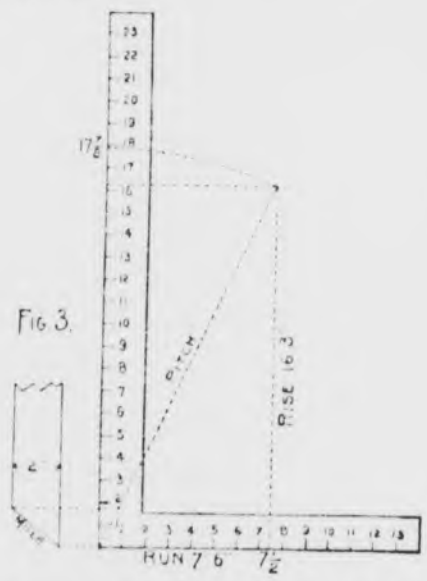
Fig. 1, shows a hopper in different views, as follows: Beginning at the top is the top view of the hopper. As far as this part is concerned all hoppers look alike, as there is nothing in this to distinguish the pitch. Next is the sectional or side view. In this is shown the thickness of the boards and the flare or pitch, which in this we have used the ¼ pitch. Following is shown the four sides in the collapsable or ready to be put together, followed with the top view of the edge of the board.

Of course, it is not necessary to lay out all of this diagram or any of it for that matter. We did it here in the way of illustration. See the application of the square, which, in this case, is 12 and 21⅝. But you say, why do you use these numbers? Because the flare given is the ¼ pitch, or 12 and 18 on the square, and the hypothenuse of these numbers is 21⅝. The tongue giving the side bevel. When working full scale it is always 12 on the tongue.

Now, for the mitre bevel. If the top edges be first beveled so as to be level when in position, the mitre would be at an angle of 45°, and any of the equal numbers on the square gives this cut, but if the edges are to be left square with the sides, as shown, the above will not work.



For this we know of no simpler way than as shown in that part of the diagram at A, or as shown in Fig 2, as follows: Lay off the base and the desired pitch, and on the latter measure the thickness of the board as at A, B. From B, draw a plumb line to base. B, C, is the width apart, the side bevels should be along the edge of the board.



In case of large hoppers to be built to suit some particular place, or regardless of pitch, it is better to use the one-inch scale as illustrated in Fig. 3. The figures 7½ and 17⅞, give the side cut, while the section gives the mitre.

This diagram is all that is necessary to find the cuts for any size hopper, and were it not for the miter even this is unnecessary.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G.S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go. Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.

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CLOTHING—Rochester Clothiers' Exchange. J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jos. Biefield, Siegel & Bros., Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Clement, Bane & Co, Chicago. S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR AND CRACKERS—American Biscuit Co. Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn. W. I. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. United States Baking Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOBACCO—American Tobacco Co's plug and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes.

MISCELLANEOUS—Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Armour Packing Co, Kansas City, Kan. Swift's Sure Specific, Atlanta, Ga. H. J. Heinz Pickling Co., Allegheny City, Pa. Maple City Soap Works. Monmouth (Ill.) Pottery Co. Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Co. (sewer pipe). Gobeill Pattern Works, Cleveland, O. Venable Bros.' Quarries, Lithonia, Ga. Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Hopedale, Mass. Mesker Bros.' Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. The Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O. Adolph Laux, book binder, Lockport, N. Y. Buffalo barrels. SARDINES—Gun Rock, Eureka, Crescent, Lawrence Packing Co.'s and E. W. Brown, Lubec, Me. Indian Cove and Buck's Harbor Packing Co.'s, Machias, Me.

Boom all Union Labels.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



Trade Movements.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Union 12 is striving hard to establish a weekly pay day, the men to be paid on the job at 5 p. m. every Saturday.

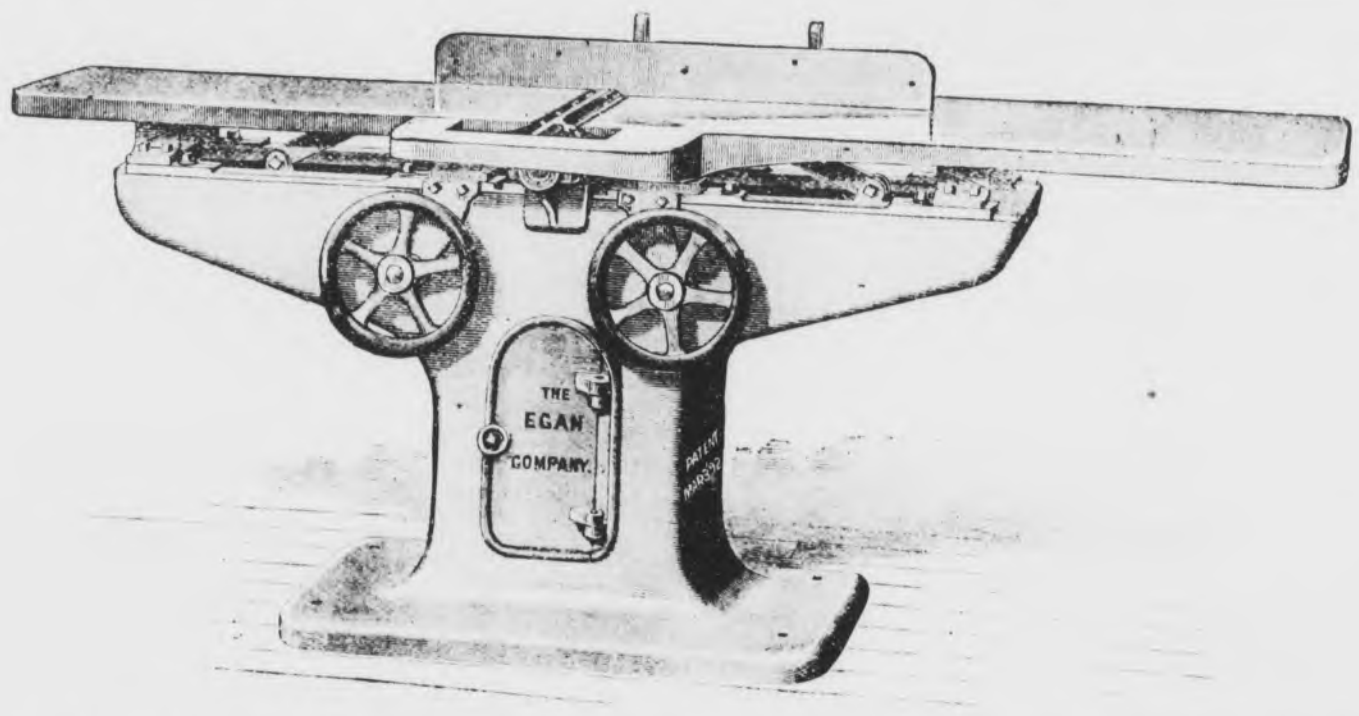
UTICA, N. Y.—Union 125 has members out on two jobs against non-union carpenters. All building trades are united in this city in one council.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Union 169 is making a strong agitation for a weekly pay day, and has secured an agreement with the contractors recognizing eight hours a day and union rules.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Mt. Vernon, and New Rochelle, N. Y., carpenters were successful on the 1st inst. in establishing the eight-hour day and $2 75 as the standard. Yonkers and Mt Vernon contractors conceded from the outset. New Rochelle held out on some jobs nearly two weeks against the men, and finally came to terms.

CLEVELAND, O.—The card system and eight-hour day were very generally enforced on the 1st inst. in all the building trades. The carpenters were foremost in the fight. Union 11 initiated 61 new members at two meetings and keeps hustling them in each meeting since. Members are squaring up arrears, and H. L. Lepole is our business agent.

OMAHA, Neb.—We notify all carpenters' locals that when contracts are let for your State building here at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition see that the eight hour day and standard rate of wages are stipulated, for that is our rule here. In the directory of six to supervise the expenditure of the State appropriations for this exposition we will have two labor representatives. It is further agreed that unskilled labor shall not receive less than $1.50 a day.



New No. 2 Hand Planer and Jointer.

8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30 and 36 inches wide.

Front Table 4 Feet Long, Back Table 3 Feet Long, With Rabbetting Attachment and Slotted Steel Head.

This new hand planer and jointer has special advantages not usually found on machines of this class and which will recommend it to practical wood-workers as being the most convenient machine made; doing a great variety of work, such as making glue joints (either concave or convex), planing out of wind, cornering, chamfering, beading, grooving, gaining, rabbetting, and a general run of work.

The column is one complete casting, cored out, using the inside for a tool box. The top is planed perfectly true, giving a solid and reliable foundation for the incline plate to work on. The journal boxes for the cylinder are also part of the main column, insuring a steady running head.

The tables are over seven feet long, planed perfectly true, having a rabbetting table connected which supports the stock, either for cutting across or with the grain of the wood, using the long straight knives for this purpose, thereby saving time and money.

The cylinder is made of solid hammered steel. Two sides are made plain to receive the long knives, and the other two sides slotted for putting on beading, molding and any other shape of knife to suit the work to be done. This is a very convenient arrangement.

The patent bevel fence is very simple in construction. One clamp operated by a single screw will hold the same to any desired angle. The face is planed perfectly true, and suitable provision is made for using the fence at any point across the table.

The new arrangement for raising and lowering each table independent of each other is very complete. The tables can be raised or lowered rapidly the full extreme, to give access to the knives, or they can be adjusted the smallest fractional part of an inch to suit the work, accomplished by spiral gears and screws operated by hand wheels at the side of the machine handy to the operator.

The T. & L. pulleys on the 8", 12", and 16" are 8"x4½" face, and are to run 900 revolutions per minute.

THE EGAN COMPANY,
406-426 W. Front street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Change of Public Opinion on Trade Unionism.

THIRTY or forty years ago the whole weight of English literature and current opinion backed up capital always and opposed labor everywhere. The reform agitation, the chartist movement, the year 1848, the books of Carlyle, Kingsley, Maurice, Ruskin, and the later writings of Mill, shook the orthodox gospel. But in the main, the press, Parliament, and society teemed with the calumny of unionism and all its works. The great strikes of 1851–2–3 and 1858–9 produced a deep impression. But the first systematic attempt to judge unionism fairly was made by the remarkable committee of the Social Science Association, which published its report in 1860. On that committee of 32 may be seen the names of twelve members of Parliament, four Ministers (including H. Fawcett, W. E. Forster and George S. Lefevre), five civil servants of the Crown, and twelve men of letters and of science. That book was the starting point of honest study of the practical labor problems. Then came the Royal Commission of Trades Unions in 1867–8–9, when the extravagant proposals of the economic pedants were baffled by the steady good sense and the popular sympathies of two living peers, Lord Wemyss and Lord Litchfield.

Of coure the transfer of political power effected in the various reform acts of the last twenty years has exerted a profound silent revolution. And the fact that the workmen are now the depositaries of power has forced the rich to listen to their demands with ears entirely new. Along with a recasting of our whole political system into democratic form, there has gone during the last twenty years an immense movement in social philosophy and social politics. The Commune in France, the land struggle in Ireland, the growth of Socialism on the Continent, the teachings of Karl Marx, Henry George, Mill, Comte, and those whom each of these has influenced, have continually broken up the old economic purism, the gospel of *laissez faire* and unlimited license to individual selfishness. Along with these have worked an immense body of organized movements, with many different schemes and with widely divergent creeds, such as the Salvation Army, Toynbee Hall, Newton Hall, the Social Democratic, Federation, the Land Nationalization Societies, and all the other agrarian movements in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England, with guilds, leagues, and societies innumerable; such inquiries as those of the Industrial Conference of 1885, Mr. Charles Booth's Analysis of Labor in East London, 1889, the Trades Union Annual Congress, and all the various types of Christian Socialism that are weekly preached in church and chapel.

Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of capital, had not, in my opinion, made any serious way. At least I know of no coherent scheme for eliminating individual ownership of property which can be said to have even a moderate following of rational and convinced adherents. The enthusiasts who here and there put forth such schemes are not really understood by those whom they get to listen to them. But Socialism, as meaning the general desire to have all the arrangements of society, economic, legislative, and moral, controlled by social considerations and formed to meet paramount social obligations—this kind of socialism is manifestly in the ascendant. Such socialism, I mean, as is found in Henry George's powerful book called "Social Problems," where we have his view of the problem apart from his sophistical "remedy." The old satanic gospel of *laissez faire* is dead, and, in the absence of any other gospel of authority, a vague proclivity toward Socialism comes to the front.

Whatever name we give it, a settled conviction has grown up in the conscience of serious men of all schools that society in its present form presses with terrible severity on the whole body of those who toil in the lowest ranks of labor. And from Bismarck and the Pope downward all who bear rule, and all who teach, are coming to feel that society is in a very rotten state while that continues. We are all waking up to see (what many of us have been preaching for years) that it will not do, and must be mended or ended. Hence when 100,000 men along the river side rose up to protest against their casual employment and their miserable pay, the world very generally, both of rich and poor, thought that they were right, and gave them encouragement and help. People knew something definite about the East End and London labor. The Mansion House Committees, the House of Lords Committee on Sweating, the Royal Commission of the Housing of the Poor, the Industrial Conference of 1885, the experiences of Beatrice Potter, the studies of Charles Booth and his friends, and all that for years has been said and done in Toynbee Hall, Bedford Chapel, Newton Hall, the Workingmen's College, the Hall of Science, the City Temple, and a thousand platforms, pulpits and clubs—had made men think and given them matter for thought. Public opinion has passed over to the side of the laborer, and when he made his effort public opinion helped him to success.

There are lessons enough for every one in what has just happened. The Socialist of the Karl Marx school may reflect how sterile a thing Socialism has proved all these years that it has been raving out its fierce conundrums about the wickedness of private property, and how solid are the results to be won when it consents to enter on a practical business bargain. The violent assailants of trades unionism may reflect that they can do nothing practical until they resort to unionism themselves and adopt its familiar tactics and its well tried machinery.

FREDERICK HARRISON.

The Reason Why.

BY ROBERT ASH

"Over 8,000 families are suffering from cold and hunger in Chicago; many of them are reported dying of starvation."—*Report in Daily Papers.*

From golden youth to searing leaf
Must men and women slave,
Seking in vain for that relief
That's found but in the grave.
And why, with plenty stored in sight,
Do some of hunger die?
We ask of Thee, O God of Right,
Tell us the reason why?

The field, the forest, and the mine
When labor on them call,
Obeying the command divine,
Produce enough for all.
Then why do some for want of food
Midst stored abundance die?
We ask again, O Throne of Good
Is there a reason why?

Why should the mother from her child
At early dawn depart?
Wherefore that look of anguish wild
That's gnawing at her heart?
Through weary hours of toil and gloom
Dull sadness dims her eye;
Did God intend her such a doom?
If not the reason why?

Why should the child of tender years,
To glut another's greed,
Toil through a life of dismal fears
And paralyzing need?
That some throughout this world may go
In rank and station high,
'Twas not ordained by nature so;
Then, what's the reason why?

Shall those who human rights demand
Continue thus to slave?
Is there naught left in this fair land
But want, and then the grave?
Arise, ye millions and proclaim,
With acclamation high,
To end this cringing life of shame,
Or know the reason why!

Unite, my brothers, all unite!
Our cause is just and true;
We only seek for what is right,
That surely is our due.
If every man our flag display,
And union be our cry,
Ere a decade has passed away
We'll solve the reason why.

Somerville, Mass., Feb. 1, 1897.

CRACKER MAKERS' LABEL.



UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

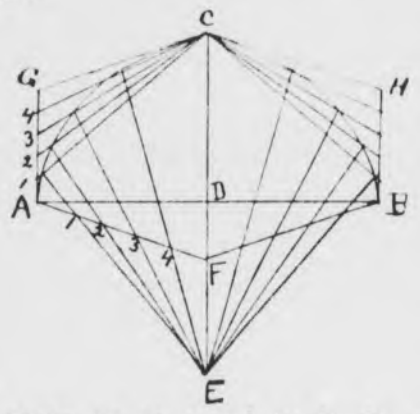
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

To Draw a Moorish Arch, the Height and Width Being Given.

Let A, B, be given width of arch, and D, C, the given height

At A, and B, erect perpendiculars, and make angles D, C, H, and D, C, G, each equal to half the vertical angle.



Make D, E, equal to B, D, and D, F, equal to perpendicular height from G, or H, to C. Connect A, F, B, and divide the lines A, G, H, B, A, F, and F, B, each into an equal number of spaces, as five.

From points 1, 2, 3, 4, on lines A, G, and B, H, draw lines to C; and from the point E, draw through points 1, 2, 3, 4, in A, F, and F, B, intersecting 1 C, 2 C, etc., and through the intersections draw the curve.

R. WHITE,
Auburn, N. Y.

A Neat Double Dovetail.

Fig. 1 shows two blocks dovetailed together. How is it done? Figs. 2 and 3 will make it plain, except it

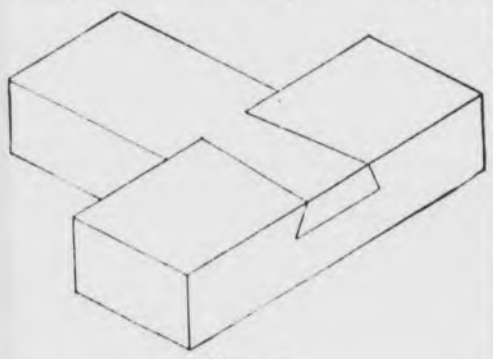


FIG. 1.

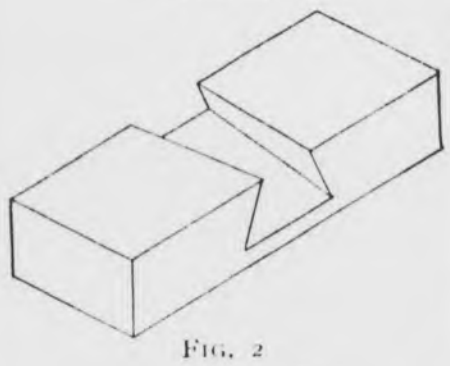


FIG. 2

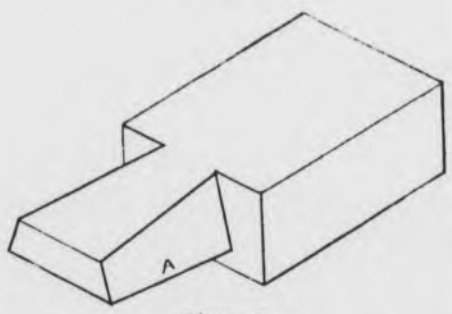


FIG. 3.

might be said that the line A, and its corresponding line on the other side of the dovetail are parallel to the sides of the block.

Thoroughness.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE most important and undoubtedly the quality essential in a mechanic is thoroughness in the execution of all the details of his work to assure its permanency and obtain its structural beauty, and I reget to say there exists to-day in the minds of some mechanics a firmly fixed idea that what they execute is simply for the moment and not to be permanent. This idea to my mind accounts for the want of success or rather for the small success which many mechanics attain, for the reason that they do not complete any job in a workman-like and complete manner, but are careless and indifferent as to its thoroughness and appearance. This might possibly be attributed to several causes. For example, you will sometimes on asking a mechanic why he is not more careful, get the answer, "Oh, h——! What's the use in one doing his best or sweating one's-self over this job? A man doesn't get time to do a decent job hurried up all the time; anything is good enough." I regret to state that often the answer is only too full of truth, for on many jobs, especially in the cheaper class of work, sufficient time is not allowed to a carpenter to do the work full justice and complete it to his satisfaction.

The result is he is so hurried that he must of necessity slight the minor details in order to keep up his end and retain his job. Assuming that contractors can all purchase material at an equal price, and assuming that the figure of one is radically lower than that of his competitors, so that he obtains the contract, then it follows that the labor must return the contractor his profit (if any). This can only be done in one of two ways, either by hiring cheap mechanics or pushing the men. The Union, however, equalizes the rate to each mechanic, therefore the profit must only result from rapid and insufficient work.

All carpenters differ in their speed and methods and now-a-days I find some specialists in the trades as in the professions. Some are good framers; they can frame and raise a building, but they cannot sheath, clapboard or trim it out. Others can trim splendidly, but are comparatively ignorant of the art of framing; others there are who are good shop hands. They excel at the bench and are comparatively at sea on outside work, and finally, some, especially the older hands, are generally all-around workers; but they lack the speed necessary in these days to keep up with their fellows in any particular branch.

I regret to say that these, the older hands, are now mostly confined to jobbing shops or in sash and blind factories where they are useful on account of their versatility and thoroughness. The modern mechanic, except in rare instances, is not a thorough workman. He is a framer, a floor layer, a trimmer, a shingler, etc., and each detail is so simple in itself that the youth of sixteen is as fully fit to do it as the man of twenty-five or thirty, and I find that many youths who afterwards claim to be mechanics obtain their smattering of mechanical knowledge in this way. It is a pity that the art and trade of a carpenter has been so cut up as to now be but a moiety of its former self. It is refreshing to the writer to sometimes go into the country and see in a small shop the trade practiced by a tradesman in all thoroughness in all its details.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$5,149 06
" Waste paper sold	1 00
" Rent of office	10 00
" Advertisements	57 75
" District supplies	50
Cash balance, February 1, 1897	17,041 38
Total	$22,259 69
Total expenses for February, 1897	4,572 85
Cash balance, March 1, 1897	17,686 84

DETAILED EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1897.

Printing 5,000 Members' Cards	$ 12 50
" 2,000 French Constitutions	67 50
" 5,000 arrears notices	7 50
" 6,000 German Constitutions	88 75
" 500 postals	1 50
" 15,000 English Constitutions	150 00
" 100 Rec. Sec. order books	25 00
" 16,750 copies Feb. CARPENTER	329 25
½ ream, wrapping paper	8 75
Expressage	80
Postage on Feb. CARPENTER	18 11
Printing 5,000 agitation cards	8 50
Engravings for Feb. CARPENTER	32 65
Special writers for Feb. CARPENTER	34 00
Postage on supplies, etc	23 82
Expressage	34 50
Office rent for February	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Gas bill for quarter	3 70
Rubber seals and daters	6 35
Tax to A. F. of L. (Jan)	50 00
Bowlin and Williams, attorneys, Fort Worth case	25 00
J. L. Jones, testimony, etc	13 00
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	21 50
Frank Duffy, expenses	3 20
2,000 clasp envelopes	19 00
Stationery	2 06
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Incidentals	1 65
Funds returned Union 551, Bangor, Pa.	3 10
Benefits Nos. 3730 to 3756	3,220 50
Total	$4,572 85

RECEIPTS, MARCH 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$5,727 84
" Advertisements	69 50
" Org. Funds, returned from D. C. San Francisco	53 55
" Charts, clearances, etc	7 20
Cash balance, March 1, 1897	17,686 84
Total	$23,544 93
Total expenses for March, 1897	5,161 83
Cash balance, April 1, 1897	$18,383 10

DETAILED EXPENSES—MARCH, 1897.

Printing 5,000 applications	$ 7 50
" 5,000 appeals	7 50
" 2,000 F. S. Monthly Reports	8 00
" 2,000 Treasurer's blanks	6 00
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 500 advertising prospectus	3 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 500 postals	1 50
" 550 password circulars	4 25
" 500 advertising contracts	2 25
" 2,000 German arrears notices.	3 50
" 16,750 copies March CARPENTER	329 25
" Extra tabular matter in CARPENTER	19 25
" 1,000 clearances	2 50
Expressage	85
Postage on March CARPENTER	18 92
Printing 5,000 agitation cards	8 50
Engravings for March CARPENTER	19 00
Special writers for March CARPENTER	39 00
A. W. Woods, charts and articles	38 15
1,000 stamped envelopes, 500 postals	26 80
Postage on password and blanks	8 00
" " supplies, etc	22 37
Expressage on supplies, etc	24 84
21 Telegrams	6 06
Office rent for March	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Feb.)	50 00
Haller & Hancock, attorneys on Sternaman claim	$ 25 00
E. J. Lake, org. Whitestone, N. Y.	3 85
Frank Duffy, visit New Haven, Conn,	5 90
F. C. Walz, org. in Connecticut	7 30
W. J Shields and J. D. Cowper, visit to Worcester, Mass.	10 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	30 20
C. W. Gibson, org in New York State.	23 30
A. C. Cattermull, investigations	14 45
A. C. Cattermull, visit to Detroit, Mich.	34 25
W. Laste, org. in Wilmington, Del	35 00
500 Brotherhood Pins	100 00
1 Badge	1 45
Advertising commissions	18 40
Rubber seals and daters	6 03
Stationery	1 40
Twine	1 05
Incidentals	80
Donations to Leadville, Colo.	82 00
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Union 19, Detroit, Mich., for Eight-hour day	100 00
D. C. Westchester Co., for show day	200 00
A. F. of Labor, Eight-hour assessment	200 00
Benefits, Nos. 3,757 to 3,780	3,230 00
Total	$5,161 83

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending March 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$143 40	106	$2 20	237	$8 75	449	$19 40
2	22 60	107	12 40	238	11 80	451	22 20
3	7 40	108	35 20	239	11 20	453	22 20
5	17 50	109	47 00	242	8 40	457	29 90
7	19 80	110	3 25	243	7 10	459	4 40
8	22 70	111	19 80	244	8 10	460	9 10
9	33 30	112	54 05	245	3 60	462	8 60
10	154 00	113	3 40	246	2 40	464	23 00
11	56 20	114	9 40	247	20 00	467	4 20
12	64 60	115	5 00	248	2 20	468	24 20
13	33 80	116	6 00	249	3 35	471	29 50
14	8 00	117	11 30	251	8 80	473	30 60
15	19 60	118	2 00	253	5 00	474	5 60
16	30 70	119	23 30	256	4 20	476	38 40
17	2 30	120	6 40	257	45 00	478	15 80
19	23 60	121	9 20	258	14 60	481	3 40
20	8 20	122	12 40	260	5 60	482	11 00
21	16 40	123	4 80	266	2 50	484	10 80
22	195 60	124	3 40	268	12 34	486	14 05
24	3 40	125	42 20	270	14 10	487	4 80
25	14 40	126	2 40	273	15 40	490	10 70
26	23 40	127	4 00	274	13 80	493	24 80
27	13 90	128	10 00	275	5 60	497	35 00
28	7 00	129	10 00	277	4 00	499	4 80
29	67 20	130	3 20	281	17 20	500	2 00
30	16 20	131	75	284	3 00	507	8 10
31	2 20	132	7 80	286	10 80	509	41 00
32	19 60	133	10 00	287	8 20	513	70 60
33	95 40	134	3 80	288	7 80	515	21 40
34	4 60	135	7 40	291	13 90	520	3 60
35	5 00	136	5 70	295	2 60	521	14 40
36	8 00	137	4 20	300	2 80	522	20 80
37	2 80	138	5 00	301	15 20	526	43 40
38	5 20	139	1 40	304	10 40	540	6 20
39	13 40	140	10 00	306	103 00	547	13 20
41	12 80	142	17 80	309	191 20	563	67 80
42	17 70	143	3 20	315	3 60	564	8 80
43	79 65	144	8 40	316	8 40	567	13 20
44	10 20	145	10 00	317	7 00	575	3 60
45	19 70	147	10 20	323	5 25	578	12 60
46	3 20	149	5 00	325	6 00	580	8 80
47	23 75	150	3 50	327	3 00	584	14 00
49	17 50	151	17 60	328	7 40	588	6 80
50	2 00	152	2 40	332	18 40	591	4 40
51	93 05	154	3 40	333	4 40	593	2 20
53	3 55	155	10 90	334	3 60	603	6 05
54	21 20	156	10 00	336	3 00	604	9 40
55	6 80	157	10 00	339	2 60	605	5 40
57	2 80	158	3 00	340	74 80	606	7 40
58	61 20	159	10 00	344	9 45	611	15 00
59	7 60	160	18 60	346	5 40	617	1 60
60	3 40	161	10 00	349	7 50	622	2 00
61	15 20	164	2 50	352	4 50	628	10 00
62	48 00	166	5 40	355	19 70	629	4 40
63	21 30	167	16 60	356	2 60	633	6 00
64	32 80	168	16 20	359	17 00	638	8 80
65	6 00	169	18 20	360	9 20	639	8 60
66	9 50	170	3 40	361	24 70	640	3 00
67	11 20	171	11 70	365	8 90	650	8 35
68	6 40	175	16 60	369	2 80	658	5 20
69	7 40	176	19 60	370	3 40	659	9 20
70	6 80	179	17 60	371	2 00	667	2 80
71	5 80	181	110 80	374	19 00	676	4 60
72	37 60	186	3 00	375	141 80	678	14 40
74	6 60	189	15 20	381	16 40	681	4 15
75	12 80	190	6 40	382	125 60	683	5 50
76	3 20	191	5 80	384	3 40	687	7 00
77	6 00	193	9 40	386	4 80	692	5 00
78	3 40	194	2 20	391	10 30	696	7 20
80	10 50	195	5 80	393	3 00	698	7 15
81	2 00	198	7 60	394	9 20	699	60 00
82	3 40	199	14 50	400	3 40	703	1 50
85	3 00	200	5 20	401	1 50	704	18 00
86	7 60	203	17 80	402	4 80	705	8 35
87	8 60	207	9 70	406	5 20	707	12 30
88	21 60	208	2 40	407	23 00	712	3 60
89	3 60	209	27 30	409	3 00	714	13 20
90	12 25	211	12 00	416	43 40	715	59 40
91	3 80	214	3 00	419	27 40	716	13 00
92	7 40	215	12 00	424	5 80	717	5 10
93	20 00	221	7 50	427	6 80	723	10 00
94	5 15	222	5 45	428	8 20	726	21 30
95	8 00	224	13 10	429	5 80	739	5 00
96	27 10	225	4 20	433	14 20	746	2 00
97	4 00	226	3 80	434	3 00	750	11 60
98	22 30	227	5 00	437	2 20	757	4 00
99	2 60	228	8 00	439	6 95	783	5 80
101	6 45	229	2 40	440	18 50	785	2 60
102	14 50	230	70	442	2 80	786	15 50
103	8 60	232	80	444	16 20	799	3 60
104	7 55	235	7 20	446	7 40	802	5 00
105	5 25	236	2 00				

Total $5,727 84

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1897.

Through many a dark financial night,
Through many a storm and many a fight,
Enduring much, but in the end
It turns and rends its foe again.
Thus labor stands like stag at bay,
And proudly keeps the hounds in play,
Till pressed too hard, with mighty bound,
It hurls its tyrants to the ground.

TRADE in a small number of places this month shows some faint signs of improvement, and about three score cities, out of four hundred we have organized, express favorable hopes for the Spring. All in all the prospects are still gloomy for carpenters generally.

PUBLIC meetings of carpenters held recently in Boston, Newark, N. J., Orange, N. J., Scranton, Pa, Brooklyn, N. Y. (by Union 147), New York City (by Union 473), Milwaukee, Wis., Vincennes, Ind., Cleveland, O, Providence, R. I., and Morristown, N. J., with local speakers of sister trade unions, and with inspiring effect. This zealous missionary work, backed up by individual effort of the members among their mates at work and in their homes, is the work that tells. That is the mainstay of any organization.

Sixteen New Unions.

Since our January publication, we have issued charters to sixteen new unions, viz: 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Cabinet Makers). 49, Worcester, Mass.; 66, Jamestown, N. Y.; 85, Shreveport, La.; 116, New Orleans, La. (mill men); 128, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y.; 129, Hazleton, Pa; 133, Beaumont, Tex.; 140, New Orleans, La.; (mill men); 145, Grand Marais, Mich; 156, Port Arthur, Tex.; 157, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 159, Rockford, Ill., 161 Kenosha, Wis.; 162 Wilmington, Del.; and 592, Muncie, N. Y. The interest for documents to organize is increasing, and numerous are the inquiries for information to organize new unions in every section.

Stop Working Overtime.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

"We advise strongly against the practice which now exists in some industries of working overtime beyond the established hours of labor, particularly in these times when so many unemployed are struggling for an opportunity to work It is an instigator to the basest selfishness, a radical violation of union principles, and, whether on piece work or day work, it tends to set back the general movement for the eight hour day.

The Charge for a Quarterly Working Card in New York City is Illegal.

Complaints come to us that recently a rule has been adopted in New York City to charge non-resident members of the U. B. the sum of $5.00 for a quarterly working-card, in case they go to work in that city.

It is urged this course was advised by the Board of Walking Delegates of New York City, and was one of the stipulations required by them before our Business Agents would be admitted to the Board, and that all Carpenters' organizations in that city are alike required to make this same charge.

Of one thing we can speak with certainty, that no member of the Amalgamated Carpenters will pay the money. Their rules will not allow it. And if appeal is taken to their general headquarters there is no question that their Executive will decide against this unfair and illiberal rule.

This whole innovation in the working affairs of New York City, so far as the U B. is concerned, is practically a change in the by-laws of that District. It has never been submitted to this office for approval as our laws require. Nor has the General Executive Board been consulted, nor was this new rule ever submitted to the members of New York City for a general vote as the Constitution demands. In fact it has never been voted on by the District Council of New York! Hence it is not legally binding. It is in radical violation of Secs. 48, 49, and directly in conflict with Sec. 117 of the Constitution.

Here and now it must be distinctly understood that the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood were made to be respected and enforced! They were enacted to apply to all Districts and members alike, and cannot be set aside indifferently. Nor can we permit an outside body to impose a rule on our members, and enforce it by the evasion of our laws or violation of the same. We now earnestly call on all our New York members and Locals to do their duty at once in stamping out and removing this course of illegal procedure.

It is not the true trade union spirit, nor is it by any means American, to build up a wall of exclusion around New York City, or any city. And, what is more, no such wall can be built, nor can it stand! The card of a trade union member should be his passport among Union men everywhere, or else the word "Union" is a farce and a fraud.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Union 98 will enforce the eight hour rule on May 1st next.

An Eight-hour Workday.

THE eight-hour day is the greatest benefaction which can now be bestowed upon the wage-worker. It is the one indispensable condition which carries with it necessarily all the other beneficiaries attainable for all those who work for wages; for in its natural operation, by giving rest and leisure for the better things, it surely involves the uplift of the toiler and his fuller development, physically, mentally and morally, which will enable him to grasp and hold many of the things of this world, and to use all he gets with a finer skill and for nobler ends. The method must be such that in its very nature and working every moneyed interest shall be protected. I venture, says a writer in Gunton's, to offer a suggestion toward the devising of that adequate method. Let all organized bodies of capitalists who are engaged in manufacturing industries, or those in any one of them, but especially those in the textile fabrics and boot and shoe industries, or others which are done under roofs, form an agreement that on the Monday following the first Thanksgiving Day after the agreement is made, they will all take off one quarter of an hour from the working day; and that each year thereafter on the corresponding day they will take off another quarter of an hour year by year, until the eight hour day is reached. I have selected this time of year because the shortest days and longest nights, together with the severe winter cold, are just at hand, making it the time when the net loss will be the least and the time given most grateful to the workers; and I connect the movement with Thanksgiving Day, as, next after Christmas, the most faithfully kept holiday in the year. When it should once become apparent that the capitalist managers had conceded the eight hour day to the toilers, and had begun by a means of perfectly safe and sure steps to move toward the day, then every mortal force in society and every rational labor force would work together so as to influence the minds of the toilers that their preservation of order and their co-operative good-will would faithfully help to make the movement a complete success without shadow of trouble or a shade of hindrance.

The truth is, every manufacturer can make as much money in an eight-hour day as in a ten-hour day, if only all who make that kind of goods work the same time. A quarter of an hour cut from a ten-hour day would be a reduction of only 1-40th of the working time. Suppose this should actually reduce the output of that amount, it could not increase the cost of production more than 1 per cent. This would not amount to more than 3-100 of a cent on a yard of cotton cloth, or 5 cents on a pair of $5 shoes, and so on through all lines of production. Thus the change in cost, even if it were not compensated for by greater efficiency, would be too slight, if added to the selling price, to be perceptible to the consumer, or if deducted from the profits to be important to the capitalists; but to the workers it would be a permanent, invaluable boom. But the history of experience on this subject shows that after the adjustment immediately following the change there has never been any permanent injury to the community in higher prices, or to the capitalist in lower profits, but there has always been a continuous advantage to the laboring classes. The whole movement would work like the launching of a ship. All that is needed is men to show the way and persuade the people to walk in that way. A national eight hour league should be formed, having for its aim the carrying on of a serious, earnest, sober-minded campaign for the eight-hour day Its appeal should be primarily to organized capital, the boards of trade, to the captains of industry, and the organizations which they formed. In this way let this great reform be advocated and brought more and more before the public mind.

Sound Advice to the Impatient.

The following from the Brisbane *Worker*, which is known as a radical labor paper, and carries the following motto at the head of its editorial column, "Socialism in Our Time," is very significant, and speaks volumes for the Trades Union movement:

"To many who are impatient for a better state of society the methods of Trades Unionism may appear slow. But such persons must remember that isolated action never effects any reform. It is the isolated actions of non-Unionists which, in nine cases out of ten, are responsible for the defeat of the Unionists in their industrial disputes with employers. And if it is a fact that the methods of the Unionists are slow it is because they have to educate the great mass of wage-earners to a knowledge of the economic conditions which are the cause of most of the misery that now exists. To secure the greatest efficiency in combination the Unions must be broad enough in their policy as regards membership to permit men of all shades of political and religious thought to meet in common and for a common object, and the common objects which the great majority of workmen are now striving for are better wages and shorter hours. To attain these they will come together quicker than for anything else, whether of their own free will now or forced to do so later on, in order to protect themselves against the consequences of competitive production. Association in this way must eventually educate and enlighten the most narrow minds."

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A Study in Roof Framing Laid Out on Geometrical Lines.

The plan in question is the layout by lines of a hip and valley roof of equal and unequal pitches and an octagon roof. It is, in my opinion, of benefit to the inexperienced to study laying out by lines first, in order to get at the principle and advance by degrees. Let Fig. 1, be the ground

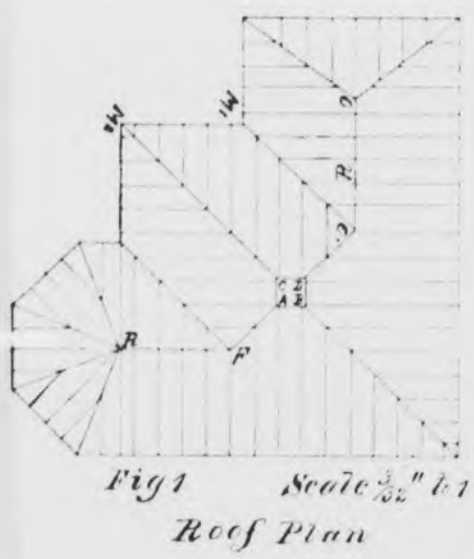


Fig 1 Scale 3/32" to 1'

Roof Plan

plan of the roof. Fig. 2, the elevation of the rafters. Let W, P, be the wall plates, R, the plan of the ridges A, B, C, and D, the plan of the deck J, the jack rafters, B, L, the seat of common rafter, B, P, the rise of roof; then P, L, is the length of the common rafter. P, the plumb, and L, the level cut. Let B, L^1, be the seat of hip B, P^1, equal to B, P, the rise of roof, then P^1, and L^1, is the length of hip rafter. P^1, the plumb and L^1, the level cut. With the length of common rafter as radius from the point L, draw the curve P, B^1, with the length of his high rafter as radius. From the point L^1, draw the curve P^1, and B^1. Connect A^1, and B^1, for the elevation of the deck on the A, B, side.

For the elevation of the ridge R, F, I will proceed to the octagon roof Let L^2, and R, in the octagon roof be the seat of the octagon hip R, and P^2, the rise of roof, then P^2, and L^2, is the length of hip. P^2, the plumb, L^2, the level cuts. With the hip rafter as radius from the point L^2, draw the curve P^2, and E. Make F, F^1, equal to R, E. Connect E, and F^1, for the elevation of the ridge R, F. Connect F^1, and A^1, for the short hip. Extend J, from J^1, to K, for the length of the second longest jack rafter; the side bevel is found at K. The plumb and level cut is the same as the common rafter P, L. The length of the common rafter in the lower roof is found from point G, to E. This short common rafter is not laid out separately, to avoid confusion of lines, as the bevels are the same as the common rafter, L and P. Space the

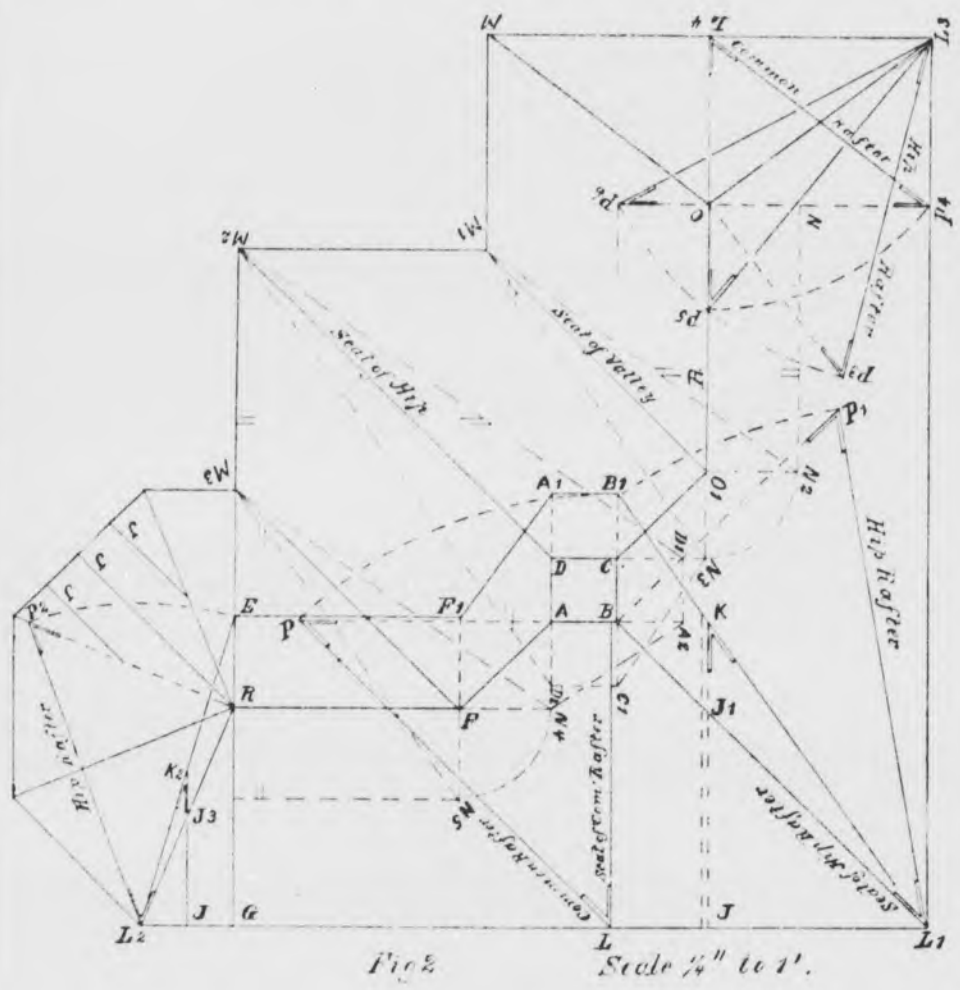


Fig 2 Scale 1/4" to 1'.

rafters to suit conditions, such as dormers, etc., and run them up to the elevated hips and ridges as the dotted jack rafter J, J^1, K, indicates. The same rafters with the side bevels of the jacks reversed, will do for the right side of the roof, with the exception of the jack rafters in the frame P^4, P^6, and L^3. Their side bevel is shown at P^6, and requires no further explanation.

Next to be considered is the steep pitch roof on the end L^3, L^4, and M. The reader will see the method is the same as on the regular pitch roof. The angle L^3, P^5, and L^4, is the frame for one-half the jack rafters in this end. The side bevel is found at P^5, the plumb and level cut is shown in the common rafter P^4, and L^4. The hips and valleys on the back side of the roof are shown in long, dotted lines. The bevels on these rafters are the same as on the hip rafter P^1, and L^1, and the plumb and level cuts for jacks, and cripples the same as on the common rafter L, and P. The hips and valleys are elevated both ways in order to get the proper shape of all the sides to be filled in with jacks and cripples. I have indicated a jack and cripple in each frame with two short lines top and bottom, so that the reader will get a proper understanding of the same. I will now proceed with the elevation of the hip and valleys on the angle M, M^1, M^2, and M^3. Extend the points O^1, through N^3, indefinitely and O, P^6, through N. With O, P^6, as radius draw from O^1, the quarter circle N^2, and N^3. Draw N, and N^2, parallel with the ridge R. Connect N, and N^2, which is the ridge elevated. Connect M^1, N^2, and N^3, for the length of the valley rafter. It also shows the length and side bevel for the jacks and cripples on the M, and M^1, side of the lower roof.

For the elevation of the hip rafter M^3, and D, in the plan, draw A, D^2, equal to D, A^1, and make B, C^1, equal to C, B^1. Connect C^1, and D^2, for the elevation of the deck line D, C. Connect N^3, and C^1, for the short hip in the plan O^1, and C, and M^2, and D^2, for the long hip in the plan M^2, and D. The length of this hip rafter is the same as the hip P^1, and L^1. Then the angles M^1, N^3, C^1, and M^2, will stand when raised to the proper height over the plan M^1, O^1, C, D, and M^2. The M^2, and M^3, side needs no further explanation, as it would be only a repetition of the foregoing, and can easily be taken from the drawing. For the top side bevels for the hips and valleys examine Figs. 3 and 4 Fig 3, shows the top side bevel for the regular pitch roof. The reader will see the thickness of the hip rafter laid off in the plan of the deck. The

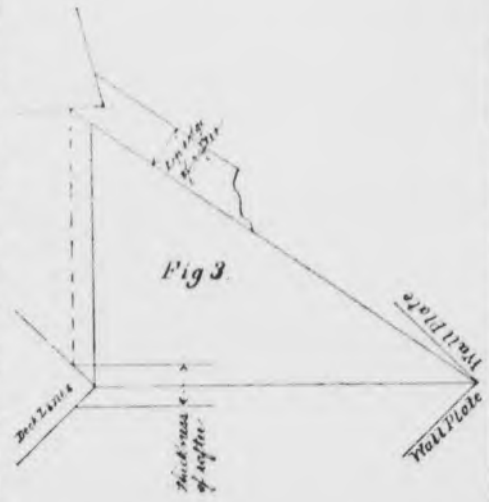


Fig 3

dotted line shows the point of intersection carried up to the pitch line and then squared across the top edge of hip rafter. And the centre point in the plan to the pitch line and square across to centre on top edge. Connect centre and dotted line for the cut.

To avoid mistakes in laying out the length of the hip rafter when the rafters are not backed, I will say lay the length as found in the drawing on the side of the hip rafter. It is right here where a great many carpenters make the mistake of laying the length off on the centre of the rafter and apply the bevel outwards. Consequently the hip is too long as the hip rafter drops below the corner of the ridge or deck on the centre line and in on the corner of the wallplates. Mr. Carpenter has not calculated for these unforeseen emergencies, and will of course condemn this method of laying out roofs. The valleys should be laid off on the centre as the centre line of the valley rafter comes on the angle point of wall plates and ridges.

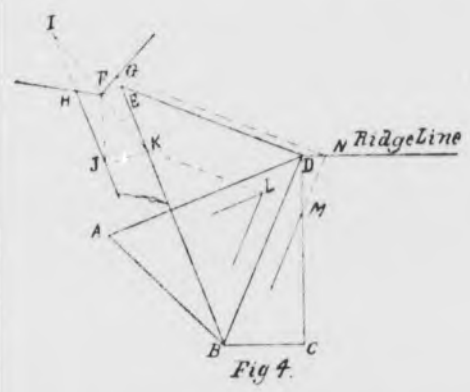


Fig 4.

Fig. 4, shows the octagon hip rafter side bevels under three different conditions. First, I will consider where the first pair of hip rafters cut against the common rafter on one side, and mitre together with the second pair of hip rafters on the other side.

Let A, B, of Fig. 4, be the side of an octagon B, C, one-half side C, D, the seat of common rafter B, D, and A, D, the seats of hip rafters D, E, the rise of roof B, E, the pitch line and hip rafter. Lay off the thickness of hip in the plan as L, and M, transfer L, to K, parallel with D, E, square K, across top edge to J, square E, to F, the center of hip rafter. Connect J, F, and K, for the cuts.

Now again I will presume the first pair of hip rafters in the octagon roof are to are to cut against a square ridge. Let N, Fig. 4, be the ridge line. Extend M, to N, and E, through G, draw N, G, parallal with D, E, Connect F, G, and F, I, for the cuts against the square ridge N. The third cut is I, if the hip rafter is overhanging and the wall plates to fit against the plate line A, B, and C. Extend J, to H. Connect F, H, and F, H, G, will be the cut. The top side bevel for the hips and the steep pitch roof are got in the same manner. As these common rafters, cripples and jack rafters are laid out from the centre lines of ridges, hips and valleys, deduction must be made for half the thickness of material used. The backing of the hip rafters I will not discuss here, as they are mostly backed on paper and very seldom on the building.

FRED. W. BIERMAAS.

L. U., No. 122, Germantown, Pa.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

The Question of Taxation.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Your brief remarks upon the subject of "Labor pays for all," has set me to thinking.

Now, A and B are competitors in business. A owns the establishment he occupies, and B is paying rent. B says he cannot shift the burden of his rent upon his customers, because A will undersell him just that much.

It was urged against the income tax proposition that it could be shifted, but that appears quite improbable, for the concern with an income not subject to the income tax law would, or at least could, and probably would, undersell the concern that attempted to shift the burden of its extra tax upon its customers. Where concerns are operating with incomes largely in excess of the amount subject to the provisions of the income tax Law, a "graduate" tax would prevent their shifting the entire amount, by placing them in the same relation as exists between A and B. Well, if Labor must pay it all, we may as well have it shifted from an income tax law upon us, as from any other place!

Labor pays very nearly all of it now, but it isn't necessary that it should continue to do so. The income tax law is a good thing to push along. Give it a shove whenever it rolls your way.

C. A. DONER.

Union, No. 28, Missoula, Mont.

Politics and Unionism.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 5, 1897.
Editor of THE CARPENTER.

"Shaving Chaser," in February CARPENTER, deprecates any connection between politics and unionism, and I don't think such a presentation of the case should pass uncriticised. Judging from the panorama of industrial conditions, he is radically and fundamentally wrong. Unions are organized for the betterment of industrial conditions and the more thorough the organization the better the social conditions. No practical man doubts the impossibility of establishing equitable social conditions without legislative power for enactment of equitable laws.

Everyone realizes that the strength of capital lies in the unanimity of its action, guided by intelligent leadership; and we find that leadership prominent in the political field—as instanced by Hanna and Wall street, with a twenty million dollar fund in the last political campaign—and hence the absolute domination of our legislatures, both National and State, by great corporations. For fifteen years I have striven to secure something like united action from the labor organizations of Colorado for the purpose of obtaining a practical lien law, but all efforts have failed because the representatives of capital have been strong enough, in every legislature, to defeat every equitable bill presented

Now, if all the high political positions in the land are represented and controlled by syndicate and corporation power, it must be evident to every intelligent workingman, that this condition was brought about through the ballot, as there is no other avenue by which it could be accomplished; of course, some one will say bribery, coercion, etc., but these are merely incidental factors in the political play, and prove more conclusively the necessity of the industrials workers being represented by honest colleagues, so that such things may be restrained and punished, and equitable laws obtained. But it is practically impossible for workingmen to obtain equitable and necessary laws except through those who understand their condition and stand in sympathy with them. We are thoroughly acquainted with the futility of seeking or expecting such laws as we desire from the representatives of great corporations, who are placed in their political positions for the purpose of guarding the interests of the syndicates—not those of the people.

If "Shaving Chaser" fired every intelligent representative of unionism from our Order, because he realized the necessity of representation of the industrial worker in the body politic, he would soon find himself not only restrained in his social and political privileges but upon a peon basis that would prove most revolting to him. The moral of this is—if you want to restrain the power of syndicates, trusts and corporations, go gunning after them in the political field with all the organized power at your command.

A. P.

The Modern Jonah.



ONE of the many cranky notions of the writer is that the physical universe is, in part at least, the outward language of God to men, and physical truth the envelope of moral and ethical truth. From that it follows, in his own estimation, that the historical experience of nations, that of men as individuals, and all the facts of life outside of men, mechanical and otherwise, constitute a grand unit closely interlinked with every noble, grand formulation of human conduct in our relations between man and man, and hence between ourselves and what we owe to our own Creator.

We can trace all our enmities, and the disasters they have produced, to our maladaptation to natural surroundings, to the idea that what we call spiritual is at war with what we call material, and that we can be morally good even if we defy some of the physical laws with which we constantly come across. And what about the supposition that our goodness necessitates a complete agreement among ourselves in all the details of certain events intended to illustrate any moral truth? Even moral truth has to be formulated in human language, and God Himself has to use that language when He conveys His thoughts or commands to men. And where is the man or set of them who can fix the precise meaning of every word in the human language, and how far the forms with which thoughts are clothed are simply physical illustrations of moral truth or not?

Look at the most prominent men of to-day or at any other period. What have they done that we should have so much confidence in their own presentations of truth? Have they established truth on earth? Have they established righteousness or anything like it? What conceptions have they given us of our own Father in Heaven? About nineteen centuries ago *a man* made his appearance who spoke as no man has ever spoken, and He now and then had a power over physical forces as no man has ever had. And that man was despised and crucified by the most prominent men of the day, by those who claimed the right to expound truth. For centuries long and many, our prominent men have been in hot water about the rabble losing faith in God and Christ, if we all don't happen to agree with the material incidents attached to this or that moral truth, or to this and that presentation of God's doings and purposes. But why should we have any rabble, any common people, with a faith forever on the verge of destruction?

Suppose for a moment that we prominent men had made life worth living to all our rabble, our working masses. Suppose that our own enactments through kings and legislative bodies had given to that rabble what their glorious, eternal Father intends they should have, healthy bodies and minds, would their faith in the beauty and goodness of that Father shake in the least, no matter how many Bible conceptions we saw fit to retouch or modify? What is progress but a modification of ideas, rising from the material into the spiritual, or rather taking the former as symbols of the latter?

Let us now see if there is any connection between what happened to old Jonah of the Bible and what has taken place with humanity at large through the whole course of history. Jonah must have been one of the prominent men of his time, because he was ordered by God to go and preach his righteousness to a wicked city. Instead of doing that, Jonah ran away for a vacation into the country. He was not going to be bothered with the divine command. Naturally enough, the poor fellow got into trouble, so much so that he speaks of finding himself in the belly of hell, at the bottom of the mountains, enveloped with the waves of turbulent oceans and the weeds that underlie their waters, *out of God's sight*, out of that peace which we can only obtain through obedience to God's laws. By and by Jonah became himself an went to preach to the wicked city. The latter did its best to repent, and Jonah was far from pleased with God because He did not destroy the wicked city.

Drop now all the material incidents of that episode of Jonah. Accept the details as figurative, the forms of language as symbolic, if by that we can rise into the realms of truth ethical, and become better men and nations. Have we ever done so well that we cannot afford to do a little better? And, really, do you think we would not have done better if our conceptions of Bible truth had been perfect, and no modification of them was necessary? Is it not indispensable for us to have correct thoughts before correct acts are possible?

Yes, Jonah remained a few days inside of something, where he had piles of trouble and could not see God. And where has humanity been ever since, for over twenty-seven centuries? Have we not had piles of trouble, too? Could we have had any trouble if we had loved God with all our might and our fellow-men as we generally love that dreadful *self* which always stands in the path of our duty, as citizens of nations anyhow? Everyone of us is more or less inside the whale of his own selfishness, and so more or less outside of God and his righteousness. We have, in our nation alone, over 1,000,000 teachers who, like Jonah, should obey the divine command of preaching to the wicked cities, and so to the wicked hamlets, and they purify the life of every community, and so that of the whole nation. Are we doing that? We are not even willing to assert that there is anything especially wrong in the national compact that we could rectify. There is, of course, a vast quantity of wicked fellows whom we are constantly trying to convert and make good, but what about the laws we are enacting through which we fix the conditions on which everybody shall live?

A few days inside of the whale or fish of his own rebellion against God is all that the Jonah of the Bible could stand, when he promised to behave if let out. Over twenty-seven centuries of life inside the whale of our own rebellion against God is not yet enough for the human race. We, some of us, we are already doing so much for that human race, we are already such fine fellows, even if we have yet a great deal of the *Old Harry*, that we can afford to keep on, standing by our own laws of sin, provided they sprung up from the wisdom of our party, which is the best, as our church, our nation and our class is the best, that whale of ours envelopes everything we touch.

Our readers can now see that what we all need is to let that whale vomit our souls clear out into the full presence of our Universal Father, and realize that the laws He established are for us to obey. Also that we don't obey any of his laws as long as we don't embody them in all our national adjustments for the equal good of every one of us. "Labor not for the meat which perishes, but for that meat which endureth into everlasting life." That is just as applicable to our duties of citizenship as to any other, and so it means: Don't strive for laws with which to enrich some at the expense of the rest, laws of privilege, as most of the best citizens of the best nations have done so far, (the most wicked cannot do any worse than that) but strive for laws conducive to a real brotherhood. It is then alone that we all shall have, while on earth, a foretaste of the joys in heaven. It is then alone that we can expect to have sometime the fullness of God's joys in life eternal. Even in heaven we shall find a certain degree of "*Divine Logic!*"

JOSE GROS.

The Use of Cord Lines in Building Construction.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CLOSE observation of the construction of buildings has shown me that the use of cord lines in the different branches of building is not entirely appreciated nor understood. With a view, therefore, of impressing upon all mechanics, especially carpenters, the utility of this extremely handy tool or appliance I have written this article.

Geometrically defined, a straight line is simply a longitudinal extension, or the shortest distance between any two points. Mechanically or technically defined, it is a slender string stretched so tight as to be perfectly straight, and the shortest distance from one point or peg or to another point or peg placed at a greater or lesser distance away from it. This quality gives the line its great value to mechanics, and they use it largely in laying out or setting out almost all details of construction, some of the most used I will now describe and show their practical application.

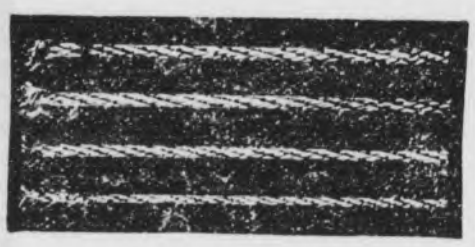


FIG. 1.—SAMPLES OF CORD LINES.

20 feet in a hank, 12 hanks in a bundle all in one piece.

First, as to the line itself. It consists of a specially manufactured whip cord made in different thicknesses according to the length it must be stretched. At Fig. 1, I show samples of lines which can be purchased in any tool or hardware store in bundles or hanks, Fig. 2, up to 200 feet in length, which is more than sufficient for ordinary work. It is usually kept by carpenters on a spool or reel illustrated in Fig. 3, and thus conviently rolled or unrolled as required. As most mechanics are unfamiliar with its use except in striking a line with chalk on the surfaces of boards or planks, I will now proceed with its use as applied to the laying out of foundadation of a building and some of its uses in construction.



FIG. 2.—A HANK LINE.

First, as to the setting out of the foundation of a prospective building, say, for example, that it is an oblong shape measuring about 25 ft. front by 75 ft. deep. This is a most important operation and demands the utmost care and accuracy on the part of him who undertakes it. In the cities and small towns or villages each lot is laid out on the city map, and a survey can be made by any city surveyor and a plan of same obtained by the builder, but in the country this is unobtainable, and the builder is compelled to resort to a mechanical process to lay out his site.



FIG. 3.—CHALK LINE REEL.

The plan followed is very simple. A number of stakes (about eight, if the plan be square or oblong, and more if there be angles or bays on the plan), are sawn out as represented at Fig. 4. These are driven in the ground about on an angle of 45 degrees on the outside limits of the house measurement, which can be determined with the tape line or ten-foot pole in the way illustrated in the sketch Fig. 5.

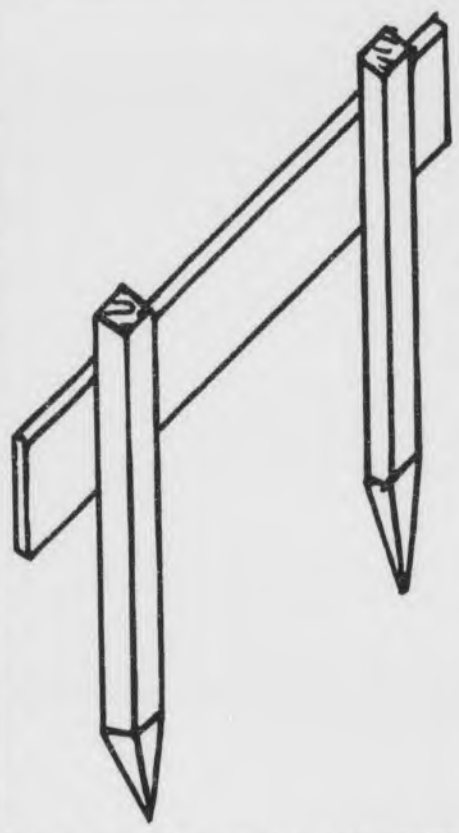


FIG. 4.—BATTER BOARD AND STAKES FOR SAME.

and across these boards, termed "batter boards," are nailed for the purpose of holding the strings and leveling up the lines. The stakes should be of various lengths so as to admit of their being either driven down or raised up when leveling. When laying ont, one front corner is first located, and then from this corner the front building line is stretched as A. B. If the lot have square angles one side



FIG. 5.—BATTER BOARDS AND LINES STRETCHED FOR EXCAVATING.

line as C. D is stretched keeping the the angle about square by placing a true steel square inside the lines at the corner, and one man moving the line in or out, while another holds the square till the lines touch the outside edges of the blade and tongue.

Some mechanics prefer to use the old reliable method which I explain by Fig. 6, and which, to my mind, is certainly infallible if accurately done. This method is to assume any three figures, as 6 feet, 8 feet and 10 feet, then to measure off on one side from the corner 8 feet, on the other side 6 feet, so that when the lines are brought together until the ends of 10 foot pole touch each point, the angle will be a right angle or *square*. This method is based on a geometrical rule which states—*that the square of the hypothenuse of any right angle triangle, is equal to the squares of the other two sides containing the right angle.* This, in its practical application to the corner, as applied arithmetically, is worked out thus: 8 feet multiplied by 8 feet = 64 feet; 6 feet multiplied by 6 feet = 36 feet; 64 + 36 = 100 feet; 10 feet multiplied by 10 feet = 100 feet; so that 8 squared + 6 squared = 10 squared.

In formula, this reads:

$$8^2 + 6^2 = 10^2.$$

When the two lines are stretched and the square corner obtained, the opposite sides are measured parallel, and the exact sizes determined thus, giving the surface measurements of the ground plan.

But the surface of the ground is uneven and out of level, and in order to carry up the different details of the building level we must make sure that the lines are also level. All *bottoms* or footings in cities or towns are supposed to be set *so many feet below the curb* line of the sidewalk. It is, therefore, a wise plan to set one corner level with the top of the *curb*. This can be done by carrying it over on a straight edge, and having gotten the corner level to sight along the line of one side, and the edge of the straight edge till the line is exactly level. Some prefer to place a straight edge blocked up *level* under the line and then to raise or lower the line till it touches the edge. This method is very applicable in any location, but requires great care, accuracy and certainty of measurements.

(*Tobe continued.*)

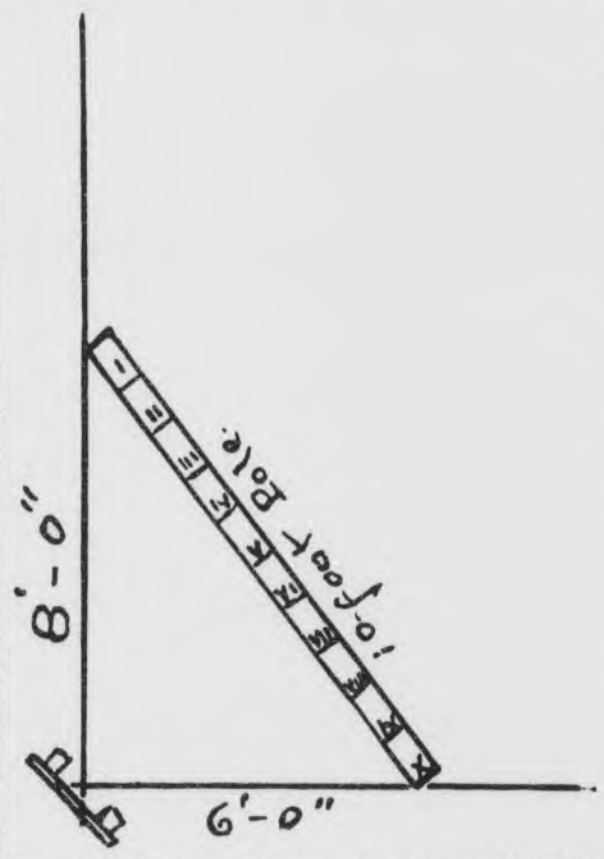


FIG. 6.—CORNER SQUARED BY FIGURES 6×8×10.

Creed of Upper-Crustdom.

BY MRS. J. B. HALL.

If ignorance bringeth pleasure
  Or maketh its victim blest,
Why shouldst we counsel wisdom
  Ye workers who know no rest?
Oh, think of the wealth and beauty
  You make but never enjoy;
Butterflies revel in sweetness,
  Honey-bees taste the alloy.

You have no time for study
  If barefoot children are fed,
You've never time for reading
  Who sweat for your *daily bread;*
As "*Hands*" just hired to labor,
  Bound by insatiable greed,
Masters would keep you *blissful?*
  For ignorance is their creed.

Socially should you meet them
  You'd feel their infinite scorn;
You are a grimy workman
  And *They* "to the manor born."
You who toil with the masses
  On whom such cormorants feed,
Ne'er must cherish ambition,
  But work to satisfy greed.

In Union's strength and power
  There lives a creed more true,
Justice for slaves and masters,—
  Yes, justice for each to do;
Then, toilers in the struggle,
  Still strive for Union's might,
And God will bless the effort,
  For wisdom's truth and light.

Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. Howell's Estimate of Karl Marx.

Mr. George Howell, of London England, an old-time member of the Bricklayer's Union of that city, and who was an active worker in the stirring times of thirty and forty years ago, speaking of the International and of Karl Marx to a London reporter last month, said: Dr. Karl Marx was one of the founders, and I can say that a more honorable, truthful, and upright man it was never my good fortune to associate with. I was in constant weekly contact with him for years. If anything, he was too unsuspicious. It was this element in his nature that led to difficulties. Spies came into our midst—not that there was anything to hide, but the spies always proposed and promoted the wildest schemes. One such led to my resignation when I found that he had wound himself into Marx's confidence. My suspicions were disregarded then—they were seen to be well founded later on. And that man has often talked of Marx as a friend. Yes, probably so. But was he Marx's friend? If the archives of the States of Europe could only be made public, what a discovery we should have! There is perhaps but one man living who knew more of Marx in those years that I did—that man is Mr. W. R. Cremer. Many of those who shout his name never held converse with him, never even saw him. I speak not of his writings—they mostly came later; I speak of the man as I knew him—simple, confiding, yearning for the "redemption of humanity."

Mr. Howell was a labor member of the House of Commons for a number of years until the upset of the Liberal Party in 1895. He is a writer of a number of valuable historical works on the labor question.

Mr. W. Cremer is a member of the General Union of Carpenters in London and was an M. P. until 1895. He was the chief promoter of the principles of International Arbitration.

The Use of the Steel Square in Roof Framing.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

(*Continued.*)

ROOF framing can be done about as many different ways as there are mechanics. But undoubtedly the easiest, most rapid and most practical is framing with the "square." The following cuts will illustrate several applications of the square as applied to roof framing, and, I believe, all that are interested in the subject, can, by giving it a careful study, be able to frame any ordinary roof the mechanic comes in contact with.

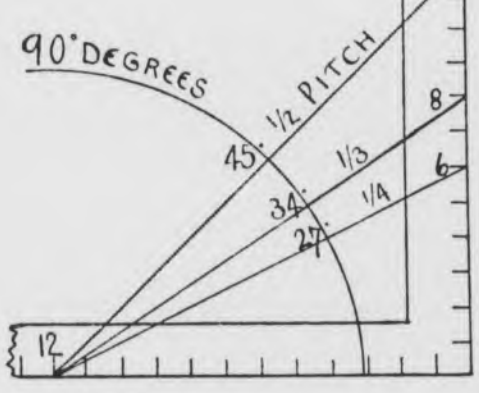


FIG. 12.

Fig. 12, is an illustration that could well be given much thought and study. It not only gives the most common pitches, but also gives the degrees.

Most carpenters know ½ pitch is 45 degrees, yet few know ⅓ is nearly 34 and ¼ pitch about 27 degrees.

A building 24 feet wide (as the rafters come to the centre) has a 12 foot run, and ½ pitch the rise would also be 12 feet, and the length of the rafter would be 17 feet (the diagonal of 12). Length, cuts, etc., could all be figured from the one illustration.

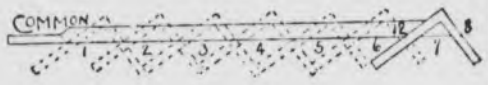


FIG. 13.

Fig. 13, illustrates the way I first learned to cut rafters with the square, only I was learned to work to a gauge line near centre of rafter, but I soon found I could dispense with gauge by simply squaring up at heel.

A roof 14 feet wide would have a run of 7 feet, ⅓ pitch would rise 8 inches to every foot run. Therefore, place the square on 8 and 12 seven times, and we have length and cuts.



FIG. 14.

Fig. 14, the octagon rafter proceed same as common rafter, only use 13 for run (in place of 12 for common rafter.)



FIG. 15.

Fig. 15, hip or valley rafter, as these rafters run diagonal with the common rafter, and as the diagonal of 1 foot is practically 17 inches, use 17 for run, and proceed same as common rafter.

Length of jacks, if there are to be five, divide the common rafter into six equal parts, use that for a pattern, and it gives the length very nicely. But that will not always work. For instance, a few years ago I was working on a house that it took several carpenters a year to build There wasn't a common rafter in the roof. The hips were all put up, and I was put to cutting and putting up the "jacks." As the roof projected nearly four feet, it was necessary to put a jack exactly over every stud

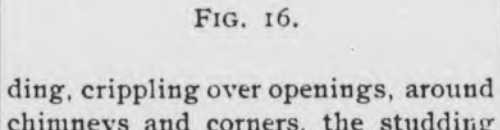


FIG. 16.

ding, crippling over openings, around chimneys and corners, the studding were all distances apart. To get all the different lengths might at first look difficult, even to many good mechanics; but it is very simple, as illustrated in Fig. 16. If the first jack was one foot from corner, apply the square same as for common rafter, and it gives length and cut (mark the length for starting point on next), and if it is 17 inches from the other, move the square up to 17, if the next is 15, move up to 15, and so on.

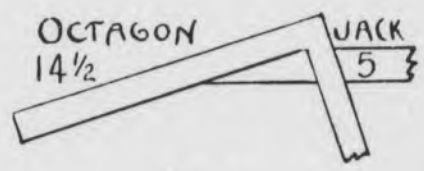


FIG. 17.

Fig. 17, the side cut of jack to fit hip if it laid down level it would, of course, be square mitre; but the more the hip rises the sharper the angle. Measure across the square from 8 to 12, and it is nearly 14½, which is the length of rafter to one foot of run.

Length and run, cut on length, gives the cut.

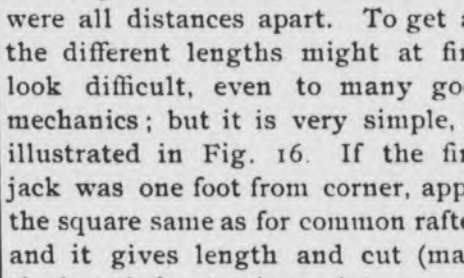


FIG. 18.

Fig. 18, octagon jack, as the octagon mitre on level surface is 5 and 12, it must raise same as common jack, and is therefore raised to length, or 14½, and 5 cut on length.

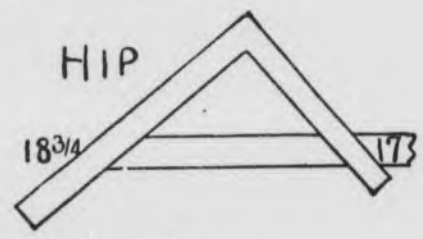


FIG. 19.

Fig. 19, hip rafter is also length and run, cut on length.

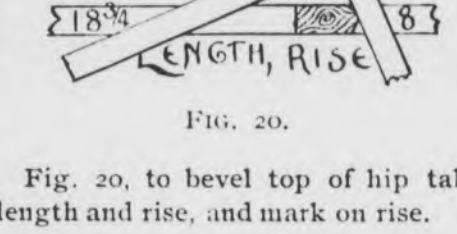


FIG. 20.

Fig. 20, to bevel top of hip take length and rise, and mark on rise.

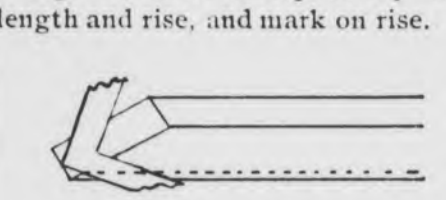


FIG. 21.

Fig 21, is another practical way, which is simply to lay the square on heel of hip. The illustration explains itself.

(*To be continued.*)

(FOR OUR GERMAN READERS.)

Zur Arbeitslosen Unterstützung.

Die Frage der Gründung von Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskassen innerhalb des Int. Verbandes wird voraussichtlich früher oder später gelöst werden müssen. Auf der kommenden Convention wird sie einen prominenten Platz und allem Anschein nach auch warme Befürworter finden. Unsere Anschauungen in dieser Hinsicht sind bekannt. Wir betrachten dieselbe als die wichtigste Neuerung innerhalb der Organisation, als das Bollwerk einer Gewerkschaft, als Bindeglied der Mitgliedschaft, als Waffe gegen die Hungerlöhne arbeitsloser Collegen und schließlich als praktisches Mittel zur Verwirklichung des Solidaritätsgedankens innerhalb Reih und Glied.

Daß wir in unseren Bestrebungen der Einführung der Kassen die Krankenkasse der Arbeitslosenkasse voranstellten, war nur eine taktische Nothwendigkeit, zurückzuführen auf die einer Arbeitslosenkasse ungünstige Situation in Folge großer Arbeitslosigkeit. Die Frage tritt vor die Convention, ob sich diese Situation gebessert hat, oder ob eine weitere Verschiebung des Zeitpunktes der Einführung dieser Kasse geboten ist.

Aus den bis jetzt erschienenen Einsendungen sieht es fast aus, als ob letzterer Schritt rathsam wäre. Das schließt jedoch nicht aus, daß die Frage diskutirt und schließlich soweit entschieden wird, einen Plan auszuarbeiten und der Urabstimmung unterbreiten zu lassen.

Wird derselbe angenommen, dann könnte die Kasse in etwa einem Jahre in Kraft treten. Auf welche Weise dies nun der Fall sein soll, ob auf obligatorischem oder freiwilligem Wege, ob unter Central- oder Lokal-Verwaltung, das sind Fragen, die auf der Convention Erwägung finden müssen und über die man sich in Bälde schlüssig werden kann.

Wir befürworten ganz entschieden, daß die Sache ernstlich in Angriff genommen, resp. daß der Anfang damit gemacht wird. Es wird ohnedies Jahre dauern, bis das Werk vollendet ist.

Der Hinweis auf die noch nicht complette Krankenkasse, die zuerst ausgebaut werden sollte, ist nicht stichhaltig. Die Krankenkasse hat sich in der kurzen Zeit ihres Bestandes wacker gehalten und has come to stay. Sie nimmt, wenn auch langsam, so doch stetig zu und ein Rückschritt ist nicht mehr denkbar. Und, was das Beste, sie wird ohne Zwang ihren Zweck erreichen, ja sie wird, wenn die Convention verschiedene nothwendige Verbesserungen in der Kasse vornimmt, die Frage des Obligatorischmachens ganz von selbst lösen, und zwar vermöge ihres Wachsthums, ihrer in Bälde an den Tag tretenden wohlthätigen Wirkung auf die Organisation und des Einflusses ihrer Mitglieder.

Man gebe der Kasse noch drei Jahre Zeit und der Uebergangsprozeß wird sich abgespielt haben, ohne daß ein Mitglied oder eine Union dabei eingebüßt wird. Verschiedene Vorschläge zur Sicherung dieses Fortschrittes werden der Convention unterbreitet werden. Man kann deßhalb in der Berathung der Arbeitslosenkasse von der Krankenkasse voll und ganz absehen. Die Mitglieder dieser Kasse, worunter die besten, alten Genossen schließlich zu zählen sind, tragen dafür Sorge, daß sie weiterschreitet, daß sie ihren Verbindlichkeiten nachkommt und ihre Mitgliedschaft erweitert.

Daß die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse die Beiträge erhöhen muß, versteht sich von selbst, und besonders anstößig wäre dies natürlich, wenn eine solche Kasse obligatorisch wäre, schließlich wird man aber doch früher oder später diese Pille schlucken, oder die Organisation an den Nagel hängen müssen. Eine Organisation, die sich keine Controlle über die Arbeitslosen ihres Berufes, resp. ihren Arbeitsmarkt, verschaffen kann, hat ihre Mission verfehlt und führt nur ein Zwitter-Dasein.

Die Reduktion der Arbeitszeit ist die Aufgabe, die wir uns stellen, um diesen Zweck zu erreichen, diese Aufgabe läßt sich nur lösen, wenn wir die Masse, resp. die Mehrheit der Collegen, in Reih und Glied und unter unserer Controlle haben. Einen kleinen Bruchtheil dieser Menge dürfte man auf Grund ihrer Prinzipien und ihres Verständnisses für die Arbeiterbewegung in Reih und Glied halten, doch der Rest läßt sich nur durch Augenblicksvortheile gewinnen oder will doch wenigstens gegen die schlimmsten Nothfälle Garantien haben, ehe er sich entschließt, zwischen sich, Boarding-Hauswirth und Meister das Tafeltuch endgültig zu zerschneiden.

An diesen Thatsachen prallen die Phrasen von der theoretischen Heranbildung der Arbeiter zur Solidarität und Brüderschaft ab. Das ist bei einer Minderheit ideal veranlagter Charaktere möglich, bei der Mehrheit bleiben die Ideen unverstanden. Sie leitet nur die Selbstsucht und zwar diejenige engherzigster Natur. Sie wollen praktische Handlungen und praktische Resultate sehen und diese kann und wird nur die Gewerkschaft liefern, die diesem Umstand Rechnung trägt.

Ist einmal die Thatsache patent, daß wir unseren Mitgliedern entweder Greifbares und Dauerndes bieten können, dann wird auch die Zahlung der Beiträge mit größerer Bereitwilligkeit und Regelmäßigkeit geleistet. Aus dem Chaos und der Versuchsperiode gehen wir zur Ordnung und Pertinenz über.

Aus der Kampforganisation in der Theorie wird eine solche in der Praxis. Aus dem zweifelhaften Union-Mann von heute, der heute in-, morgen außerhalb der Organisation ist, wird ein dauernder Mitkämpfer, der mit vielseitigen Interessen an die Organisation gefesselt ist.—„Bäcker Journal."

Organisation ist die Waffe, womit die Arbeiter siegreich kämpfen.

Eine Arbeitseinstellung ohne eine gute Union zu beginnen, ist gleich Wasserholen in einem durchlöcherten Topf.

Eine Vereinigung aller Carpenter in den Vereinigten Staaten ist unsere Parole. Fehle Keiner, sondern helfe Jeder.

Ein Mann, der muthig für sein Fortkommen kämpft, wird geachtet, ein Mann, der sich Alles gefallen läßt, getreten.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit und bessere Löhne werden den Arbeitern nicht von den Kapitalisten angeboten, nein, die Arbeiter müssen Solches selbst erringen.

Kameraden, die Zeit zum handeln ist gekommen. Keine Woche sollte vergehen, ohne daß nicht ein jedes Mitglied ein neues Mitglied der Brüderschaft zugeführt hat.

Die nächste National-Convention unserer Brüderschaft sollte eine allgemeine Krankenkasse in Berathung ziehen und den Eintritt in die Brüderschaft über alle gleichstellen.

Die Anrechnung für eine vierteljährige Arbeitskarte in der Stadt New York ist ungesetzlich.

Neulich kommen uns Beschwerden zu, daß eine Regel in der Stadt New York angenommen worden ist, auswärtigen Mitgliedern der V. B. die Summe von $5 00 für eine vierteljährige Arbeitskarte anzurechnen, im Fall sie in genannter Stadt in Arbeit treten.

Es wird behauptet, daß dieses auf Rath des Board of Walking Delegates erfolgt sei und daß mit ihnen verabredet wurde, diesem Verlangen nachzukommen, ehe unsere Business Agents sich dem Board anschließen konnten, und daß von allen Carpenter Organisationen in genannter Stadt ebenso verlangt wird, dieselbe Anrechnung zu machen.

Eines können wir mit Bestimmtheit sagen, das ist, daß kein Mitglied der Amalgamated Carpenter dieses Geld bezahlen wird, ihre Regeln erlauben es nicht. Und sollten sie es bezahlen, dann ist es nur mit geheimem Einverständniß, daß es ihnen später wieder zurückerstattet werden wird.

Diese Neuerung in den Arbeits-Angelegenheiten in der Stadt New York ist praktisch eine Aenderung der Nebengesetze des genannten Distrikts. Es wurde nicht dieser Office zur Gutheißung vorgelegt, wie es unsere Gesetze bestimmen. Auch ist der G.E.B. nicht um Rath angefragt worden, und diese neue Regel ist auch nicht den Mitgliedern der Stadt New York zur Urabstimmung vorgelegt worden, wie es die Constitution vorschreibt. Es ist eine gründliche Verletzung der Sektionen 48 und 49, und geradezu im Widerspruch der Sektion 117 der Constitution.

Hier muß es nun deutlich verstanden sein, daß die Constitution und Gesetze der Vereinigten Brüderschaft zur Hochachtung und Durchsetzung gemacht wurden. Sie beziehen sich gleichsam auf alle Distrikte und Mitglieder, und können nicht so gleichgültig bei Seite gesetzt werden. Wir fordern nun alle unsere Mitglieder und Lokal Unions in New York auf, ihre Pflicht zu thun, um diese ungesetzliche Handlungsweise abzuschaffen.

Es zeigt keine richtige Vereins Energie, noch ist es im Geringsten amerikanisch, eine Ausschließungs-Mauer um die Stadt New York oder irgend eine andere Stadt zu bauen Und was noch mehr ist, es kann keine solche Mauer gebaut werden, noch kann eine solche stehen bleiben. Die Karte eines Gewerbe Verein-Mitgliedes sollte überall unter Union Männern sein Paßwort sein, oder sonst ist das Wort „Union" eine Posse und ein Betrug.

Karl Marx und die Gewerkschaften.

In „Glück auf," einem deutschen Gewerkschaftsblatt, finden wir eine interessante Aeußerung von Karl Marx über die Frage, ob sich die Gewerkschaften an politische Parteibildungen anlehnen sollen.

Marx antwortet auf diese Frage unter Anderem Folgendes:

„Niemals dürfen die Gewerkschaften mit einem politischen Vereine in Zusammenhang gebracht oder von einem solchen abhängig gemacht werden, wenn sie ihre Aufgabe erfüllen sollen; geschieht dieses, so heißt das ihnen den Todesstoß geben. Die Gewerkschaften sind Schulen für den Sozialismus In den Gewerkschaften werden die Arbeiter zu Sozialisten herangebildet, weil ihnen da tagtäglich der Kampf mit dem Kapital vor Augen geführt wird. Alle politischen Parteien, mögen sie sein, welche sie wollen, ohne Ausnahme, begeistern die Masse der Arbeiter nur eine Zeit lang vorübergehend; die Gewerkschaften hingegen fesseln die Masse der Arbeiter auf die Dauer; nur sie sind im Stande, eine wirkliche Arbeiterpartei zu repräsentiren und der Kapitalmacht ein Bollwerk entgegenzusetzen. Zu der Einsicht ist die größere Masse der Arbeiter gelangt, daß ihre materielle Lage gebessert werden muß mögen sie einer Partei angehören, welcher sie wollen."

Es würde nichts schaden, wenn die Patent-Socialisten a la De Leon, Saniel u. s. w.' die in den Gewerkschaften nur ein Rekrutirungsfeld für die Wahlhuberei sehen, sich diese Aeußerung ihres ersten Heerführers, dessen Weisheit ja sonst immer ihre erste und letzte Entscheidungs-Instanz ist, ein wenig näher ansehen und hinter die Ohren schreiben würden.—„Amalg. Wood Worker."

Stückarbeit.

Das größte Uebel in unserem Geschäfte ist wohl ohne Zweifel die Contraktarbeit. Das Uebel ist so weit eingerissen, daß jeder Meister, wo er nur eben kann, die Arbeit in Contrakt gibt, und diejenigen Meister, welche wirklich nicht wollten, müssen ebenfalls so vorgehen, um mit den Anderen konkurriren zu können.

Und was sind die Folgen dieser Contraktarbeit? Gerade dasjenige, was wir durch unsere Organisation bekämpfen wollen! Längere Arbeitszeit und niedriger Lohn! Die Hauptursache bei Uebernahme von Contraktarbeit mag wohl bei Manchem sein, daß er mehr selbstständig dabei ist. Dieses Unabhängigkeitsgefühl an und für sich ist sicher nicht zu tadeln, sobald es jedoch, wie in diesem Falle, das Interesse des ganzen Gewerkes schädigt, ist es unbedingt zu verdammen.

Schon bei Festsetzung des Contraktlohnes nimmt der Meister einen geringeren Lohnsatz an, denn er will doch auch noch etwas verdienen. Die Arbeiter bieten sich gegenseitig auch noch etwas herunter und um nun doch noch einen anständigen Lohn zu erzielen, wird übergearbeitet. Daß eben durch diese Ueberarbeit der Lohn immer mehr heruntergedrückt wird, indem dadurch so viel weniger Arbeitskraft gebraucht wird und die Nachfrage nach Arbeit größer wird, ist schon an dieser Stelle so oft ausgeführt worden, daß es nicht mehr wiederholt zu werden braucht.

Mögen deßhalb alle Unions, wenn sie die Lohnverhältnisse für dieses Frühjahr in Berathung ziehen, auch die Contraktarbeit mit in's Auge fassen und wo möglich ganz abzuschaffen suchen

Arbeitslohn in Amerika.

Bundes-Arbeits-Commissär Carroll D. Wright, giebt in einer seiner statistischen Notizen an, daß der durchschnittliche Arbeitslohn in den Ver. Staaten $347 jährlich beträgt, das Arbeitsprodukt eines jeden Arbeiters einen Werth von $1888 hat, wovon der Arbeitgeber 82,2 Prozent, der Arbeiter 17,8 Prozent erhält. Hinzugefügt ist, daß trotz allen Rühmens über das freie Land und die hohen Löhne es dennoch Thatsache sei, daß der amerikanische Arbeiter aus seinem Arbeitsprodukt einen geringeren Antheil erziele, als irgend ein anderer Arbeiter in irgend einem anderen civilisirten oder nicht civilisirten Lande der Erde.

Das kommt davon, daß in Amerika die Verwendung von Maschinen eine ausgedehntere, die Ausnutzung der menschlichen Arbeitskraft eine intensivere ist, als anderswo. Daher kommt es auch, daß trotz der höheren Löhne die amerikanische Industrie überall da, wo ihr billiges Rohmaterial zu Gebote steht, mit der ausländischen concurriren kann.

Wer in einen Kampf geht, muß sich gut vorbereiten, um stark genug zu sein, seinen Gegner zu besiegen, thut er das nicht, so mag er gehörige Schläge bekommen. Mögen die Union-Mitglieder dies bedenken, bevor sie einen Kampf mit den Bossen eingehen.

Jetzt ist die Zeit gekommen, wann die deutschen Zimmerleute es zeigen können, daß sie Männer sind und für die Verbesserung ihrer Existenz zu kämpfen wissen. Die Hand in der Tasche zu ballen oder in den Bierkneipen zu lamentiren, nützt Nichts Die Zeit ist günstig, jetzt muß gehandelt werden. Tretet daher Mann für Mann zusammen und gründet eine Union, oder schließt Euch an, wo bereits eine ist.



A NUMBER of Locals send this office flattering thanks for prompt adjustment of claims for funeral and disability benefits. It is our rule to pass on all claims on hand the first week of every month. Those in shape are then passed on; those not, of course, have to wait until all evidence required is at hand.

WE do not furnish cards of notification for members to attend quarterly meeting to have cards and books examined by the Trustees, as per section 158. The law in itself should be sufficient notice, as it says said meeting shall occur the first meeting night of each quarter.

The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company Favors Union Labor.

In a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Adolphus Busch, president of the aforesaid brewing company, writes:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your favor of the 19th inst. I beg leave to inform you that, in all future contracts let by this association in Houston, the proviso will be inserted that only union labor can be employed, which, I believe, meets with your wishes.

Claims Approved in March, 1897.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
3757.	Mrs. M Seaman	1	$50 00
3758.	Mrs. A. Halik	1	50 00
3759.	Mrs. C. Brandow	9	50 00
3760.	Mrs. L. Puder	14	50 00
3761.	F. Barney	63	200 00
3762.	D. C. King	63	200 00
3763.	T. O'Toole (disability)	83	400 00
3764.	Mrs. E. J. Gallagher	93	25 00
3765.	A. G. Lain	151	50 00
3766.	Mrs S. Van Buskirk	155	50 00
3767.	Alex. McInnis	176	200 00
3768.	A. Buttgereit	181	200 00
3769.	J S. Collins	257	50 00
3770.	A. Schnidtke	304	200 00
3771.	P. Reskowich	309	100 00
3772.	M. Pascuta	375	105 00
3773.	Mrs. M. Bruckel	375	50 00
3774.	Mrs. N. Flagg	407	50 00
3775.	P. Monahan	451	200 00
3776.	A. P. Heller	476	200 00
3777.	Jacob Geisel	659	200 00
3778.	Mrs. C. Kraus	783	50 00
3779.	Wm. Falconer (disability)	160	300 00
3780.	Wm. Barth	699	200 00
	Total		$3,230 00

HOUSTON, Tex.—The American Brewing Co., of this city, in answer to General-Secretary McGuire, recently wrote: "We have always made it our rule to engage only contractors in the construction of our buildings who work union labor and who pay union wages. In some cases we pay higher prices just for this purpose." This is signed by Mr. F. Hacker, manager for the company.



LOUIS SCHMIDT, from Union 513, New York City, for giving a wrong name on joining the union.

JOHN EISER, from Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., for misappropriating funds of Union 60.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

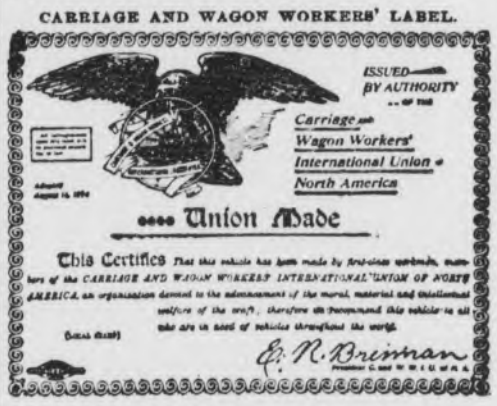
We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

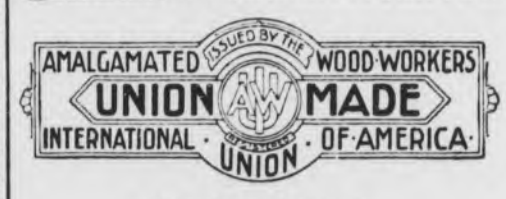
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.



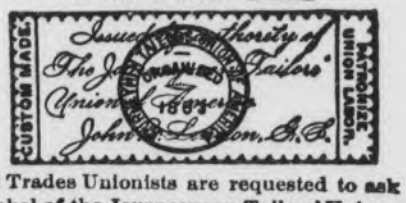
TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1829.



CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.



Carpenters' Hall.

In the business quarter of Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, is a quaint old building one hundred and twenty-seven years old and richly replete with historic memories. The building is of brick with a low tower, and of the old colonial style of architecture. It is in a splendid state of preservation and is known as "Carpenters' Hall." It was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Carpenters' Company is one of the oldest associations of Pennsylvania, and the oldest industrial society in America. It was instituted about forty years after the settlement of the colony by William Penn, and maintains an uninterrupted existence from the year 1724. Among its early members were many prominent in colonial history, and whose architectural taste and ability as builders have left their impress upon buildings that yet remain in Philadelphia as memorials of that early day.

The object of the organization, as expressed in its Act of Incorporation, was much after the style of the guilds of Europe, those historic ancestors of the modern Trade Unions. And the society was patterned after "the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of London," founded in 1477. The armorial insignia of this company in Philadelphia are identical with those of that ancient body, the officers bore the same designations, and its declared object, ceremonials and privileges were in furtherance with the same ideas.

Its object was to cultivate and instruct its members in the science of architecture and to assist its members and their families in case of accident or need. It established a "Book of Prices," for the valuation of carpenter work, and, to quote from their ancient rules, "on the most equitable principles, so that the workmen should have a fair recompense for their labor and the owner receive the worth of his money." This company later on charged an entrance fee of four pounds sterling, which kept out many journeymen carpenters and eventually made the society one exclusively composed of "master carpenters."

All the historic colonial Congresses and meetings prior to the Declaration of Independence were held in Carpenters' Hall. Here it was that in 1774, from September 5, to October 20, the first colonial Congress was held, and it was on that occasion, as afterwards on other occasions, that the inspiring eloquence of Patrick Henry, the Adamses, John Hancock and the patriotic fathers of the country stirred the people of the Colonies to throw off the yoke of English domination. In this hall it was that Washington, Franklin, Lee, Randolph, Jay, Rutledge and the men of the first colonial Congress met, and afterwards at the State House on July 4, 1776, and gave utterance to the Declaration of Independence.

After the Revolutionary war was over it was in this same Carpenters' Hall in 1787 the convention to frame a constistution met, and after four months' deliberation agreed upon a constitution for the "United States of America," making Carpenters' Hall memorable both for the first united effort to obtain a redress of grievances from the Mother Country, and as the place where the fathers of the Republic changed by the adoption of the constitution a loose league of separate colonies into a powerful nation.

Construction of Curved Mansard Hip Roof.

FIG. 1.—The difference between the curved hip mansard roof and a roof with straight sides, consists simply in having curved ribs nailed to the straight rafters, giving the roof a concave surface which is thought adds to its appearance.

The plan of the building being at right angles, will cause the seat of hip rafters to form the angle forty-

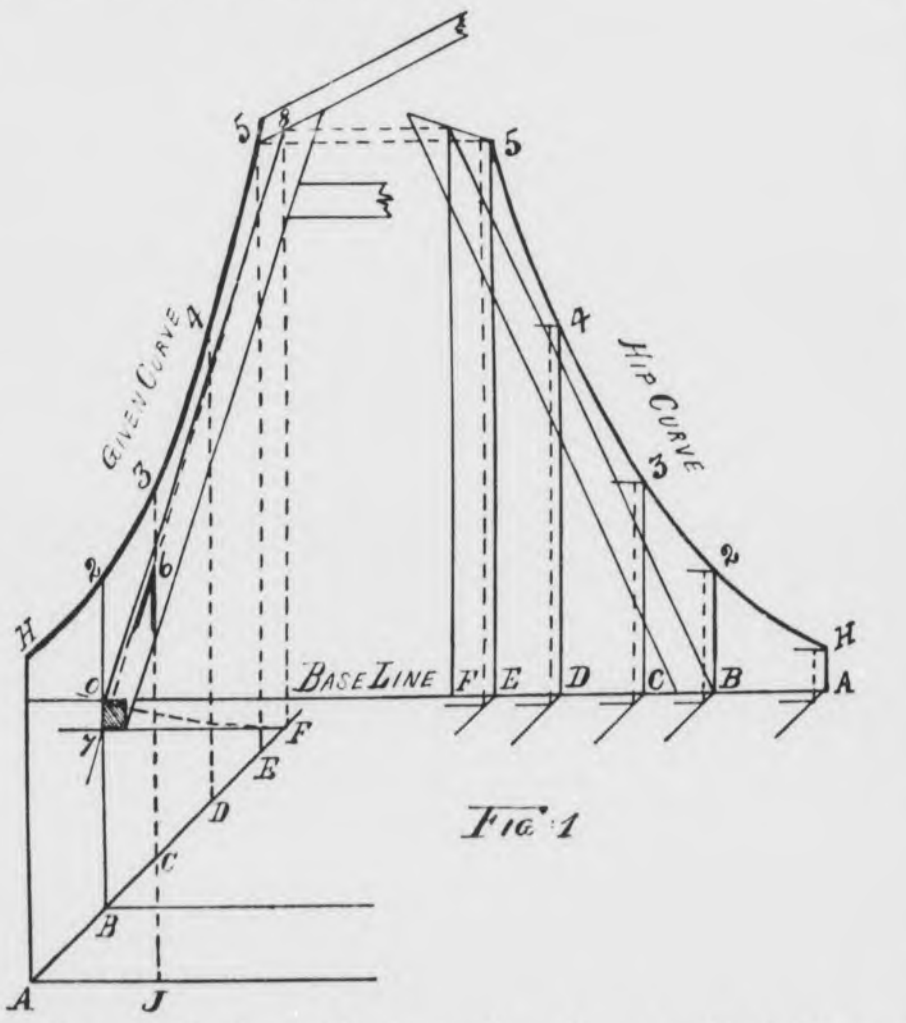


FIG. 1

five, as shown by the line A B C, etc., etc. To find the curve of hip, take any number of points in the curve of given rafter, as 2, 3, 4, 5; from these draw perpendiculars cutting the seat in C, D, E, F; take any point, say F, on the base line and set off from it the parts to equal those on the seat having corresponding letters. From the points thus given, draw perpendiculars, making their lengths equal to those on the left having corresponding numbers, and, through points thus given, trace the curve by bending a thin strip, which completes the rib for the hip rafter. Let it be understood that the jack rafter here has the same curve as that of the given rafter. For example, let J, C, on the plan be the seat of a jack rafter. Its curve is shown as H, 2, 3, in the elevation, and its plumb cut by line C-3; it is shortened by half the thickness of hip, at point 3. The bevel for side cut of jack is seen at Fig. 6, and is obtained by placing one point of the dividers at point 8, on the left, using it as a centre, and with the other point at O, strike the dotted line to cut the ordinate at F, and from that point strike a line parallel with the base line to cut the ordinate at 7, and from the point just obtained to point 8, carry the dotted line which gives you the angle for the side bevel.

The backing of the hip is obtained by laying off one-half thickness of rib, below the base line, cutting the line forty-five at the ordinates E, D, C, B and A. From the points of intersection square up the dotted lines, making them equal in height to the solid lines cutting the curve, through the points thus obtained trace the curve, which completes the backing.

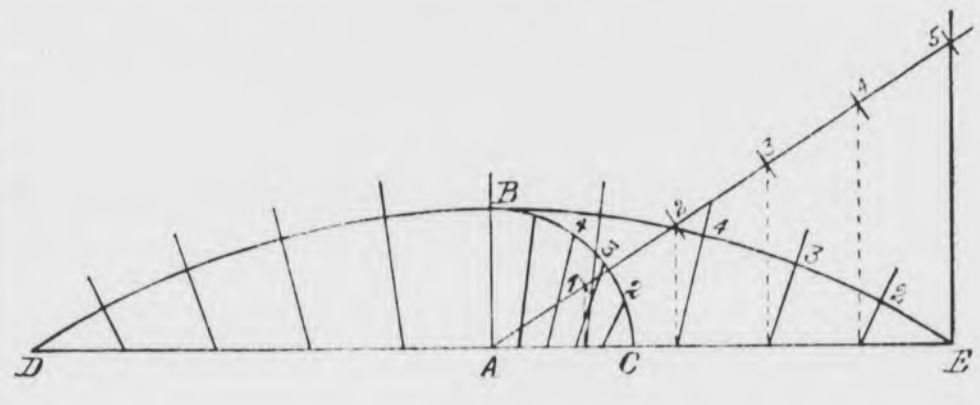


FIG. 2

Fig. 2.—Exhibits a method by which a segment of a circle, may be formed. Let D, A, E, be the chord: divide E, *d*, into two equal parts; draw the perpendicular A, B. Let this be the given rise. Draw the quadrant A, B, C, which divide into any number of equal parts, say five; also, divide A, C into the same number; join the divisions. Now divide A-E and A-D each into five equal parts. Then draw lines to correspond with the angles made in the quadrant, the height of which transfer, thus giving points to trace the curve. This may be done by bending a lath against nails fixed in the points. This principle for finding sweeps or curves being both neat and correct, and far preferable to the usual method of straight-edge and cross-pieces which are generally adopted for such purpose. It is particularly well adapted for large openings.

In dividing a line into any number of equal parts, as the line A-E, it will be most convenient to square up a line from E indefinitely, and by placing the end of the rule at A: raising the other end on the perpendicular line at E, until you can make the number of equal parts you desire, in this case five inches will be found to divide it, which is indicated by Figs. 1-2-3-4-5. From these points square down the dotted lines cutting the base lines and giving you the five divisions you require.

HENRY D. COOK.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Judicial Decision Adverse to Labor Organizations.

All employers and workingmen throughout the country will be much interested in the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in the case of Curran *vs.* Galen, involving the legality of an agreement between a brewery association and an assembly of the Knights of Labor, whereby no brewery belonging to the association was to employ any person who did not belong to that particular assembly or to retain any one for more than four weeks in its service who should decline to join that labor organization. Such an agreement has been pronounced unlawful in all the courts of that State. The case was originally heard in March, 1893, at Special Term in Monroe county, by Judge William H. Adams. The complaintant was Charles Curran, who charged the Ale Brewers' Association of Rochester, and the Brewery Workingmen's Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor there with conspiracy to prevent his obtaining employment. It appeared that Curran had been employed by a brewery belonging to the association, that he declined to join the Knights of Labor, and that he was consequently discharged by reason of the agreement already mentioned. Judge Adams held that the defendants had no right to combine for the purpose of depriving a person of his right to labor simply because he did not consent to join a specified labor union. His judgment was affirmed, upon the opinion written by him, by the General Term of the Fifth Department, in March, 1894: and that affirmance has now been upheld last month by the State Court of Appeals.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 6.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
153. SAN DIEGO—J. E. Tebbutt, 1430 State st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. C. W. Page, 1136 Folsom st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—Frank Shean.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—W. I. Murphy, Box 127.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 208 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reid, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 115.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. E. Burke, 40 Tom Thumb.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 220.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. Edmonds, 30 Eighth st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
200. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
606. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

489. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
13. Joseph Deppen, 383 Hastings st
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—B. Broadwell, 701 Walnut av.
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—C. H. Grimes, 1051 Peach st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard, 989 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth ave
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 907 Green st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey 919 E. Washington st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

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499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor street.
106. HENDERSON—Theo. Bock, 516 5th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

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116. (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
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249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—F. S. Kenefick, 412 Louisiana.

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139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

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44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

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56. " (Jewish) W. Froomkin, 163 Salem.
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218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
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108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
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154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
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275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—C. C. Fulton, Mattapan st., Dorchester.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
WORCESTER—
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53. C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

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145. GRAND MARAIS—
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. F. Lehmann, 401 N. 9th st.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

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87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

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100. " " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.
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45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. P. Boger, 1527 Arlington ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
699. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

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286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
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28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.

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247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. Chas. Rieger, 81 Sumpter st.
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471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.
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726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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OHIO.

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628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2250 Vine st.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
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39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klaehn, 160 Merchant ave.
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104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon
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356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 Fourth st.
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716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

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50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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129. HAZLETON—Chas. Slayer, W. Green st.
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208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
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359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st.
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164. A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
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117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

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69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

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156. PORT ARTHUR—
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
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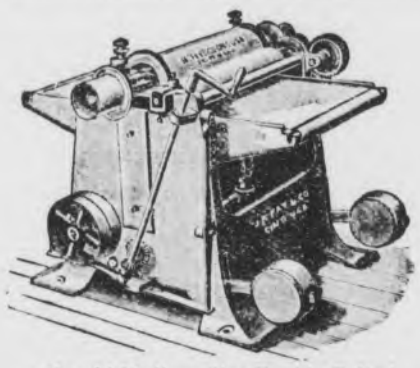
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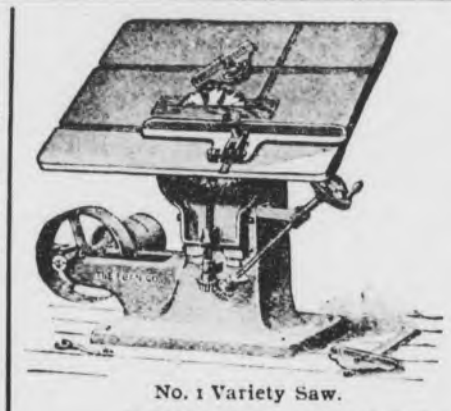
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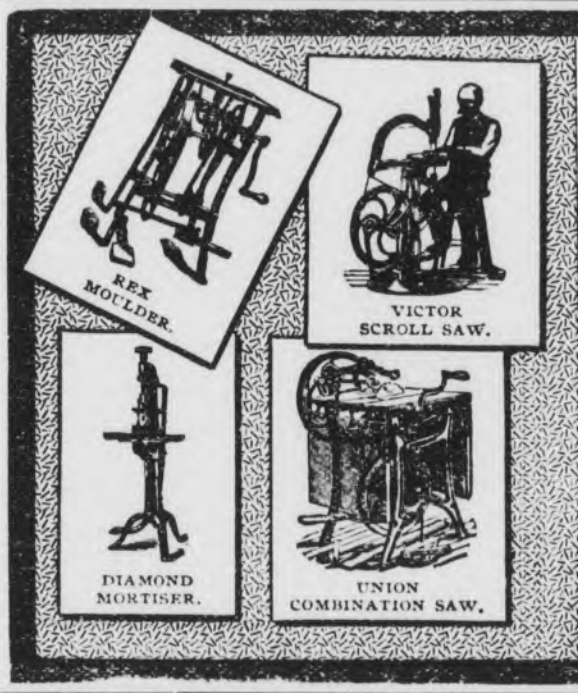


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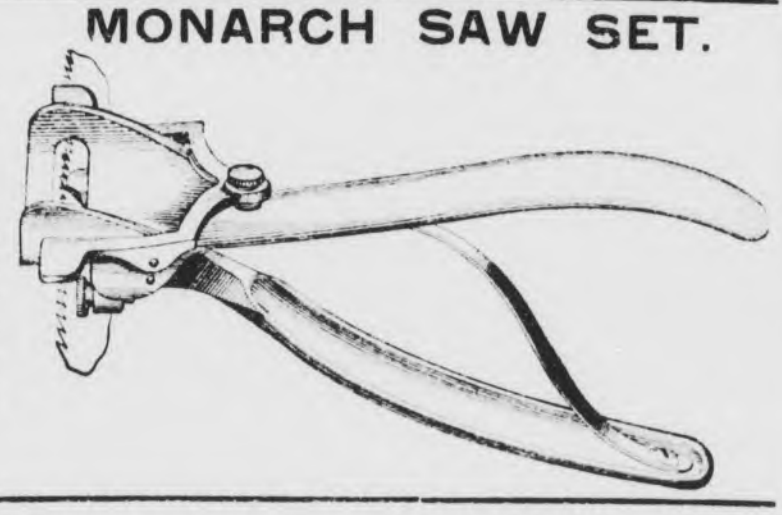
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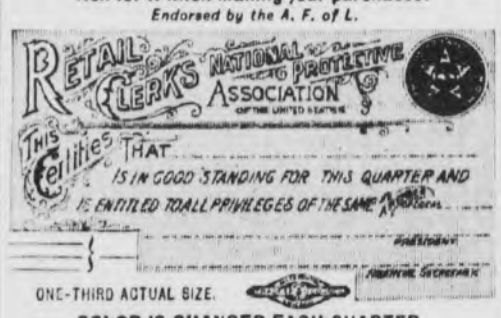
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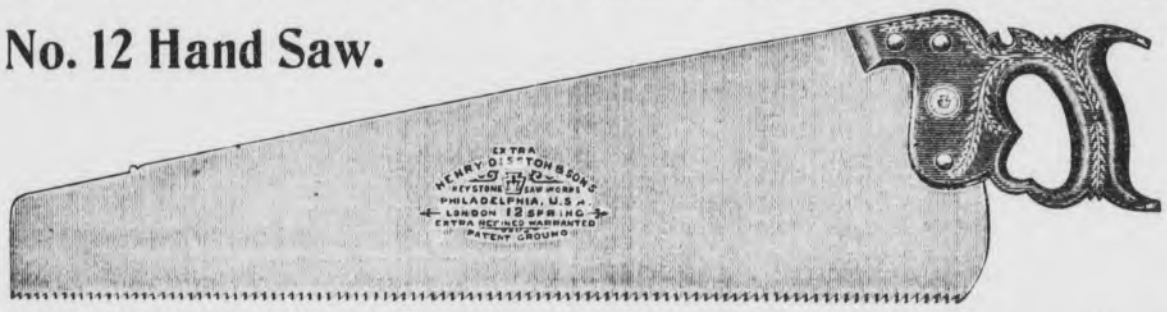
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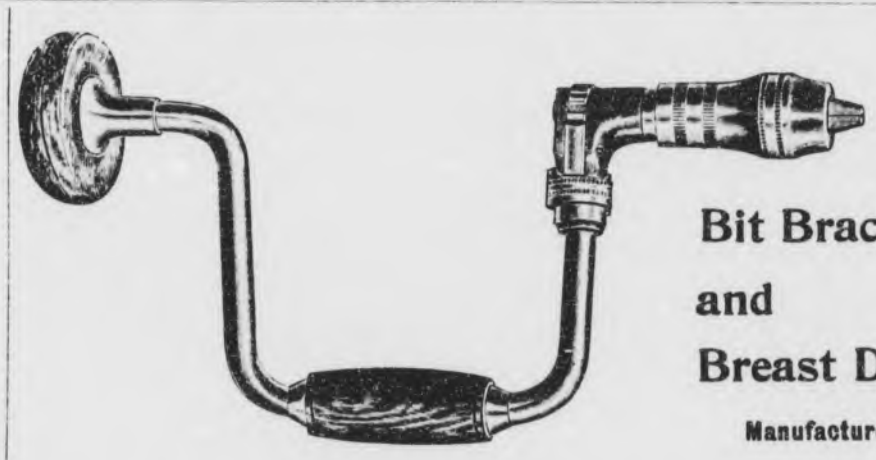
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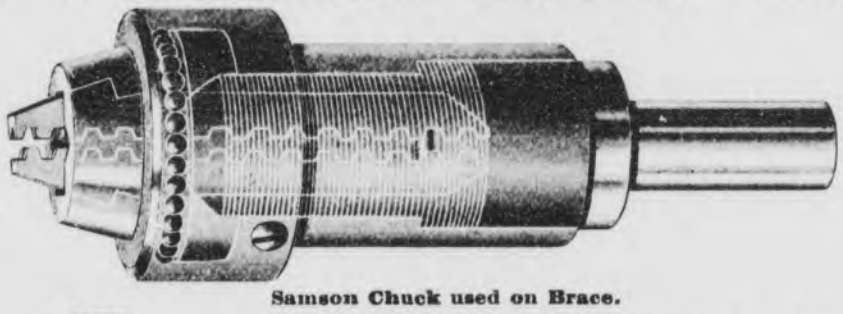
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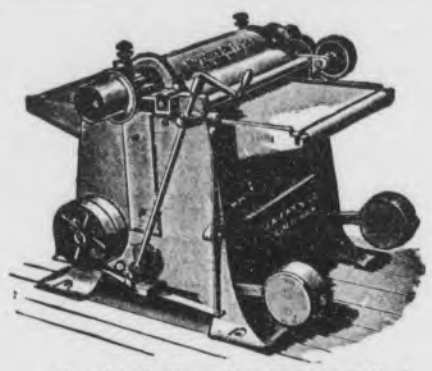
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVII.—No. 5. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Trade Movements Among Carpenters Recently.

RANDSBURG, Cal.—Carpenters adopted the eight-hour rule last month.

OMAHA, Neb.—We have been working to get a signed agreement with the builders. We have the eight-hour day solid now, and Union 427 is growing.

DULUTH, Minn.—The contractors and builders have formed an association, and have formed an agreement with Union 361, whereby both bodies recognize each other.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Union 333 managed to get an advance of 50 cents a day for the men May 1st and had no trouble. We are rapidly increasing in membership.

BELLAIRE, O.—Union 17 is looming up in good shape; quite a number of new initiations came in this month. Our new Central Labor Union is giving us great help.

LYNN, Mass.—One boss tried to start working ten hours early this month. We got all his men at once into Union 108 and in three days had that job back to the eight hours.

THE Union Carpenters of Westchester, N. Y., Kingsbridge, N. Y., Williamsbridge, N. Y., and surrounding towns, on May 3d, secured the eight-hour day by perfect organization.

NEW YORK CITY. — Seventy-five Hebrew carpenters, members of Union 200, were on strike the last week in April on a number of buildings on the East Side to establish union rules, and they were successful.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—On May 3d, Unions 460 and 717 got the eight-hour day with little opposition. A small number of contractors fought, but we came out victorious. All other building trades also enforced the eight hour rule on May 3d.

CLEVELAND, O.—The eight hour day is now solid in this city for all the building trades. H. L. Lepole, of Carpenters Union 11, is Business Agent, and he has done excellent work. Union 11 has a constant inflow of new members every week.

ORANGE, N. J.—On June 1st next, Union 349 will establish the eight-hour day with $2.50 per day as the standard. Eighty per cent. of the contractors favor the demand. Carpenters should stay away from all the Oranges pending the settlement of this movement.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The two carpenters unions of this city united in getting the eight-hour day very successfully on May 3d. A few members had to quit, and are still out. But the contractors can't get men to take their places. The movement for the eight-hour day is a clear winner.

NEWARK, N. J.—We succeeded in getting an agreement with the Carpenter Contractors Association on April 15th to hire union men only, and conceding the eight-hour day and $2.50 per day as a minimum, to hold good one year. This was achieved without a strike. Several sympathetic strikes have since taken place among carpenters and others to help a few other building trades get the eight-hour day, too.

BUTTE, Montana.—The carpenters employed by the Anaconda Company, of this city, were ordered, on May 1st, to work ten hours a day or cease employment. Over fifty carpenters were employed, and nearly all quit at once, except a few foremen and shopmen. Carpenters here have worked nine hours a day for years, and we don't propose to go back to old conditions. Since May 6th all carpenters working for the Anaconda Company are considered scab.

Grand Picnic and Summer Night's Festival.

The twenty associated Local Unions of the United Brotherhood in New York City will hold a picnic at Westchester Park, near Bronx River bridge, Monday, July 5, 1897, commencing at 2 p. m. Dancing, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Games, Prize Bowling, Prize Shooting, Prize Target for ladies, Pool and Billiard rooms, Merry-go Rounds, Swings, etc. Valuable prizes are offered for competition. Grand display of fireworks in the evening, closing with the emblem of the U. B. A present will be given every child. Tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies 25 cents. Children free. This promises to be a gala day and a gala event among the New York City carpenters.

Strike in New York Against Outside Non-Union Made Trim.

The Carpenters Unions of New York City have started a movement against non-union carpenter trim made outside in other towns for buildings in New York City. In this contest the carpenters are backed by the Board of Delegates.

For years the Union contractors of the great Metropolis have complained that the mill work and shop work was going outside to country towns to be done by cheaper labor working ten hours a day. Hence New York bosses contended they could not do this work and pay $3.50 per day for an eight hour day, while outside places had men working ten hours a day for $1.75 to $2.00 a day.

The New York Union Carpenters and other organized building trades have agreed not to put up any of this non-union outside trim, or to work on any job where it is used.

Job after job in detail is put on strike against this cheaply-made material and fairly good success is attending the effort.

The New York Carpenters Unions desire their sister unions of the trade to notify them of any house trim manufacturers, cabinet shops or mills that are sending this class of trim to New York city. By sending on this information to D. F. Featherstone, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-third street, New York city, a proper and effective effort will be made to unionize these outside shops and better the wages, hours and conditions of the men employed therein.

Death of Wm. F. Plumb, a Veteran Trade Unionist.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of New York City have lost an active worker in the death of William F. Plumb, a prominent member of the organization. He was knocked down by a cable car, March 31st, at 82d Street and Columbus Avenue. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital and died there early on Saturday, April 3d. Mr. Plumb was sixty-three years old, and leaves a widow and six children. He was born in West 35th Street, and when of age joined the old United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. He was president of Lodge 17 of that order for years. When the order consolidated with the United Brotherhood he became president of local Union 340, which he helped to organize. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of New York City, and was highly esteemed among a large circle of friends.

The New Law as to Members in Arrears Now in Effect Since May 1st.

The dispensation granted the Local Unions regarding the enforcement of Section 90 of the new constitution expired April 30, 1897. The law in Section 90 as printed in the new constitution is now in effect and must be rigidly enforced.

Under Section 89 of the new constitution, the old rule still prevails that the Financial Secretary must notify members when two months in arrears. When a member owes any sum equal to three months' dues, he is not again in benefit until three months after he squares up all his back dues.

Under Section 90, as soon as a member is six months in arrears he must be suspended and his name must be stricken from the rolls. That law is now in effect since May 1, 1897. On and after that date, any member six months in arrears is subject to the penalties prescribed in Section 90. It matters not whether the member was six months in arrears before May 1, 1897, or since. The law now in Section 90 applies to all cases alike.

Agitation Among the Carpenters of Boston.

On April 5th, the fourth meeting in the series of short hour meetings under the auspices of Carpenters Union 33, Boston, Mass., was held, and Wells' Memorial Hall was jammed. General President Lloyd presided. Mayor Josiah Quincy spoke and urged the eight-hour movement forward most eloquently. Rev. Herbert N. Casson, of Lynn, and Frank K. Foster, editor of *The Labor Leader*, were the other speakers. Mayor Quincy took a very decided stand, not long ago, against the Master Builders' Exchange in granting the contract to build a municipal bathhouse to a contractor who would pay Union wages and work under Union conditions, though he was not the lowest bidder, as against a non-Union contractor who was the lowest bidder.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Knights of Labor of New York City, Building Trades District Assembly No. 253, sent one William Martin of that city here April 3d, to address a public meeting of the Retrogressive Carpenters Assembly. He dealt in a wholesale denunciation of trade unions, and in an advocacy of the Democratic party. This Carpenters Assembly is composed of a half dozen sore-head seceders from the U. B. who deserted us, after our eight-hour strike last spring.

Unselfishness.

BY MRS. J. B. HALL.

'Tis only a friendly greeting
Or lending a helping hand
To cheer some life that is lonely,
Or point to "the better land."

A word or a smile costs nothing,
And 'twill make your own heart light,
Then shun not this duty gentle,
Of making some sad life bright

Only to lighten the burdens
That sorrowing ones must bear,
There are kindly deeds and many
To lessen the loads of care.

It need not cost you a penny
Perhaps you have none to spare
Yet you may ease in a measure
Some weary one's grief or care

Just try it and find the echo
Returning to fill your heart,
A blessing of fullest measure
Where springs of gentleness start.

Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop Potter's Views Upon the Relation of Machinery to Strikes.

NEW YORK, May 4.—At the annual supper of "The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interest of Labor," given last night, Bishop Potter said among other things:

"The great causes of the general ill-feeling and uneasiness among the laboring classes in the United States to-day may be divided into two classes—machinery and the manner in which the capitalist looks down upon the men who labor for him. Chief of these two is machinery. It is doing away with intelligence in labor. It is turning the laboring man into a simple idiot. Not long ago I visited a large factory in this State and was much impressed with what I saw. The owner proudly showed me around, pointing out the manner in which labor was simplified. I saw a young man sitting before some sort of a large hammer. He sat with his legs crossed and all his work consisted in shoving into an opening in the machinery a small piece of iron. He would turn the metal two or three times, throw it into a large box, and take another piece. That was this man's work, day after day, week after week. No wonder that at nighttime he drank, gambled and fought. He had to; otherwise he would go mad. How many of us would stand this and not cry out? Not one of us but would become a striker. Myself among the first.

"The master of to-day looks down upon his men. He treats them as though they had no souls. They never get a chance to rise. Daily they drift further apart. In former days the owner of a large establishment took an interest in his servants. He knew every one by name, and promoted and helped them. To-day nothing like that exists. Few owners know any of their employees even by sight. Employers are constantly on the look out for new inventions which will save money and throw out of work as many men as possible. The laboring men must be looked after if trouble is to be averted. They must make the capitalist respect their rights. Let them stand on their feet and use their voices.

"This association is looked upon as a dangerous and revolutionary one, because it tends to unite the Church with the laboring man in his great struggle. Say what they will against it, but I for one announce that from to-day on the Church of God is with the laborer."

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HANDSOME gold plated badges or pins, 25 cents each, can be had at the general office. They are durable and well worth the money.

ON May 1st this year, the new law as to Sec. 90 went into full force and effect, and the dispensation granted as to this section ceased.

SEND to the general office for new constitutions. They are ready in the English, German and French languages; five cents a copy.

BRO. J. D. COWPER, of Lynn., Mass., did splendid organizing work in Lawrence, Mass., and a number of towns in that State the past few weeks.

TO keep members' cards correctly, each Financial Secretary should get an interchangeable receipting dater from the G. S.-T., price one dollar, with ink, ink pads, etc. It is a great convenience in many respects.

THE charge of five dollars for a quarterly working card in New York City to members of the U. B. resident in outside cities is no longer the rule. It has been dispensed with recently by order of the D. C. of New York City, and is not enforced.

SEND in the number of members of your Union who desire to get membership charts, illustrated, as published in December CARPENTER, 75 cents per copy. The number of orders so far sent in is less than 700, and we will not be justified in printing these charts until 5,000 are ordered.

BRO. FRANK DUFFY, of New York City, has rendered yeoman service in Westchester county, N. Y., and in the territory of New York north of the Harlem river. He has organized over a half dozen new Unions since March 1st, and established the eight-hour day in nine towns of that section.

BROS. A. C. Cattermull, of Chicago, chairman of the G. E. B, and J. F. Grimes, of Houston, Tex., a member of said Board, have been on the road all the past month. Bro. Cattermull visited a number of the Unions in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and Bro. Grimes went through the Southern states visiting most of the Unions in that section. Excellent results attended the work of both general officers.

To Lay Out and Work Staves for a Vat or Cistern.

A mechanic of more than ordinary general intelligence once said to me, in a conversation on the subject of cistern building, that the top end of a stave required a different bevel from the bottom end, because it was on a smaller circle. To show the absurdity of the statement, let D, B, C, represent the outside of the bottom end of a cistern, E, F, G, the top end, and H, the centre. C, C, C, are sections of some of the staves, which are left flat, and not worked to the curve of the circle. Now, it is evident that a bevel set to the lines A, B, will give the correct bevel of the top, as well as the bottom end of the staves, for the circles are parellel, and the lines of the edges of the staves all converged to the centre, as A, B, and H, I.

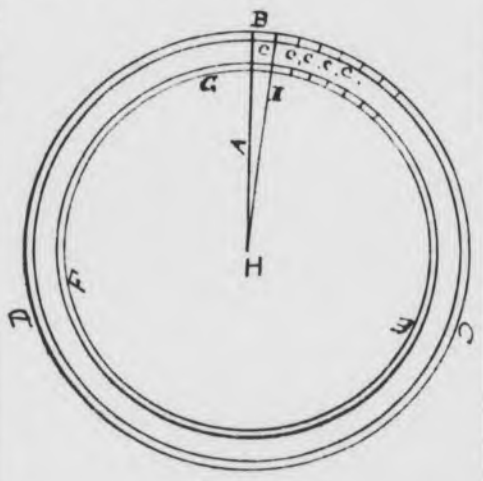


FIG. 1.

To make it more clear, if possible, suppose B, C, D, to be the bottom end of a solid block, turned down to the size E, F, G, at the top; then suppose it sliced right down from the centre, as you would a cake; it is evident that the bevel at the top and bottom are the same.

Now, having laid the top and bottom circles of a cistern on a floor, as shown in diagram (Fig. 1), determine the width of your staves, and set off one width, as at B. Draw from each edge of stave to centre, H, and take off width of top end from inner section.

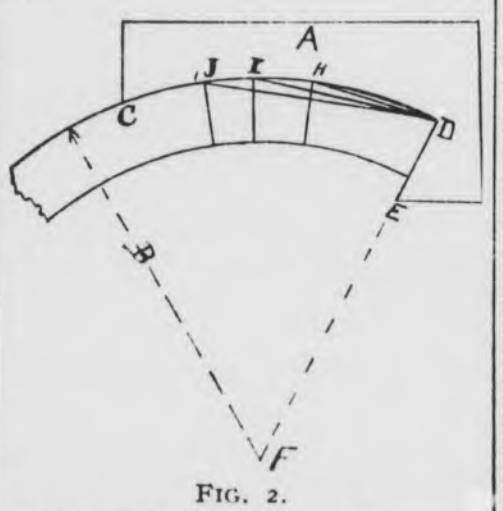


FIG. 2.

To make a bevel that will be correct for any width of stave on the same cistern. Take a suitable piece of half-inch board, as A, Fig. 2 (drawn on a large scale, that it may be plain), and with the radius of the bottom of the cistern strike the arc C, H. Lay a straight edge from D, to the centre, F, and draw D, E, and cut out to the lines C, D, and D, E.

It will now be seen that whether the width of stave is D, H, D, I, or D, J, the line D, E, will always lie from circumference to center, and consequently always will be correct.

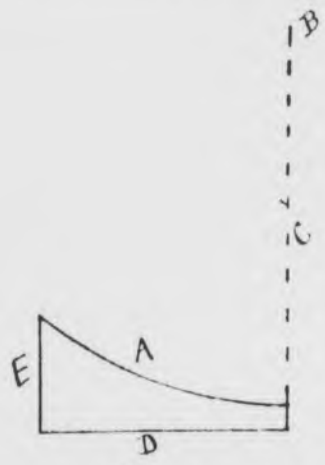


FIG. 3.

To rip staves for above class of work with circular saw, giving them correct bevel and taper follow this rule:

With the given radius, as B, Fig. 2, strike the arc A, Fig. 3. From this centre, B, let fall a perpendicular, C, and draw D, at right angles to C. Make the line, A, long enough for the widest stave you will use (or as much longer as you like), and cut off at E. Cut out the piece. D, E, A, and from it as a pattern make two templets of, say 1⅛ plank, and screw or otherwise fasten these to the sliding table of a circular rip saw. By marking off inches and half-inches on the templets, the stave may be both beveled and sawed to the right taper, at the same time. R. WHITE.

Birds of Passage to Be Barred.

The new Immigration Restriction bill which passed both houses of the last Congress, and which President Cleveland vetoed, contained in clause 4 a provision for the adoption of which many labor men, labor organization leaders and local political economists have been long contending. It proposed to do away summarily with industrial "birds of passage," as certain Scotch, Welsh, Scandinavian, and North Irish mechanics are called. With homes across the sea, and with families resident there, they come to the United States during the busy season, work at their trades here as stone cutters, quarrymen, carpenters, plumbers or painters, and return when the slack season begins to Europe, and there remain until it is over, living at less expense than American mechanics can subsist on.

Ocean travel between the seasons, as it is called, is cheap; there are freight lines running to ports in each of these countries, says the New York *Sun*, and the cattle steamers are frequently utilized by these birds of passage. Traveling expenses are light; a kit of tools and one suit of clothes constitute their customary baggage, and the uneven and inequitable competition to which they subject American mechanics in the same line of trade has been for many years the subject of complaint. Now it is proposed to do away with them, and the evil effects of their intermittent appearance in the American labor market.

THE number of unemployed among organized union carpenters in Great Britain is this year a little over one-third that reported this time last year. It now ranges from one-half of one per cent. to a trifle over one per cent. this year.

A Modern Cottage.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The accompanying plans are for a cottage to be erected at Clinton, Mo.

The foundation walls are to be of native sandstone. There will be a cellar under the rear part, with an outside cellarway with cut stone steps. There will be a cistern 7 x 14 feet in the clear, with filter in connection. The cistern to be walled with brick and cemented.

The floor joists will be 2 x 10″ on the first and 2 x 8″ on the second, and 2 x 4″ collar beams. Beyond flooring there will be no finish on the second floor. The ceiling to be 10 feet in the clear, and all casings to be of select yellow pine. All doors will be No 1 white pine, and all interior floors will be vertical grain yellow pine. The porch floors will be best 4 inch white pine The entire building to be sheathed and covered with rosin paper, B select for siding, cornice and casings The porches to be covered with Merchants' tin, and the roof shingles to be Washington cedar. There will be three plates 50 x 50 inches with art glass transoms. All other glass will be double strength. All exterior woodwork to have three coats best lead and oil paint.

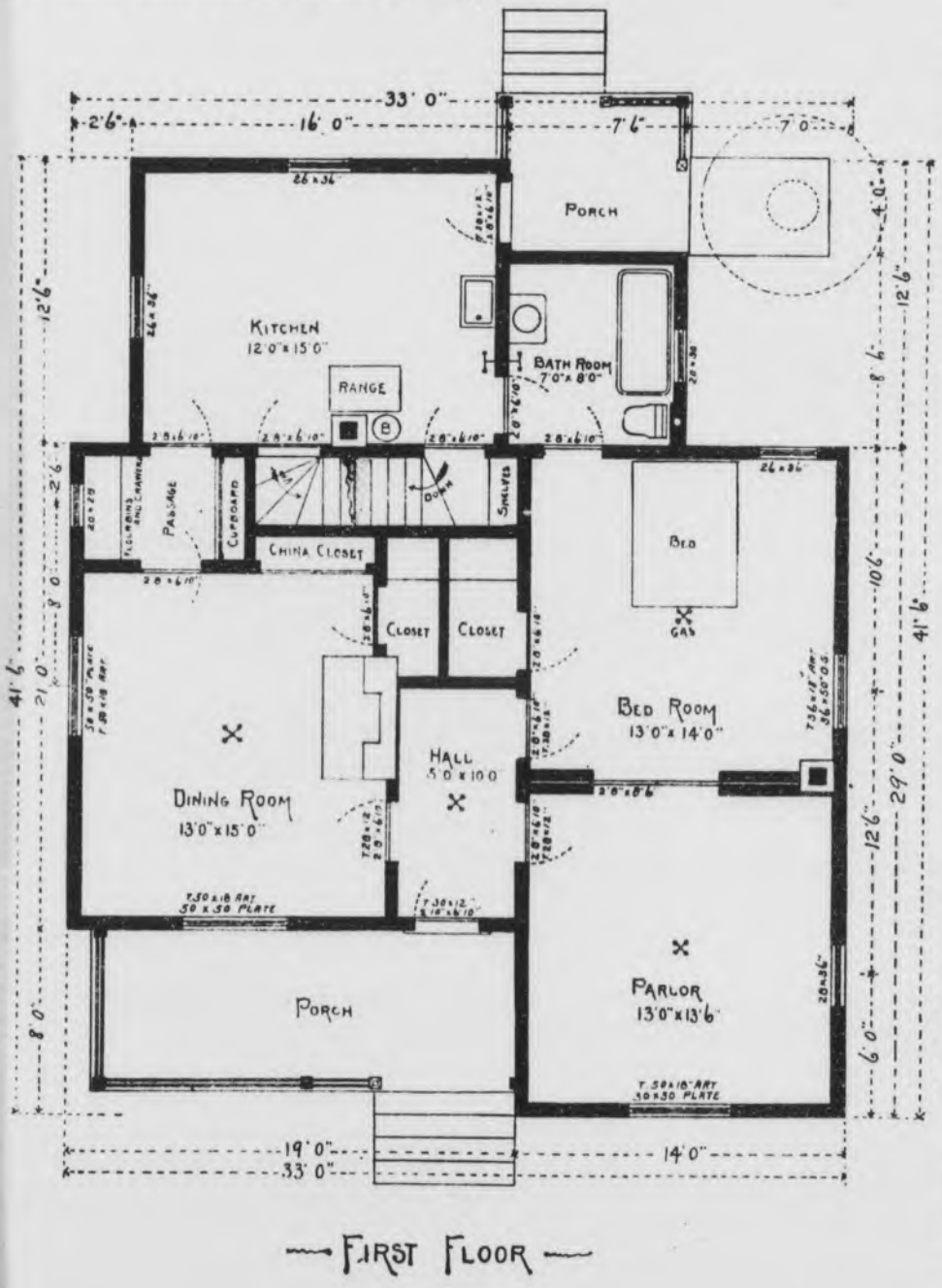
Contract price without plumbing and mantel, $1267.



RESIDENCE OF
ROBERT WINTERS.
CLINTON MO.
A. W. WOODS, ARCHT.



EAST SIDE



FIRST FLOOR

Billy Pomeroy's Scab-Built House in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1897.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:—William Pomeroy, formerly of Federation Labor fame, and ex-delegate to late Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, has built himself a residence on Fifty-third avenue, Linden Park. The members of this Union complain that it was built by scab labor, and we have positive knowledge that at the present date he employs a contractor who never did, and claims he never will, pay Union wages to do the Spring jobbing around the Pomeroy residence, the cost of building which, we believe, has been defrayed by the money he gathered in playing the Labor movement for all it is worth.

CARPENTERS UNION No. 80.

Some Facts on Immigration.

During the last fiscal year it appears that of the 57,515 Italian immigrants, over 14 years old, who came here, 31,374 could neither read nor write; of the 57,053 who came from Austria-Hungary, 23,773 were similarly illiterate, and of the 35,198 Russians who were allowed to land, 12,816 could not read nor write. Contrast these figures with those that apply to the countries whence come the most desirable immigrants. Of the 15,622 who came during the last fiscal year from England, all but 850 could read and write; of the 25,334 from Germany, all but 750 could do so; of the 7,818 from Norway, all but 93 would have been admissible under the Lodge bill; and of the 18,824 from Sweden, there were only 219 illiterates. The Lodge bill would, had it been law, have excluded from Germany only 2.96 per cent. of the whole; from England, 5.44 per cent; from Russia, 41 14; from Poland, 47 78; from Italy, 54 59 per cent., and from Portugal, 77 69 per cent.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The 1400 union carpenters of this city quit work April 15th to enforce their demand for nine pence per hour—an increase of a half penny per hour, and in a short time they won.

HIGH monthly dues are better in a trade organization than a high initiation fee. When trade gets dull members drop out and are kept out by a high initiation fee. But with a moderate initiation fee they can get in, and with high dues they can establish a chain of benefits to hold them in and protect them when out of work.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evil of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $93,453 have been expended the past two years, and $346 973 since the year 1883, while $571,880 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 87 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1897.

Chips From a Union Workshop.

THE LAST STAGE OF SOCIALISM—TERRORISM.

THAT the successive triumphs of the fanatical followers of Karl Marx over the Trade Union and other elements in the congresses of the International were due to tactics opposing the real aspirations of the workers, is proven by the great decline in its membership immediately after the publication of Marx's pamphlet justifying the excesses of the Paris Commune. It is well known that the justification of civil war, massacre of hostages, and of Marx's retrogade principles caused the loss of not less than 250,000 affiliated Trade Union members in the United Kingdom; and we have evidence that its effect in France was none the less decisive. Thus, shortly after the appearance of that condemnable glorification of internecine strife and incontestible crime, M. Frebourg, secretary of the Federal Council of Paris, addressed a letter to the journal *Le Soir*, saying:

"A feeling of reserve, which your readers ought to appreciate, makes us postpone the continuation of our work in the International. * * * We hold that an honest mind could never conceive the idea of founding a society of war and hatred. Therefore, the history of the International must be divided into two parts; to the first period, which we may call Parisian, belongs the founding of the association and the two first congresses. During this time the association was Mutualist, demanding only the guarantee of contracts freely discussed, freely agreed to. In the course of events, the moral direction escaped from the hands of the French workmen, passed to Belgium, and in this second period, called Russo-German, it became Communist, that is to say, despotic."

The foregoing quotation is a recognition of the obvious fact, that as the International extended further and further Eastward its theories and methods became more and more Orientalized; became more and more barbaric. It will be recognized that when the German Socialists had succeeded in discrediting trade unionism, association and mutualism, they imagined that they had attained finality; but, at this juncture, they were confronted by Russian Socialists, by those to whom communism in land and the instruments of production was no Utopia, and who had, therefore, adopted a radical revolutionary theory, compared to which Marx's theory was the shallowest superficiality. This was the inevitable retrograde course pursued in the agitation of the Communist idea, and only by refusing to enter upon that fatal path did the Trade Union preserve its true Occidental character; otherwise, the Trade Union would, first, become a political club, then a band of secret conspirators, and, finally, its delegates would have been supplanted by fanatical, thug-like wielders of the dagger and dynamite bomb.

Russian Communism.—The Russians are the chief constituents of the Slavic division of the Aryan race; the other divisions of which, named in the order of their settlement in Europe, are the Celts, the Greco-Italians, the Germans. The largest of these divisions and the latest settlers in Europe are the Slavs, who have the further distinction of being the only European people ever conquered by Mongolian invaders. The effect of this Mongolian domination, which lasted nearly four centuries, was the separation of the peoples of All the Russias from those of Western Europe, and the survival in Russia of Communism and a corresponding primitive state of civilization of a marked Oriental type.

It is said that Peter the Great knouted the Russians into civilization. This statement is an obvious exaggeration, but it is certain that during his reign, 1689-1725, Peter struck many powerful blows against the Chinese isolation maintained by his predecessors. He humbled the power of the boyards, as his semi-Asiatic nobles were called; made them discard their flowing robes and beards, and relax the Oriental seclusion in which they kept their wives. He conquered an outlet to the Baltic; built St. Petersburg with forced labor; and made the beginnings of a navy. He also reorganized his army on the European model, and commenced that policy of territorial aggrandizement that has made the Russia of to day the second largest empire of the world.

But the influence of Peter on the condition of the working classes was very limited. On his accession to power he found two classes of workers; the *kholapi*, those who as prisoners of war or as debtors had been sold into slavery; and the *krestiani*, or serfs, who were organized in Communes, a form of organization that had existed from time immemorial. He also found that his immediate predecessors, in their attempts to repress nomadism and convert from heathenism the barbaric Mongolian tribes, had greatly swelled the ranks of the slave class; and this policy was continued by Peter. Now, when people of these two classes were associated under one and the same master, one class acted on the other, and as each class contributed to the other some of its own characteristics, the serfs lost many of their customary privileges, the slaves became less slave-like, and these latter were eventually absorbed in the mass of serfs. Successive Czars attempted from time to time to ameliorate the low condition into which the serfs had fallen; but it was not until the beginning of the present century that the fundamental distinction of serfdom, that which forbids the serf being sold apart from the land, was firmly reestablished. Finally, however, the power of the master to inflict punishment was limited, the claim of the serfs to the possession of communal property was legally confirmed, the right of the serfs to marry at pleasure was secured, and thus regulated the twin institutions of serfdom and communism continued until recently.

Upon his accession to the throne, Alexander II proceeded to institute a series of reforms, chief among which was the emancipation of 23,000,000 serfs bound to the soil, owned by the noble and privileged classes. This immense project of suddenly changing the social status of nearly one-third of the population was received, it is almost needless to say, with illy-concealed indignation by those whose incomes were threatened thereby, and the method by which that change was effected, the small compensation forced upon the landowners, largely helped to feed the fire of discontent which eventually cost the life of its originator. Thus, when the Imperial Commission, appointed to consider that project, proposed to set the serfs free to become wage-laborers, as in Western Europe, Alexander, recognizing the inability of the mass of the Russian laborers to assume the responsibility of maintaining themselves and families by their own individual efforts, decided in favor of guaranteeing a sufficient share of land to the Communes, and of thereby transforming the serfs into the collective proprietors of the soil they tilled.

Thus, in accordance with the edict of emancipation, issued by Alexander II, in 1861, each Commune received an allotment of land in the proportion of thirteen and one-half acres to each male member thereof; the Commune having the option of taking a less quantity if it so desired. For the continued occupancy of such lands after the date of emancipation, the Commune might pay the landlord, as before with so many day's labor, customarily three days per week, from each of its members; or the Commune might secure the help of the Imperial Treasury to redeem its allotment, and so become immediately freed from all obligation to the landlord. In the latter case, the Treasury undertook to compensate the landlord, and the Commune was required to pay the Treasury six per cent. on the money advanced during a period of forty-nine years. As the latter course has been the one invariably adopted, the year 1910 may see the Communes the full owners of not less than one hundred million acres of cultivated land and upward of one hundred and forty thousand village sites.

Within the next few years, then, we may see the peasants not only emancipated from their former obligation of contributing one-half of their working-time to the landlords, but insured also against the unorganized wage-workers' risk of pauperism or starvation. It remains, then, to be be seen if the peasants, when masters of their own destiny, will persevere and develop the Communes; or, if in pursuit of a greater measure of individual liberty, they will increasingly tend to become field and factory wage-workers. All present indications, however, strongly warrant the belief that Russia will follow a similar evolution to that of the Western peoples, and that communism will speedily disappear before the unity of capital on one side, and the unity of labor in the Trade Union on the other.

Russian Socialism, Its Origin.—Michael Bakunin, a descendant of an ancient boyard family and the founder of Rusian Socialism, was born near Moscow in 1814. Developing at an early age the antagonism of the noble and professional classes against the autocracy of the Czars, he resigned his commission as an artillery officer in the Russian army of Poland, and obtained permission to travel in Western Europe.

Passing two years in Germany, studying the metaphysical philosophy of Hegel which so deeply enthralled the minds of Proudhon, Marx, and other socialists, he proceeded to Paris, and there, in 1843, formed an intimate connection with the Polish exiles who then, as now, swarmed in that city. Journeying from thence to Switzerland he made the acquaintance of the revolutionary group of German exiles under the lead of Marx; but, as that society was soon suppressed by the Swiss police, he returned to Paris. Information of Bakunin's pursuits had by this time reached Russia, and he was ordered home. Disregarding this command, he plunged still deeper into agitation and finally distinguished himself at a public meeting by advocating a simultaneous uprising of Russians and Poles against the rule of the Czar. For this incitement to rebellion the Russian government demanded his extradition, and, when he fled from France to escape arrest, offered a reward of ten thousand roubles for his apprehension.

Considering himself specially devoted to the task of forming one grand confederation of the various Slavic peoples, Bakunin took no part in the revolutionary tempest that swept over Western Europe in 1848; but, in the following year his insurgent spirit caused him to head an outbreak in Saxony. After three days' serious fighting in the city of Dresden, Bakunin became a fugitive, was arrested, tried and condemned to death; but, on the demand of Austria he was delivered to that power, by whom he was again sentenced to die. This time, however, he was claimed by Russia, taken to St. Petersburg, and confined to the citadel.

Whether it was due to the influence of his family, or that he was forgotten in the terrible struggle Russia engaged in against the combined power of France and England, certain it is that, during all the time of the Crinean war, the prisoner remained unsentenced. But, when Nicholas, heart-broken at the defeat of his armies, was laid in the tomb, and his successor, Alexander II, had concluded peace, Bakunin, who had already suffered eight years' imprisonment, was deported to Siberia. In the far distant territory to which he had been consigned, the exile was rejoiced to find himself under the jurisdiction of a relative. It was from this governor-general that the exile obtained permission to travel to the newly annexed valley of the Amoor. From thence he had little difficulty in escaping on an American vessel bound to Japan, and from that country he took passage by way of San Francisco to London, where he arrived in 1861.

When Bakunin thus found himself free to choose his future course, Alexander had issued his edict of serf emancipation. But this action of the Czar, while it strongly antagonized the nobles, did not satisfy the levelers, and Bakunin was the least

disposed to accept any social change that did not proceed from a forcible revolution. Moreover, being still under the influence of the Panslavist idea that had impelled him in Paris to utter an appeal to arms, he consequently renewed the call. Strongly moved by that appeal, Poland, in 1862, unfurled the standard of revolt, and Bakunin attempted to raise volunteers in England, and, from Stockholm as a basis of operations, to lead an expedition against the Baltic provinces of Russia. That attempt proved a signal failure, the promised insurrection in Russia did not materialize, and as Poland, unaided, could not withstand the mighty military power that had crushed the grand army of Napoleon, that unfortunate country was once more trampled under the hoofs of the Cossack cavalry, and punished by the forfeiture of the last vestage of her national existence.

The disastrous failure of the Polish revolution seems to have dispelled Bakunin's dream of Pauslavism; at all events, he knew the Slavic charac ter well enough to be aware how easily it yields to adverse circumstances and how necessary the prestige of success is to Slav enthusiasm. Accordingly, dating from 1865, we see a change in Bakunin's propaganda from nationalism to internationalism and from political to social revolution. Hence, from that date, we see the German socialists, with Marx *Capital* in hand, more and more dominating the international; and the Russian socialists, with their allies, organizing the Alliance of European Revolutionists, on the basis of Bakunin's social philosophy contained in his *God and the State*.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

To Find the Shape of the Covering for a Spherical Dome.

Let A, (Fig. 1,) be the plan, and B, the section of the given dome.

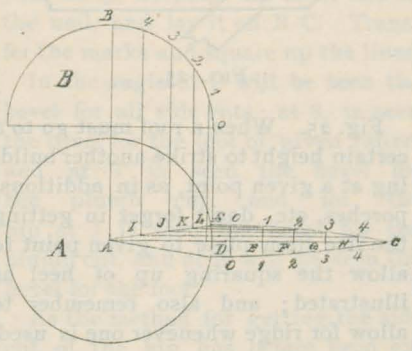


FIG. 1.

From *a*, draw *a*, *c*, at right angles to *a*, *b*; find the stretch-out of *o*, *b*, and make *d*, *c*, equal to it; divide the arc *o*, *b*, and the line *d*, *c*, into a like number of equal parts, (the larger the number the greater the accuracy); upon *c*, through the several points of division in *c*, *d*, describe the arcs *o d o*, *l e l*, *2 f 2*, etc.; make *d*, *o*, equal to half the width of one of the boards, and draw *o*, *s*, parallel to *a*, *c*; join *s*, and *a*, and from the points of division in the arc *o*, *b*, drop perpendiculars, meeting *a*, *s*, in *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*; from these points, draw *i*, 4, *j*, 3, etc, to *d*, *o*, *e*, *l*, etc, on the upper side; trace a curve through the points *o*, 1, 2, 3, 4, *c*, on each side of *d*, *c*; then *o*, *c*, *o*, will be the proper shape for the board.

By dividing the circumference of the base A, into equal parts, and making the bottom *o*, *d*, *o*, of the board of a size equal to one of those parts, every board may be made of the same size.

In the same manner as the above, the shape of the covering for sections of another form may be found, as an ogee, cove, etc.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

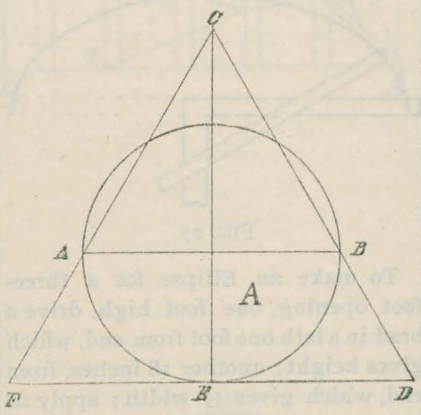


FIG. 2.

To find stretch-out of *o*, *b*, (on B, Fig 1)—Let A, Fig. 2, be similar to A, Fig 1, draw the diameter *a*, *b*, and on it construct the equilateral triangle *a*, *c*, *b*. Draw *f*, *d*, parallel to *a*, *b*, and extend *c*, *a*, and *c*, *b*, to meet the line *f*, *d*.

From *c*, drop the perpendicular *c*, *e*; then *f*, *e*, or *e*, *d*, will be the stretch-out of one fourth the circle.

R. WHITE.



The Unemployed.

From the darkened, silent, byways,
Comes a muffled tramp of feet,
Shoeless feet—that throng the highways
Meditating—wealth is feteing—plotting murder—they must eat.
Useless eardrums strain for grindings,
Breathless nostrils find no steam,
Ceaseless curses, wailings, windings—
Toil is banished—food hath vanished—all is Black—save one red gleam.

One red gleam—weak pulses quiver—
Blood! aye—fire! aye, if must needs—
Steely hopes—despair nor shiver—
Madly goaded—tables loaded—man not always Cowering pleads.
Starving fathers—starving mothers—
Starving hearts for foodless young—
Priceless revels of their brothers,
Sit they quiet—all is riot—hearts are sweating, souls are wrung.

Here and there a little rabble—
Drops which form an ocean fierce—
Ragged atoms—muttered babble—
Drawn together—never sever—roar and might Which strongholds pierce.
It is coming—in the distance
Sounds the knell of present rule—
Gaunt starvation's fierce resistance—
Wrath is turning—scars are burning—cradled Babes from freedom's school

Why these starving, why these idle?
Pregnant earth awaits the touch.
Titles curb and laws but bridle,
Few possess all—let distress call—barren acres produce much.
But the laws of man deny it,
Justice wields a righteous scale;
Hollow echoes oft reply it.
Millions wanting—plenty taunting—earth is gold by deed of sale.

Heed these warnings, thou oppressors,
From thy hoard give them of food;
Give them toil—who are possessors—
Power to create, for a rebate, right divine is just and good.
Each may for the other labor,
Wield the plow for cloth of gold;
Guide the helm to form the sabre,
Grind the flour—to produce power—ruled by none, by none controlled.

—J. SYME-HASTINGS.

Labor's Memorial to the President and Congress.

The following memorial was prepared by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and submitted in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1897, viz.:

To the President, Cabinet and the Congress of the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN:—Multitudes of our working people—American citizens—at this hour are suffering humiliating poverty and countless privations, and look to you for speedy relief. Last fall they were promised hopeful legislation, and they expect it from you without unnecessary delay. In no party spirit we appeal to you to heed their wants and to promptly meet this unparalleled situation in the true spirit of American patriotism.

With industry half paralyzed, trade stagnant, values depressed and shrunken, with enterprise stifled and the productive power of labor palsied, with our commerce listless on the seas and our immense resources blighted, we bid you haste the return of better times, to inspire confidence and bring cheer and comfort to the homes of the millions of citizens who now seek work and wages in vain.

In the name of the producers in shop and factory, in mill and mine, in the fields and on our lakes and seas, in behalf of the toilers out of work and those underpaid, we urge on you the necessity of legislative relief. The destitution among the honest, proud and industrious people of our land, though half hidden, is ever increasing and becoming more and more appalling. The hopes they had are fast turning to gloomy despair.

Invention, machinery, the subdivision of labor and the countless labor-dispensing appliances to cheapen production, even in the best of times, disturb permanency of employment, tend to reduce wages and intensify competion in nearly every field of labor. Added to this the unrestricted flow of immigration from abroad, the organization of trusts, the centralization and concentration of capital in the manifold industries—all make the existence of the workingmen more hard and precarious. These changing conditions, unknown in our forefathers' times, must be met, not by promises, broken to the hopes, but by substantial and remedial legislation at the hands of Congress.

We, therefore, most respectfully memorialize the President, Cabinet and Congress of the United States for the enactment of these measures:

1. Amendment to the Federal Eight-hour law, so as to secure its practical enforcement on all public works by or for the United States Government, whether done by contract, sub-contract or day's work. We are sternly opposed to the evasions and violations of the present eight-hour law by the heads of departments and officials in the Federal service.

2. A remodeling of our immigration laws so as to secure an enlarged protection to American citizens and their families.

3. Reform in the national banking system and in the issuance of the currency of the United States, so as to secure the people from the possibilities and disasters of financial crises.

4. Liberal appropriations for government public works and for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

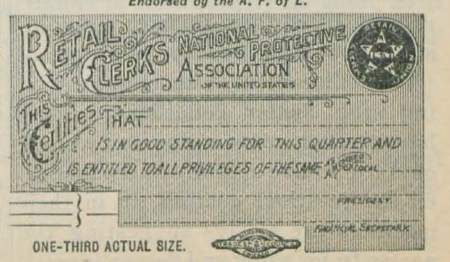
By the prompt adoption of these relief measures at the hands of Congress we firmly believe some degree of prosperity may be restored and the conditions of the people bettered. We assure you the millions are now in no disposition to be trifled with. They are fast becoming desperate, and deep are their mutterings of discontent. They desire to realize some of the prosperity so freely promised on the stump six months ago.

Over three millions of willing workers are idle. Shall they appeal to you in vain? Shall the interests of the trusts, syndicates, monopolies, corporations and moneyed men remain of more importance than the welfare of the toilers? We trust not. We still believe the people's representatives are not dead to the public welfare. We ask that they rise to the patriotism of this great occasion and hasten to bring relief to the masses of their fellow-citizens.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

A Careful and Dispassionate View of Trade Unions; Their Policy and Works.

BETWEEN its enemies and its friends trades unionism sometimes has a great deal to contend against. Its friends ofttimes bring disrepute upon it, and it has enemies on either side. So saith a correspondent to the American Press Association. Foes it expects to have among conservatives, but among the radicals—it regrets to find them there also.

Among conservative people the antagonism, when more than a vague, general distrust of workingmen in bodies, is almost sure to come of some personal grievance.

"I lost $9,000 through the action of a Union, and I detest them," I heard one man say.

"They are a presumptuous, tyrannical lot. They thought they could manage my business for me," said another.

They do not remember that trusts, combines, corporations, the closest kinds of "unions" of powerful capitalists, make the "tyranny" of labor unions absolutely unavoidable. Self-preservation is a natural law. If an occasional individual is wronged in the ceaseless struggle, it is nothing compared to the sufferings and deprivations of toiling men, women and children who have been sacrificed "in the interest of commerce" If a laborer is sometimes forced to a course contrary to his wishes, it is but a necessary item in the war of self defense, for such the struggle is.

The employing classes have reason to thank the unions for many things They have prevented violence; they hold in orderly abeyance what would otherwise be a chaotic, ignorant, desperate throng; they have prevented the making of paupers of willing workers; they have shown that it is better for employers to deal with an organized band of intelligent workers, who know exactly what they want, than with an untrained, turbulent mob.

A few radicals say: "The unions are of no use. They do not go far enough. They are tyrannical, and not on the line of equal liberty."

With all the faults of a few individual members, with all the mistakes and all the inevitable dissensions, unionism has accomplished great good. One trembles to think what the conditions of labor would have been but for them. Their very existence has held the greed of exploiting employers in check, and prevented heaven knows what encroachments. They have encouraged and upheld working people everywhere. They have kept up the standard of living; have educated the workers; have imbued them with a sense of brotherhood, roused their ambition and self-respect, lifted them up from a stupid, stolid, brooding apathy, to a state of "noble discontent," an eternal striving after better conditions. They have started many a man and woman on a life course of study in economics, for the questions coming up in their meetings are always suggesting the necessity for wider and deeper investigation.

There are many good economists to-day who believe that the society of the future will be but a combination of organizations of industries, of which the trades unions of to-day are a sort of type, for, they say, production will be the principal feature of future society—the only subject that will concern all alike. In more personal matters voluntary associations will be sufficient. The police functions of a great central power will be almost unnecessary under this future just condition, and, therefore, the organization and orderly arrangement of the industries will be the most important element in the general make-up of society. The habit of organization cannot be too well fixed. The sense of fraternity and solidarity cannot be too earnestly fostered. Trades unions are "all right." We need the experience and education they are giving us.

Use of the Steel Square in Roof Framing.

BY D. L. STODDARD

(*Concluded.*)

PERHAPS the most practical way of all to frame a roof, the simplest to understand, easiest to remember, and most rapid to apply, is simply to always take the rise and run, measure across the square which gives length. Rise and run gives cuts, so you have it all.

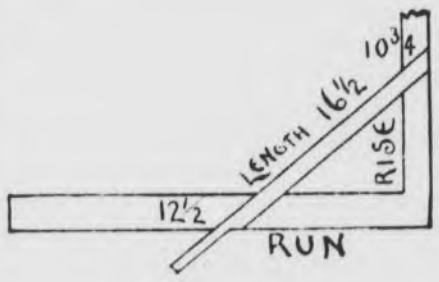


FIG. 22.

Fig. 22 illustrates a roof 25 ft. wide and a rise 10 ft. 9 in., run 12 ft. 6 in., measure across the square from 10¾ to 12½ gives 16½ or 16 ft. 6 in. is the length of rafter.

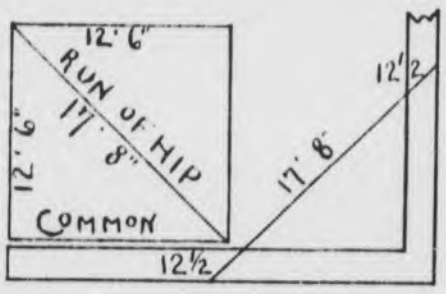


FIG. 23.

Fig 23. If the run of common rafter is 12½ the run of the hip will be diagonal of 12½, which is $17\frac{8}{12}$, as plainly illustrated, I think.

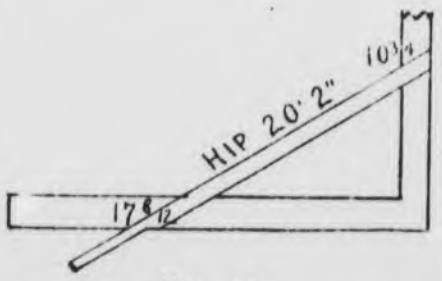


FIG. 24.

Fig. 24. As the rise is $10\frac{3}{4}$ and run $17\frac{8}{12}$ the length will be 20 ft. 2 in.

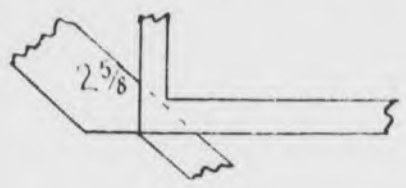


FIG. 25.

Fig. 25. When a roof must go to a certain height to strike another building at a given point, as in additions, porches, etc, don't forget in getting the rise from plate to given point to allow the squaring up of heel as illustrated; and also remember to allow for ridge whenever one is used

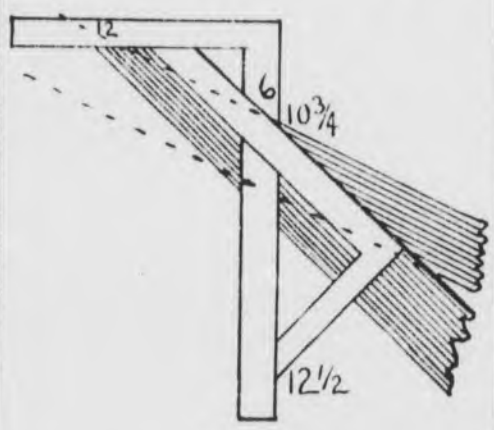


FIG. 26.

Fig. 26 illustrates the cut of top of ¼ pitch rafter to lay on top of roof just mentioned. To apply the square, first lay it on 12 and 6 which is ¼ pitch and gives plumb cut, from plumb cut lay off pitch of main roof 10¾ and 12½ which gives cut.

Any one that has studied this with a determination will have no trouble in framing any ordinary roof, as the general principles apply to all roofs, pitches, etc. So I will not take up any more space with roof framing; remember all sheathing, studding cornice, etc., are cut on the same cuts.

In fact a Hopper is also exactly on the same principles.

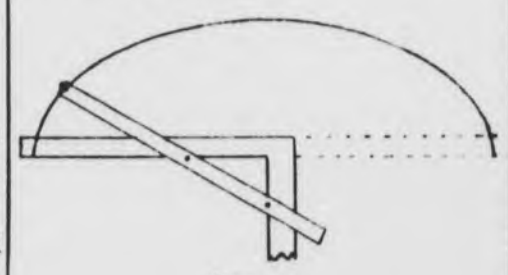


FIG. 27.

To make an Ellipse for a three-foot opening, one foot high, drive a brad in a lath one foot from end, which gives height; another 18 inches, from end, which gives ½ width; apply as illustrated, reverse the square, and it's completed.

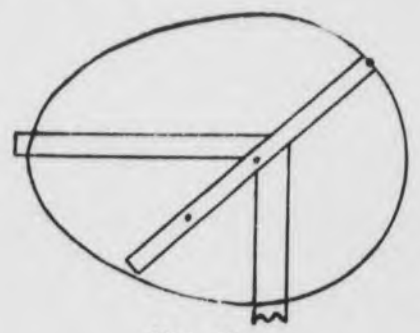


FIG. 28.

Fig. 28. To make an Oval begin same as on ellipse, swing around on the one brad which will make a circle at the large end, and it is formed as illustrated.

Fig. 29. To bend a board for a circle if the given length is two feet,



FIG. 29.

saw in and bend the board up until the joint is closed, if the saw is very coarse it will raise at end about 2 in. Therefore saw in every 2 inches.

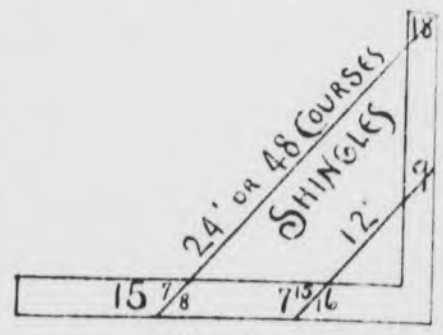
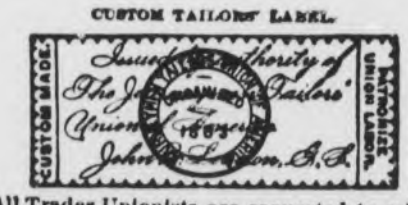


FIG. 30.

Fig. 30. To find the number of courses of shingles for a roof, if they were 4 in. to the weather it would be three to the foot, and very easy. Therefore to get any number practically as easy is the point, if 4½ in. two courses would be 9 in., to get one foot length and only 9 in. actual measurement, place one end of a foot at 9, swing around until the other end of the foot strikes the square which is at $7\frac{13}{18}$. If the roof is 18 ft. measure from 18 parallel with the line just made and it strikes the square at 15⅞ and the line from 18 to 15⅞ is 24 two courses to every foot diagonal measurement gives 48 courses. This may seem a little complicated at first, but when it's fully understood it can be applied instantly. And any numbers can be applied the same way.

There is no end to what can be done with the square, so I will not try to tell it all, but will close this article now.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre It means a fair price for good work



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEW YORK, April 23 97.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved Brother WILLIAM P. GUNZ

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect and love of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Local in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting [illegible] at a copy of the same be presented to the [illegible]ved family, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

Passed by unanimous vote of Local Union 476, this 20th day of April, 1897.

CHAS. FIRSELER,
GEORGE SCHAAF,
WILLIAM ZIMMER. } *Committee.*

WILLIAM E. P. SCHWARZ, *Secretary.*

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof.

FIG. 1. In this roof, the angle of the building being square, lay down the seat of the hip M, at an angle of forty-five. Square up the centre line from the point of intersection, through O, indefinitely; make G H, and G O, equal to G F; as indicated by the dotted line, join A O, and B H, make B C, square with B H, make B C, equal B A, and join C H.

On commencing this work, be particular in having exact dimensions, and be certain to take all measurements from the centre of the ridge.

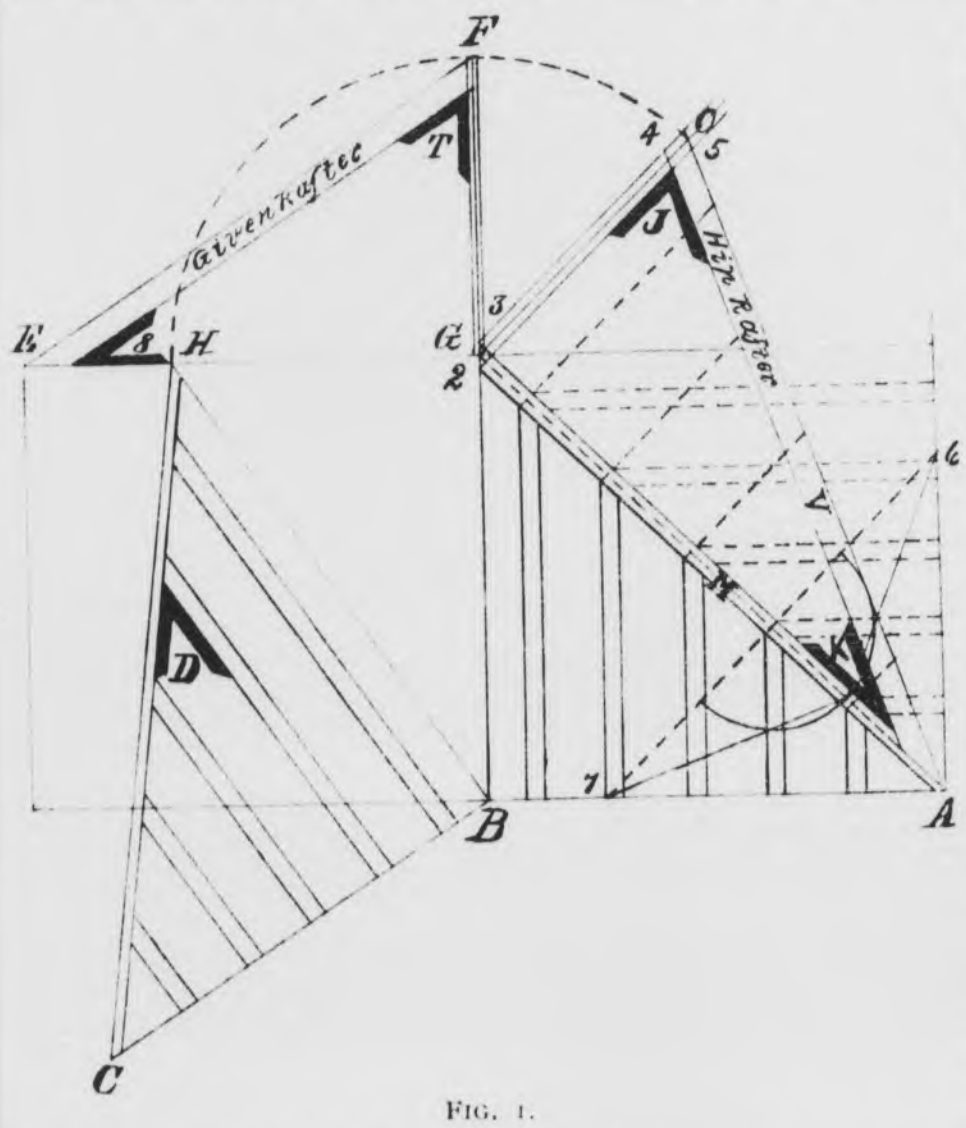


FIG. 1.

To cut the hip V so as to fit against the ridge, square up the lines 2 and 3 cutting through V, at 4 and 5; then 4 will be the longest point of the hip, and the line through 5 being carried over the edge square, and marked on the other side, gives the shortest cut.

The backing of the hip V—at any convenient place draw a line square with the seat, cutting the angles at 6 and 7. The intersection made on the dotted line through M is now a centre, draw a circle touching the upper edge of the hip V, and cutting the dotted line through M, from which point draw the solid lines, making them intersect at points 6 and 7, the angle formed being the backing.

Lay out the position or seat of jacks, on the line A B, and drive a wire nail in the centre at B; place the end of a rod against the nail, with the other end running to the right A, and mark on it the position of each side of the jacks, just as laid down on the plan. Next reverse your strip, keeping the same end at the nail, and lay it on B C. Transfer the marks and square up the lines

In the angle at D will be seen the bevel for all side cuts; at 8, is seen the bevel for the foot of given rafter, and at T is seen the bevel for the plumb cut, and for the hip at J is seen the bevel for the plumb cut, and at K will be seen the bevel for the foot.

As the method for getting the side cut of the hip has before been explained, it will not be necessary to repeat it here.

To Construct a Semi-Ellipse.

FIG. 2. Represents the half oval or semi ellipse, the most beautiful of all curves. Those who are unacquainted with the drawing will do well to learn at once, and also to remember

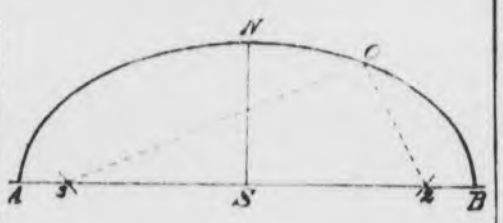


FIG. 2.

the terms used in describing the diagram. The line A B, is called the major axis, and the perpendicular S N, the minor axis. The figure may be readily drawn with a piece of linen thread or fine wire, and two pins, by the following method: Take A S, for radius, and N, for centre, intersect the major axis at 2, and 3; stick pins in these points, and tie the end of the thread to that in 3; bring it round 2; put the finger of the left hand on; now take the pencil and stretch the thread with its point touching N; then sweep the curve. File or cut a notch in the pencil in order to keep the thread from slipping. If the ellipse is large use a piece of fine wire—copper is the best. The method given will be found not only quick, but correct and entirely practical.

FIG. 3, is another method for striking the ellipse. It will be found to be always ready and useful, as well as practical, and will be well worth remembering. Let C K, be a given

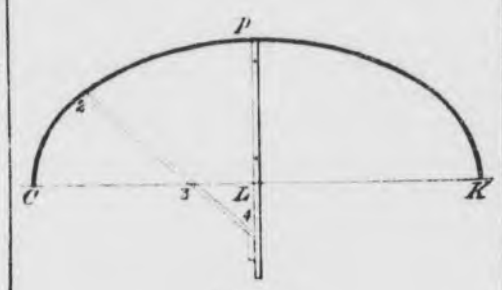


FIG. 3.

distance; divide this into two parts at L. Let L P, be a given height Take a strip equal in length to C L. From the end of this set off 2, 3, to equal L, P. Place an awl through the strip at the point 3. Now have another strip equal in length to this, and fasten it at the line of the minor axis, with a couple of wire nails. Next lay the loose strip by the side of it, so that the awl will slide along the edge of the board, at the same time the lower end will be moving up the edge of the other strip. When this side is completed, take off the up-and down strip, and fasten it to the other side of the line the same as before, and complete the other side of the curve.

HENRY D. COOK.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CARPENTERS when setting fence posts or bearing posts of any description should always place a flat stone under the bottom end to prevent the post sucking in the dampness of the ground, and also to prevent the post from sinking into the ground under the superincumbent weight placed upon it. They should also, if allowed, burn, char, paint or tar that portion in the ground to prevent rot.

A very bad practice I find to prevail is that of erecting small buildings with insufficient and, sometimes, indirect bracing, omitting to carry the bracing down to the sills, and only bracing the upper corners, and not properly nailing the same. The result is the early straining and collapse of the structure, with the usual unsightly appearance the straining of any building entails.

While on this subject of straining, I would recommend several important things to be watched and done to prevent it. First, as to the formation and the foundation footings, I would here state that there is never, to my mind, sufficient care devoted to this most important detail, and I would like the following simple rules to be followed.

For sand and gravel the best footing is good base stone, laid edge to edge. For the ordinary 18 or 20 inch walls of a frame house, these should be from 8 to 12 inches thick. For a mud or sand and mud bottom, Portland cement concrete. For very soft mud piles should first be driven, spaced about 30 inches on centers, and filled in on top with 12 inches of concrete. For rock the surface of the rock should first be leveled off, and then the holes filled in level with a thin concrete. All footings under piers and posts should be similarly treated. All cellar walls should, if below the ground level, be laid in cement mortar. Nothing is so destructive to the frame of a building as a damp cellar, and, therefore, the floors of all cellars of frame houses should be concreted. Many builders endeavor to save the lower tiers of timbers by plastering the cellar ceiling, and I find this does prevent their early rot to some extent, unless a dry rot should set in. This generally commenced in the sap wood of the timbers, and is most destructive.

Regarding this matter of sap, I find that most carpenters know that it is a detriment to the wood, without knowing why, and I will now explain why it is so. Sap is the fluid matter which is conveyed from the earth up through the pith, or center of the tree, to the medullary rays, or tubes, which connect the pith with the outer surface of the tree next the bark, and forming a layer of wood inside the bark. As each year occurs the tree sucks from the earth sufficient of this fluid to entirely surround the tree, which becomes solidified and forms the wood. This simple explanation is really the entire process, and it is more fully and entirely explained in botanical books. In the winter time the sap runs down, and there is little or none in the outside ring of the wood, so that lumbermen use this period in cutting down trees, so as to have least sap show in the wood. If they be cut down too early in the season the sap remains, and being a live fungus matter, when exposed to the atmosphere, generates a rot which destroys the fibrous matter and impairs the strength of the wood. It shows a bluish color in sawn wood, and has a hairy, spongy feeling under the fingers. For this reason, it is a serious detriment to bearing timbers, and should never be put in a good job, unless it be painted, and even then it is a deteriorating element. In the wood work of the public schools and other good buildings in the large cities, it is unreservedly rejected, and all sappy or *albumine* details are condemned. Sapwood near dampness lasts but a short time, as the fungus, or worm, develops rapidly, and the life of the timber is consequently as short as if it were embedded in soft, damp ground.

IN a number of cities of Great Britain the past year wages of carpenters have advanced ½ pence to 1 pence per hour. This has been obtained by thorough organization and a series of determined strikes.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1897.

IF a man has a political right to self-government, he clearly has an *industrial* right to the same thing.

INDUSTRIAL taxation without representation is as much tyranny as political taxation by "divine right."

WHAT we want is not work alone, but better terms for our labor so as to *educate* and provide for ourselves and our families.

CAPITAL, maddened by its possessions, is grasping wildly for universal empire, sustained by the mailed hand of military force.

NO MAN has a right to be worth a million, for that million is composed of that which ten thousand men have earned, but were defrauded of.

THE elevation of humanity to a higher and happier life should be the object of our toil, instead of the piling up of wealth for the selfish enjoyment of the few.

THE unequal division of the products of labor is the great terrible curse of our age and of modern civilization. It underlies and corrupts every institution and every form of government.

OUR systems of trade and commerce, our wages system, and our whole political system, compel Labor to give up a part of what it creates to a class who creates nothing—but poverty and hard times.

THE time is near at hand when the wealth of the world will be more evenly divided among all creators of it, and the great instrument of the equalization of that wealth will be machinery, subject to the control of co-operative labor.

WE are dominated over by an army of petty industrial lords, dukes, knights and barons, each preying upon our labor to enable him and his like to live and accumulate by our labor the capital which is the basis of our present system of industrial monarchy.

WEALTH obtained by taking the labor from those who have created that wealth, without returning a *full* equivalent, does not belong to its possessor, morally or equitably, any more than does the *booty* taken by the highwayman from the defenseless traveler, belong to the *robber*.

Sixteen Years Old.

How do you like THE CARPENTER in its new cover? Unquestionably it is a surprise to our members and readers, for we made no proclaim beforehand of the intended improvement. And, what is more, it is well filled with choice advertisements of reputable business firms.

It is our determination to place more advertising from month to month and continue steadily improving every department of this journal and make it invaluable to our thousands of readers.

Sixteen years ago, in May, 1881, the first number of THE CARPENTER appeared. It was a small fledgling of four pages, struggling to organize the journeymen carpenters for a betterment of their condition.

At that time the ten-hour day for carpenters was universal; now, in eighty-seven cities they observe the eight-hour rule; it is the law with over 55 per cent. of our membership Besides that the number of eight hour cities each year keeps on increasing, and 426 cities have adopted the nine-hour day as a step forward for the carpenters to gain eight hours universally before long.

Sixteen years ago only twelve cities could boast of carpenters unions, and these in the main were isolated, weak and ineffective. Now we have 469 cities where the card of the United Brotherhood is recognized and a sturdy membership of 34,287 men have bravely withstood the hardships and depression of the past four years and still remain firm and staunch as union men. Even in the last two months we gained 1766 members in good standing, which gives us this month 27,126 members in full benefit.

THE CARPENTER has been no insignificant factor in organizing the carpenters, in bettering their condition and in removing many of the hardships and evils under which they suffered. It will continue as it started in that field of endeavor, and will always uphold strict trade union principles and practical trade union action, free from all isms, fads and experimental abstractions.

"The time has gone forever, when people should be slaves,
For Freedom's course has landmarks along ten million graves."

HOLD public meetings of your union at least once a month in your regular meeting place on your regular meeting night. Invite ex-members, non-union men and the public. It will do a great deal of good.

ONWARD for eight hours a day until you cannot find a carpenter working more in all this broad land, and until every unemployed "chip" has a job.

AUDIT the books of your Local Unions once every month, as the Constitution requires. Compare cash book and ledger closely and see they are right. If this is done properly and regularly the members and unions will be sure their accounts are properly kept. Otherwise they may find cause to regret negligence in attending to this important requirement.

Chasing Political Phantoms.

PRIOR to the Presidential election, we received large numbers of letters from active men in Carpenters Unions all through the West and South, and a few from the East, all urging the importance of politics alone as the Balm of Gilead for the working class.

The main refrain in these letters was: "We are bound to elect our ticket. Workmen can do more in one day at the ballot box than they can do in ten years by Trade Unions and strikes." Well, when the election was over these political labor enthusiasts in most cases found their ticket not elected. Or, if elected, it was by some political fusion which was a sacrifice of principle simply for political success.

At the polls these labor men found arrayed against them the same old forces of trickery and moneyed power, aided and abetted by the narrow prejudices and selfish indifference of the average workingman. These are likewise the very influences which have so often defeated strikes.

The man who is scabby and mean in his dealings in the workshop or to his fellow workmen, will be no better at the polls on election day—no matter what ticket he votes.

The impulse to accomplish "more in one day at the ballot box than can be done in ten years by Trade Unions, etc.," is born of restless impatience for a speedy change of our present hellish industrial conditions.

It is the desire to get the maximum of results with a minimum of effort—to arrive at some great good at the least cost. It is very delusive and hath manifold charms to attract the unwary. But after coqueting with this Will of the Wisp, the true Labor man finds withal he must return to the old beaten rugged path of preparatory work in the Trade Unions. There he finds substantial progress—slow, it is true—still headway is steadily made.

Though the Trade Union work may be abandoned at times by those impatiently weary and who desire speedier results by political methods, still for all that, they again in most cases come back to take up the union work where they left off.

This was impressed on us more strongly by the fact that quite a number of our Unions dissolved prior to election. The leading spirits went into politics, forgot their unions for months, and to-day they are again striving to reorganize their Unions after suffering the anguish of crushing disappointment in politics. Their adventures in that direction have been priceless lessons to them.

Let us not be understood as decrying political action in behalf of the working people. We are firmly of the opinion and have been for years, that labor must exercise a united influence at the polls in its own behalf. But to rely entirely on politics to remedy Labor's wrongs is fanciful and chimerical.

To exert influence politically the workers must be united more than they are, and must be trained to understand their true functions and rights in society. They must be better versed in true social economy, so to think more alike on the great industrial questions of to-day. Then they will act unitedly and more intelligently. This is the course which has been pursued so successfully in England, France and Continental Europe.

What better field for the discussion of these grave problems than the Trade Unions? In these primary schools of industrial thought, are being cradled many of the future lawmakers and statesmen of the coming Industrial Age. Out of the struggles, contests, sacrifices and public agitation springing from the work of the Trade Unions, public thought has been aroused, and a wider knowledge of Labor's demands has been made known.

Organize Building Trades Councils.

Wherever there are two or more unions of the building trades, of different crafts, there should be a Building Trades Council. A central body of this kind can do much good, and the union carpenters should be foremost in organizing such a body. With a unity of effort among the union workmen of all branches on each and every building, scabs and non-union men will become scarce. One trade can help the other in unionizing jobs, and where there are business agents they can co-operate in enforcing union rules. When a sufficient number of unions of the building trades are joined together in such a Council, they can have a joint working card issued quarterly by said Council, which will at once identify a union man to all other building trades on the job, as well as in his own craft. The existence of these Councils wherever organized and well managed, have proven of immense benefit to all connected with them.

The Disinherited.

They cluster at every corner;
They wearily pace the land;
Their starving eyes devour each loaf;
They stretch the begging hand.

They are hungry and sick and tired;
Their bleeding foot-steps lag,
My brothers—and none to help them!
Their nakedness mocked with a rag.

They bake, and others have eaten;
They burn, but others are warm;
They build, but others are unsheltered,
And bare to the pitiless storm.

They till, but the crop goes from them;
They reap, but the "Harvest Home"
Means to them that their product is stolen;
They brew, but taste but the foam.

Ah God! how sadly they call Thee;
If Thou wert Thou couldst not withstand;
But always the wicked have triumphed;
The cunning and strong rule the land.

The hearts of the mothers are breaking;
The daughters are bedded with shame;
The fathers are brutish with labor;
The thoughts of the sons are aflame.

And hatred, and arson, and murder,
The hand to the sword is outstretching—
Like demons, they beckon and tempt,
Blood? Blood! Oh, can nothing be exempt?

O, Wisdom be instant and help us
Quick rearing thy radiant crest;
O, brothers, the sword is a traitor!
The calm, thoughtful methods, are best,

The way of the wise is the best,
Which thinkers have pondered and planned;
The gordian tangles are slipping—
Behold! your release is at hand!

J. WILLIAM LLOYD.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

It Is Coming.

J. ARTHUR EDGERTON.

How bright, how sweet, this world would be
If men could live for others!
How sweet, how bright,
How full of light
This life, if justice, truth and right
Were once enthroned; if men were free
If men would all be brothers.

And is this nothing but a dream?
Must wrong go on forever?
Must poverty
Forever be,
And selfish greed and tyranny?
Must hate and strife be still supreme
And love and peace come never?

No! I will not believe it! No!
God still reigns somewhere, brother,
Somewhere, sometime,
The race will climb
Above its selfishness and crime,
Will gentler, nobler, happier grow,
And men will love each other.

The morn is raising soft and bright,
The way grows bright before us.
Cheer! Brother! Cheer!
Through doubt, through fear,
The world grows better, year by year,
And fast and bright a day of light
Will spread its white wings o'er us.

Claims Approved in April, 1897.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
3781.	D. O'Brien	1	$200 00
3782.	W. T. Cotts	3	200 00
3783.	A. Nertz	5	200 00
3784.	Mrs. E. Yeager	11	50 00
3785	Mrs. F. C. Lind	22	50 00
3786.	Mrs. C. Lewis	22	50 00
3787.	Mrs. M. Stelloh	45	25 00
3788.	Mrs. L. Crumley	62	25 00
3789.	Mrs. J. Rohr	72	50 00
3790.	Geo Robinson	83	100 00
3791.	D. Jodrey	108	50 00
3792.	P. Lucier	111	200 00
3793.	T. J. Allen	111	100 00
3794	Mrs. C. C. Long	119	50 00
3795.	Mrs. A. Lunday	136	50 00
3796.	Mrs. M. Anderson	144	50 00
3797.	J. P. Pellas	165	200 00
3798.	Mrs. S. A. Erisman	208	50 00
3799.	Mrs. P. V. Gurley	281	50 00
3800.	Mrs. M. Svenson	295	50 00
3801.	A. P. Miller	301	200 00
3802.	George Hannah	301	50 00
3803.	George Lauer	309	200 00
3804.	P. Moltz	309	200 00
3805.	J. Wennermark	457	200 00
3806.	J. E. Chapman	715	200 00
3807.	W. T. Fraser	64	117 50
3808.	F. Kavanagh	6	200 00
3809.	Chas. Hanke	375	200 00
	Total		**$3,367 50**

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Moreland, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Marion, Ind.
Austin, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer Col.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill
Cripple Creek, Col.	St. Louis, Mo.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal,
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	So Omaha Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal,	Venice, Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Victor, Colo.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Randsburg, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cleveland O.	San Antonio, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Olyette, Colo.	Tremont, N. Y
Kingsbridge N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Kitchenock, Tex.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Marblehead Mass.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Newark N. J.	Yonkers, N. Y.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	

Total, 87 cities.

Benefit Suits in the Courts.

IN the District Court of Camden, N. J, before Judge Joline, May 10th, a case was brought to recover a death claim of $100, for Mrs. Ellen M Voorhees, from Massoit Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. John H. Fort, the attorney for the society, in his brief took this ground:

"The lodge resists the payment on the ground that the deceased member was not entitled to benefits at the time as he had failed to pay his dues, and as a penalty he was not beneficial for a term as prescribed by the laws of the lodge. And that the member did not pay his dues till he was taken sick.

"The law recognizing benevolent and beneficial societies is of great age and has largely become recognized from custom and long usage, and even before the Christian era the soldiers of Cæsar had their 'solduri' and rules for modes of burial and assistance for the members and those designated as beneficiaries. Vide Cæsar's Com. also Black's Com Guilds and Tradesmens Association.

"All nations have for years recognized these associations and where they encourage thrift and benevolence added in many instances the protection of additional statutes around them so as to allow them to be incorporated and hold property.

"In the United States benevolent associations have been for years recognized as a valuable adjunct to our civilization, and have been encouraged by our courts and legislatures, and when the constitution and by-laws of them have been reasonable and just, have never interfered in their affairs, but always determined members should exhaust their remedies under rules of the order, before entering the courts. Vide Smith *vs* Ocean Castle K. of P., 29 Vroom, 545; Zoliff *vs.* K. of P, G L., and Henry Clay Lodge, 24 Vroom, 536, as to law in New Jersey.

"Not only has new New Jersey recognized them, but almost every State in the Union has through its courts held the same view. In New York in case of Brady *vs* Coachmans Association, 14 N. Y. Sup. Ct. decisions, it was decided where a penalty was placed on a member for non-payment of dues, it must be reasonable and just, but the reasonableness of the penalty must be determined by the courts; so also was decided by the same courts in case of Cartan *vs.* Father Mathews Society, 3 Daily N Y. Reports, while in the case of Nagel *vs.* Glassberger, the court decided that even affirming the other cases, that a member could not avoid a penalty by paying up his dues when sick and be entitled to benefits, as this would work an injustice to the lodge as nobody would then, if this was lawful, pay till taken sick. The reasons are carefully set out in 10 N Y. Supreme Superior decisions, p 563.

"Most of the decisions of the different States affirm the principle of non-interference with the associations unless a right is invaded. In case of Sweet *vs* Mutual Relief Society, 78 Maine Reports, p. 541, the court decided that if a member could not maintain an action, no power could be given to an assignee or beneficiary.

"The importance of these organizations has led to many adjudications and comments upon the subject and as there are so many kinds of them the courts have held that the by-laws shall be considered a part of the contract under which membership and subsequent rights be acquired. In New Jersey this view is gone over in case of Van Houghton *vs.* Pine, 9 Stewart, 132; Bellville Mutual Insurance Company *vs* Van Winkle, 12 N. J Eq, 333; Miller *vs.* Hillsborough Mutual Fire Association, 43 N J Eq, 459.

"While in some states even benevolent and beneficial societies are regulated considerably by law, yet Mr. Thompson, in his work on corporations, says: Vol. 1, section 1037, 'Nor does it (the law) extend so far as to invalidate mutual benefit societies which provide for suspension from membership, or a forfeiture of membership upon the non payment of dues. The rule is that members may contract among themselves, for a forfeiture as not being opposed to express laws or public policy, and that in schemes of mutual insurance, the integrity of the fund and safety of the scheme depends upon each member complying with the rule by making the prescribed payment.'

"In section 948, Mr. Thompson in referring to the interpretation of the laws of such societies, says, "They should have a reasonable construction A court will not construe them so strictly as to make them void * * * * but where they establish a penalty for non-performance of a duty they will be strictly construed, the same as a penal statute.

"In Ellorbe *vs.* Faust, sec'y, etc., 119. Mo., 653, it was decided that 'acceptance of dues contrary to by-laws was no waiver from a member who was sick.'

"The latest treatise on the subject of benevolent and beneficial societies is in the third volume of American Encyclopedia of Law, second edition, and there it is well laid down as a principle that no rights are conferred upon a beneficiary unless the member is in good standing. (Page 1080 and foot notes.)

"While the consensus of opinion seems to be that a beneficiary may bring suit in most States without exhausting the remedies of the order, yet a strict construction of the by-laws is maintained by the courts, and unless very unreasonable are enforced as a part of the contract. But in every case reported where the member was in arrears when taken sick and paid up his dues after sick the courts have held, even when societies have accepted the dues, that the penalty could be enforced"

MONEYS $$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending April 30, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$150 60	100	$2 00	221	$8 90	437	$4 60
2	21 40	101	2 00	222	5 40	439	6 60
3	7 20	101	6 20	224	21 05	440	38 50
5	26 60	105	2 60	225	6 60	441	2 80
6	5 80	106	2 60	226	2 80	446	7 85
7	20 30	107	11 50	227	5 00	449	13 80
8	20 40	108	61 40	228	10 80	451	16 00
9	20 20	109	48 00	229	2 40	453	28 60
10	150 20	110	1 00	236	1 80	457	33 10
11	117 80	111	21 60	238	11 40	460	7 20
12	78 60	112	46 40	239	11 00	464	26 15
13	33 80	113	6 00	242	8 80	467	5 45
14	8 70	114	9 70	243	8 35	468	21 80
15	21 40	115	4 80	245	40	471	25 60
16	31 80	116	11 40	246	2 40	473	35 20
18	3 60	117	10 20	247	20 80	474	5 90
19	17 80	118	2 00	248	4 00	476	44 50
21	16 40	119	22 80	249	3 20	478	18 20
22	88 60	120	8 10	250	6 80	481	5 40
25	14 00	121	9 50	251	8 80	482	9 60
26	23 40	122	12 20	253	5 25	483	28 80
27	8 40	123	4 60	256	4 55	484	9 80
28	8 50	124	2 90	257	42 80	486	12 40
29	33 80	125	47 40	258	14 00	487	4 80
30	14 00	126	2 20	260	5 20	490	7 40
31	2 00	127	4 00	266	2 00	493	25 80
32	21 45	128	2 80	268	5 00	497	36 70
33	95 40	129	6 00	270	16 15	499	2 20
34	7 70	130	3 20	273	16 40	500	2 13
35	5 00	131	4 20	274	14 60	507	5 80
36	6 20	133	3 75	277	4 00	509	41 60
37	3 00	134	4 00	281	17 80	513	37 60
38	5 20	135	6 60	284	2 60	515	20 40
39	13 20	136	5 40	286	9 00	520	3 60
40	10 20	137	4 20	288	9 75	521	9 60
41	15 90	138	3 00	291	14 95	522	17 20
42	14 80	140	8 20	300	2 60	526	43 90
43	83 20	141	12 80	301	15 20	534	3 85
44	10 30	142	15 80	304	10 00	540	6 25
45	17 20	143	3 70	305	5 05	547	12 40
46	1 60	144	6 85	306	48 40	551	30 20
47	19 60	146	7 55	309	220 40	563	1 00
48	6 40	147	9 80	315	3 60	564	9 10
49	31 55	149	6 90	323	2 20	567	13 20
50	2 00	150	4 45	325	6 10	575	6 80
51	40 60	151	19 85	327	3 60	584	14 60
52	23 80	152	2 40	328	7 40	588	13 25
53	2 90	153	2 25	332	14 45	591	4 40
54	20 60	154	4 60	334	3 60	593	2 20
55	6 00	155	8 90	339	3 00	606	3 60
57	2 40	157	4 15	340	75 00	611	10 00
58	61 10	158	3 00	342	7 80	612	3 45
59	7 00	160	16 80	343	12 90	622	2 00
60	5 10	162	14 00	344	3 60	633	9 25
61	16 00	163	10 00	346	5 40	637	9 40
62	51 30	164	2 00	349	14 80	638	8 40
63	18 85	165	4 40	352	4 20	639	8 60
64	28 00	166	5 60	355	9 60	640	6 20
65	14 50	167	15 20	356	3 10	649	3 25
66	18 90	168	12 25	359	16 80	650	6 00
67	8 80	169	19 40	360	9 60	659	9 70
68	7 00	170	3 40	361	19 60	664	4 00
70	6 80	171	8 00	365	11 70	667	2 80
71	5 80	172	13 50	369	2 80	676	4 80
72	38 20	173	10 00	370	3 80	678	12 80
74	6 60	174	10 00	371	2 20	683	3 40
75	5 20	175	12 40	374	17 80	687	7 60
77	9 00	176	19 90	375	151 20	692	4 80
78	3 40	177	5 00	376	10 00	696	3 40
79	5 20	178	10 00	381	16 60	698	6 00
80	8 20	179	19 80	382	65 00	699	50
81	2 20	180	5 00	384	4 60	703	8 60
82	3 00	181	104 40	386	4 60	707	11 20
83	12 60	182	10 25	391	6 80	712	3 00
84	4 50	186	3 00	393	7 75	715	38 30
85	7 20	189	9 50	394	10 40	717	2 80
86	7 60	190	5 20	399	4 80	723	10 00
87	9 10	191	5 60	400	3 80	726	24 95
88	16 90	194	2 00	401	15 75	734	4 80
89	3 40	195	6 00	402	3 80	739	5 25
90	12 30	198	7 60	406	5 60	746	2 60
91	10 00	199	11 40	407	23 00	750	14 80
92	7 00	203	15 60	409	3 60	757	4 20
93	28 00	207	9 20	416	40 00	766	4 80
94	4 80	208	2 40	419	26 40	783	5 00
95	7 80	209	20 00	424	5 40	785	2 60
96	26 20	211	11 80	427	9 40	786	2 30
97	4 00	214	3 00	428	7 20	799	6 45
98	17 40	215	6 80	429	9 75	802	4 80
99	5 20	218	15 50	433	8 45		
						Total	**$5,289 18**

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

"Shaving Chaser" Answers A. P. as to Politics in Trade Unions.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1897.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

IN THE CARPENTER last month I find a letter signed A. P., taking exception to and severely criticising "Shaving Chaser's" doctrine in the February number, based on a text supplied by Brother P. J. McGuire, viz: "No matter who holds the reins of government, the working people will have to organize in their trade unions to secure better conditions from their employers."

Now, if that text is good, and I certainly think so, I fail utterly to perceive what is radically and fundamentally wrong in my letter. But what I do perceive clearly is, that A. P. radically and fundamentally failed to understand that short and, as I thought, matter-of-fact letter Before proceeding further, I wish to state that I am, as my signature implies, an operative carpenter, and I certainly think it *not wrong* to write from that point of view. A. P. condems me because I deprecate any connection between politics and unionism, and then proceeds a little further on in supplying me with the best possible argument for my side, when he says, "For fifteen years I have striven to secure something like united action from the labor organizations of Colorado, for the purpose of obtaining a practical lien law, but all efforts have failed, *because* the representatives of capital have been strong enough in every legislature to defeat every equitable bill presented." Exactly! Now, look at the text of my letter. Am I radically and fundamentally wrong? Scarcely!

It seems to me A. P. was very foolish indeed to waste fifteen good years monkeying with politics, and getting nothing in the end. How much better it would have been had he followed the lines of strict trade union conduct, viz: All of us can find plenty to do if we will strive to widen our faith in one another, promote the good work in our unions, etc. A. P. goes on: "Every one realizes that the strength of capital lies in the unanimity of its action, etc." Precisely! That is just what we want in our unions, and if we all will work good and hard for the next fifteen years in the unions and leave politics alone, I believe I can promise that our unions will be in a position to demand that lien law our friend A. P. was after so long, no matter what political party may be in power. All we need in our unions is unanimity and money.

I confess I am weak on metaphysics, and the next paragraph is fully too much for me. A. P says, "If all the high political positions in the land are represented and controlled by syndicates and corporation power, it must be evident that this condition was brought about through the ballot, lot, as there is no other avenue by which it could be accomplished." But, friend A. P., what about that twenty million dollar fund you speak about which Mark Hanna and Wall Street used in the last political campaign? Did they buy the ballot with it, or what? I think there is some metaphysics or obfustication about this ballot talk, so I won't say any more.

But the moral A. P. raises at the end would be first-rate with a little alteration, like this: If you want to restrain the power of syndicates, trusts and corporations, go gunning after them in your trade unions with all the organized power at your command, and more if you can get it. I would like to ask A. P. to read carefully my letter in the January CARPENTER. It may help him a little to understand me better.

Furthermore, in this "windy city," there are and have been a number of men who strive hard to gain prominence in the unions for the purpose of becoming practical politicians, viz., to get political jobs for themselves; and these men have a fashion of using trade unions for their own advancement Now these men I consider an unmitigated curse, and this is the kind of man I had in view when I wrote, "kick him out of the union." And I want to tell A. P. that I have studied politics in the abstract to the best of my opportunity many years, and have been trying very hard to find *that* beneficent legislation so talked and written about, but which never appears. While during the twenty-six years I have been a Union man I can remember several little concessions we have obtained by standing up in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

In conclusion I will refer him to the coal miners of England during the last five years, who have unionism without politics, and let him contrast their ability to get what they want with that of the Colorado miners who have been mixing politics so freely with their trade organization.

Fraternally yours,

SHAVING CHASER.

Plutocratic Logic.

ONE of the items from which we can derive great amusement, under our glorious dispensation, is the trend of many of the bills presented for the approval of our wise legislators in the Nation or in any of our forty-five States. Let us mention but two of our most recent ones, as mere specimens of most of the rest, if not all of them. The House of Representatives has now a bill "*to enable the unemployed to earn a living, to utilize industry and to produce general prosperity.*" The means that bill proposes, having in view the desired object, is that any State, territory, county, city, town or village should be permitted to issue non-interest-bearing bonds, payable only to the United States, in return therefor the Federal Treasury to issue notes with which the respective localities can pay the wages to the men they are to employ in public works.

The other bill we desire to refer to has been introduced in the Senate of New York State. Its aim is to render impossible all department stores in places of 10,000 inhabitants or more. The bill specifies the articles, by groups, that any given store shall be permitted to sell, and no more.

One of the most influential evening dailies of the City of New York attempts to show the folly of those two bills, and similar ones; they are called Socialistic, because everything is Socialistic in our day, if we don't happen to like it. For the paper in question, and all the others through the nation, with the fumes of respectability, read and patronized by the cream of all our cities, three words alone settle everything in social life. The three words are socialism, paternalism, anarchism. Those three isms make everything wrong except that to which we have been accustomed, the latter being all right, because it happens to be a little different from what the non-respectable people propose. Sarcasm seems to be the only weapon with which the present generation of our big men try to educate the people below themselves. You can notice that tendency in all our principal dailies, with hardly any exception. The poor fellows imagine that our millions of plain workers are going to stop thinking, lest they are crushed by the satire of their old teachers in the press or elsewhere. Sarcasm is often useful and indispensable, but it must be backed by logic and facts, by reasoning processes showing the difference between truth and error in every department of life Without that, sarcasm is the weapon of the cowards, of men who feel they are wrong, but are afraid of all truth that may tend to interfere with the intensified selfishness of their souls.

Take now the first bill we have mentioned, with its attempt to provide employment for the unemployed. Of course it does not rest on any sound economic principles, but why did not our influential paper suggest the proper way with which to remedy the evil of the unemployed, the most fatal one of our so-called grand modern progress? Would we have any unemployed in our nation if we had not committed the most criminal economic blunders possible? The miserable coolness with which we accept all our evils as a matter of course, with not a single remorse of conscience, unwilling to acknowledge that we have made any mistakes, unwilling to repent and do better; but extremely willing to keep on in the same track, legislating the same iniquities, if not worse, that have produced our present evils! Of course, the issue of non-interest-bearing bonds proposed by that bill is wrong; but, is it any worse than the issue of interest-bearing bonds? What are the latter but a mortgage on the earnings of the poor workers, the men without property, they being the only ones who pay taxes under our dishonest methods of taxation, resting on labor products? Did that paper of ours give us any hints on the subject? Not by any means. You are not apt to find any plutocratic paper ready to say much against the socialistic, paternalistic and anarchistic governmental policy of taxing the men without property for the protection of the property men, or the workers for the benefit of the monopolists.

There is but one possible form of taxation by which to let that burden really rest on the property men, and that is, by *taxing the land on which all property rests*, or rather *the land value*, held by the men who control most of the wealth of the nation through the control of most of the *natural resources* of each nation.

And what about that other bill we spoke of, introduced in the Senate of the State of New York? That bill proposes to suppress the department stores in cities above a certain size, and thus protect the common storekeepers who are gradually being swept out of existence by the superior advantages that the mass of consumers are offered in the department stores. That bill rests on wrong economic principles, to be sure; but is it any more foolish than all our monopoly laws, enacted in the last 120 years of our national existence, and those of other nations for the long centuries previous to our political experiments? All laws of monopoly protect the powerful at the expense of the weak, the few at the expense of the many.

All economic abberrations must necessarily owe their existence to a social status which has long defied and repudiated what is orderly and natural in healthy national development. Men don't ask for much of anything when they are allowed to go through life without any extra hardships, when jobs are plenty and wages or labor earnings are at least fair in relation to the requirements in each period of life. It is only when we push them too much down towards the bottom that they squeal or call for any especial reform. That has just been the trouble with the masses in all nations. They have never realized what government should do for them, or rather we, the Government, have been extremely careful never to teach the people what they have the right to have.

The sarcasm of the paper to which we have been referring, and that of all similar papers when they criticize all reforms, their constant efforts to complicate everything in connection with the simple science of government, their total ignorance on the subject because advantageous to themselves and their patrons, in a selfish way, their apparent innocence of the social crimes they allow, encourage and defend, what could the old despotisms do worst than that?

Our plutocratic press is decidedly in favor of that modern individualism, as they call it, which groups itself in incorporations and trusts, buys all needed legislation giving them the power to fix prices, wages, etc., and thus we crush the individuality of 90 per cent. of the race, evolving problems for which we don't want any solution. All we want is—wealth in plenty for the few. The poverty we create—that shall give us the means to lavish charity as a cloak for our social iniquities. Whether God approves that or not, what difference does it make?

JOSÉ GROS.

The Use of Cord Lines in Building Construction.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CONTINUING the practical use of the lines, we will now suppose the excavation of the lot complete and the bottom properly beveled off, lines must be stretched to locate the trenches and the position of the piers and intermediate walls. Fig. 1, will convey a full idea of the application of the lines in obtaining the exact situation of the piers, and great care must be exercised in doing this for the reason that any mistake made in the footings or foundation wall, in regard to their position, must change the layout of the whole plan and be carried up

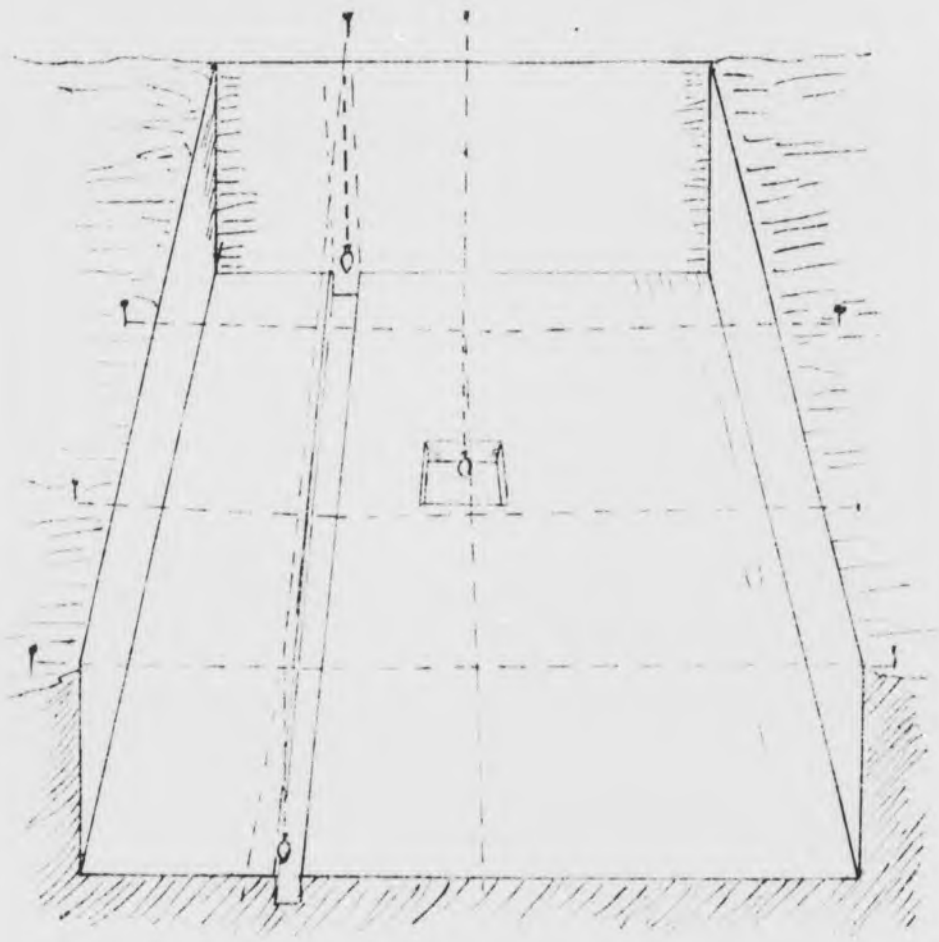


FIG 1. SECTION THROUGH EXCAVATION SHOWING USE OF LINES

through all the stories. Every foundation must, of course, be laid out from the foundation plan or cellar plan, and the *layout*, that is to say, the location of each pier, wall, etc., must be absolutely correct, for, if it be not correct, then all the lengths of beam girders, etc., will be changed according to the error, and the result is trouble to all concerned. However, the application of the lines makes the laying out a comparatively easy task, provided care and accuracy are displayed. For this reason this job should be done by the carpenter himself, from the plan, as I find that masons are, sometimes, a little careless in the *measurements*. In regard to the outer walls. These are best built from lines stretched on their outside finished faces, so that all the work will come inside of them. If there be inside or intermediate walls, these should be located by centre lines, that is, by cord lines stretched from one side of the lot to the other side and a plumb bob hung on the line reaching down to the bottom of the excavation. The bob will give the exact centre point, and half the thickness of the wall is measured off on each side. The same operation is gone through on the opposite end of the wall and then a short section is built and the guide lines stretched to guide the work straight. For piers the method used is to measure on opposite banks or sides of the excavation and cross or intersect two lines directly over the central point of the proposed pier, then, by hanging a plumb bob and a line from this intersection, the central point at the bottom can be marked and the size of the pier laid out from it on each side half the thickness of the footing of the pier. By following this method, especially in the case of a very deep cellar, the bottom of the excavation inside the banks can be laid out with almost absolute accuracy. But, as I stated before, the measuring should be slowly and carefully done, the carpenter using a steel tape line, and proving his marks by remeasuring before ordering the work commenced.

Concerning the levels of the details inside the excavation, I would state, that the safest way to obtain these is (if the excavation or area of the build- be large, say 75 x 100 feet or over) to use a revolving spirit level and rod with a telescope mounted on a tripod. This valuable instrument can be set with the plumb bob, indicating the centre of swing on the centre of a pier and by revolving it around with a rod man holding the rod where required, but, if this instrument be not available, the levels may be found with a long straight-edge having the ordinary carpenter's spirit level placed on its top edge. But carpenters should make absolutely sure that the straight-edge is exactly parallel as, should it taper or diminish towards either end, it will, as a consequence, give incorrect levels. When level points or surfaces are found they should be made permanent by using a heavy stone or driving down a stout stake. When foundation walls and piers are built, and there is to be a frame building or superstructure raised upon them, no carpenter should ever rely on their tops or upper surfaces being exactly level, as experience will show that very few bricklayers or stone masons, except in the case of unusually good work, ever carry their courses up level. So that, before setting the wood sills, the top of the wall should be gone over with the spirit level, and its possible inaccuracy discovered, and, should any angle or corner be low, slate or stone blocking should be used to raise it up level.

At Fig. 2, I give the ground layout or staking plan of a large church with nave aisles and transepts also with an "*apse*" or circular end. The points *a*, *a*, *a*, represent wood stakes driven into the ground to which cord lines are attached and stretched from stake to stake 12″, away from the outside basement wall line of the intended building. This will show carpenters how requisite lines are and how careful they should be in placing them.

(*To be continued.*)

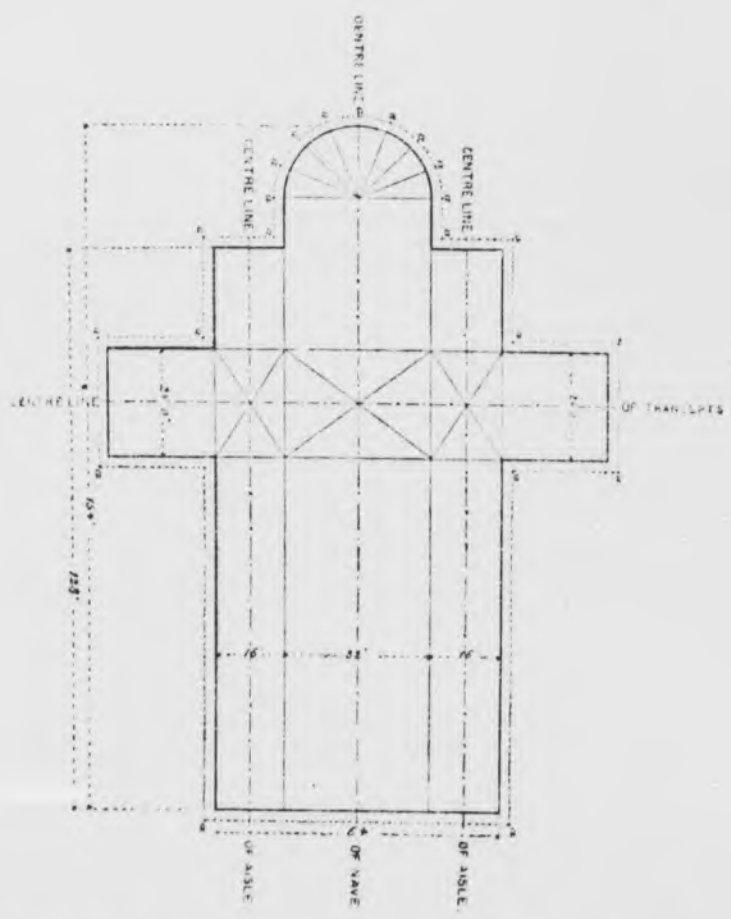


FIG. 2.—GROUND OUTLINE PLAN OF A CHURCH, SHOWING CENTRE LINES.

Three Important Labor Decisions.

Here are three court decisions handed down the past month, which are of considerable interest to organized labor:

Judge Hanecy, in the circuit court of Chicago, handed down a decision this month which confirms the right of labor organizations to regulate their own affairs, discipline members and say who shall be members. The case grew out of an application for an injunction by E. B. Charles, who was for five years a member of the Hoisting Engineers' Union, and who was expelled for failure to comply with a rule of the organization which required that all members accepting employment should first secure a permit, which was to be signed by the president and business agent. The Union discovered that Charles had taken employment with the Thomas Elevator Company without the necessary permit. He was directed to cease work, pending the hearing of the charge against him, and, failing to do so, was expelled. To avoid a general strike of the building trades, the Thomas Elevator Company then discharged him. He applied to the courts for an injunction against the Union and the elevator company, although he had already been discharged. Judge Hanecy said the supreme court had already decided that courts of chancery could not sit in review on the action of political, labor or other voluntary bodies, so long as they had not violated the law. Redress for injury was to be had in the civil courts.

The appeal case of employes of contractors at the government Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, has been decided in favor of the employed. This decision practically overthrows the system whereby employers have compelled employes to rent and live in company houses or to employ and have the pay stopped in the office for the company doctor. The contractors will have to refund about $6,000 collected for the purposes named.

Another late decision is that of Judge McMahon, at Ludington, Mich., in the case of the striking employes of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company. The company sought relief by injunction. The judges say that while the strikers have no right to interfere forcibly to prevent the operation of the road, they have the right to use moral suasion to induce men to join them and to quit work.

In the Land of Hard Times.

From the palace of Ease my lady set out,
  Her carriage wheels shone in the light;
Her fields lay fertile and green about
And she wonders how any blind soul could doubt
  That God rules over in might,
And she marvels greatly how sin and shame
Into this fair world came.

There gazed from a window across the way
  A creature pallid and gaunt;
Her cheeks were hollow, her face was gray;
And hard, deep lines by her hard mouth lay,
  For she dwelt in the House of Want.
And a look like a curse came into her eye
As my lady rode by.

She hated the world that had used her ill
  She was bitter with discontent;
She was weary of toil in the dull treadmill
Where she wasted her life in the effort to fill
  The mouth of that monster, Rent.
She hated the owners of acres broad,
And she doubted God.

Oh, woman, weary of toil and pain,
  No wonder your heart is gall.
God gave his people a wide domain
He gave us the seasons, the sun and the rain,
  And room and food for us all.
It is man, the author of selfish crimes,
Who brings hard times.

Oh, Lady Fair, in your Castle of Ease,
  You are happy and well content;
But what would you do were you one of these
Who toil and suffer and starve and freeze
  To fatten the monster Rent?
Yet God rules ever, and right some day
Must have its way.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

John Feasable and Dick Hairsplitter.

MR. J. THRELFALL, an experienced Trade Unionist in Great Britain, and one who stands high in the councils of the labor movement of that country, writes thus to the Manchester, (Eng.) *Weekly Times:*

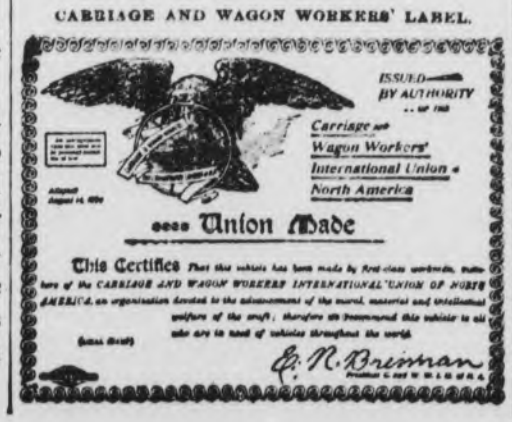
It may be well to illustrate this point by two pictures. Here, for instance, is, say, Richard, or "Dick," as he prefers to be called, a hair-splitter, an out-and-out Socialist, wearing the Tyrolean hat, and the red tie. He plays an important part at Labor meetings, he denounces everyone with over £200 per year in unmeasured terms, and his speeches are always cram full of political cayenne. He contests a ward several times, and in doing so makes things pretty lively. Ultimately he gets elected, and enters the Council Chamber as one of the 60 or 70. Seeing, however, that he has assailed that body both collectively and individually in the most savage manner, and preferred charges which, if true, would land some of the members in gaol or in lunatic asylums, it is not surprising that they do not regard his advent as a great kindness on the part of Providence, etc., that they should treat him with marked coldness. He soon feels his position, but tries to carry it off by bounce and bluff. He sits mum in the committee where reporters may not enter, but he makes fierce speeches in the open Council, and thus adds contempt to the adverse feelings with which he is regarded. When he does lift his voice once in a way on wages or hours, he carries no influence. His oft-times impractical proposals can get no seconder. Labor does not benefit by his exertions; instead of paving the way for sensible working men representatives, he has aroused a prejudice against them which will not be allayed for years.

The other picture is that of, say, John Feasable. He is a solid level-headed man, an official in his Union, is not given to making long speeches, nor does he claim to be an exponent of Socialism, although he is, in his way, a practical Socialist in the sense that he wants the tramways, the hospitals, electric light, and other concerns of public utility to be administered by the representative authority. John is somewhat of a modest man, and is not puffed up. He is a firm believer in labor representation, not as an instrument to immediately revolutionize society, but as a means whereby working men may take their fair share in the management of public affairs, and thus wisely and gradually improve the lot of the laboring community. He has been pressed again and again to stand as a candidate both by the political party he sympathizes with and also by the Trades Council and his Union. At last he consents. When he enters the Council Chamber he is received with courtesy and respect by all, and he has hurt no one's feelings and, therefore, no one has a grudge against him. He does not pretent to set the Thames on fire; but he sits and watches the proceedings for some time. He always votes conscientiously, and his speeches are brief and to the point. In the open Council he does not play to the gallery, and he is soon looked upon as a man of his word and "straight." Nor does he quarrel with the officials, but obtains their respect and predisposes them to assist him in carrying out his suggestions.

When John Feasable advocates the claims of the corporation workmen, or suggests an improved way of carrying out the fair contract resolution, the members are not disposed to raise difficulties, but are inclined to help him, and discuss the subject in a thoroughly impartial manner. In course of time—say in a couple of years—John has obtained for the corporation workmen advances of wages, secured an eight hours day and other considerable advantages. In addition to this he has, by his wise policy, and by working on the lines of least resistance, generally elevated labor throughout the town wherein he lives. When he has been in two or three years people say, can we obtain more labor candidates like John Feasable? if so, the more the better.

Now, these are no fancy pictures. They are being enacted in many a town throughout Great Britain. I hope they are clear enough for everyone to see the moral, and to point that moral at the ballot box. The true hearted working man, and the friend of labor will vote for John Feasable, and let who will vote for Dick Hairsplitter.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



He Was a Daisy.

BY TOM JACKSON.

HE attracted universal attention the moment he entered the saloon.

He was not pretty. He looked as if he had been the chief character in a boiler explosion, and was sorry that he had been rescued alive.

His face showed signs of care, bad whisky, ancient court-plaster, dirt and resignation. No, he was not pretty, but there was a spark of fire in what was left of his eyes. His coat was in rags, the uppers and soles of his shoes were tied together with pieces of clothes line, and his pants were a wreck, and about all that remained of his shirt were the buttonholes.

He had a proud walk, however, and as he marched up to a table at which a lot of reporters and printers were seated, he rapidly sized them up, and then in a low voice, choked with emotion and tobacco juice, said:

"Is there a Union man in this house?"

Some one informed him that the house was a regular headquarters for Union men.

"Well, gentlemen," he remarked, as he braced up, "in me behold a victim of grinding circumstances forced upon us by the demon of monopolistic greed. Behold in me a martyr to the cause. No one knows what I have suffered for organized labor, and no one ever will, for I am modest."

"What did you suffer?"

"Suffer? Why, gentlemen, I tramped to New York barefooted one time. I intended to walk along the track of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, but when I found that the trackmen and train hands were on strike against a reduction, I changed my mind and walked along the Pennsylvania Railroad. A consistent Union man like me could never walk on a 'scab' railroad.

"One time I was barefooted, and—"

"Couldn't you raise a pair of shoes?" he was asked.

"No, gentlemen—but I forgot. Yes, a man offered me a pair of brand new good shoes. I felt happy, but on examining the shoes I found they had no Union label in them, and flung them away. I could not wear 'scab' shoes, because I was a consistent Union man. Gentlemen, all that weary way I stuck to principle. I have been almost dead for a smoke, but would not pick up a cigar stump for fear it had come out of a box without a Union label, or had been made in a tenement house. I refused, when paralyzed with thirst, to drink boycotted beer, and I once found an elegant lunch, but threw it away because it was wrapped up in a copy of a boycotted paper."

"Have something on that," shouted a printer, and the sufferer got outside of two sticks of whisky.

"Thank you, gentlemen, and now will you kindly lend this poor victim of class injustice, this miserable wage slave, this living example of the wrongs the present state of society forces some of us to be, a half-dollar?"

"Where's your union card?" he was asked.

"Gentlemen, I have not got it with me. I loaned it to a married man who is starving, with a large family, to get a job with, but I will have it again next week. Do not think I want to deceive you, gentlemen; I am a Union printer.

"I have been ground down by the iron heel of capital, and want fifty cents, part of which I intend to send to the striking Leadville miners, and with the balance I will purchase a bed in some lodging-house, where no boycotted soap is used. Give me the fifty."

"You are a daisy liar," remarked an old typo; "but you are working an original racket, and I'll chip in, for I always like to encourage originality."

The hat was passed around and the sufferer gathered in a neat little harvest, while his rat-like eyes twinkled merrily. As he folded an old rag about his wealth he said:

"Thanks; a consistent Union man always—"

"Rats," yelled the crowd. He made for the door, opened it and as the wind blew through his coat and shivered his hat he shouted, "See you all when I get my card renewed," and he banged the door and departed.

"He was a liar, but he was a daisy," softly articulated the crowd, and then the beer came around as of yore.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G.S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1828.



Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mon.
Belt, Mon.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte Mont.
College Point N. Y.
College Hill, O.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Corsopolis Pa.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover N. J.
Delhi, O.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dedham Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton Pa.
Elizabeth N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester Mass.
Greenville, Pa
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark
Homestead, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kalispell Mon.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro Mass
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Mt Vernon N Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville O
Mansfield Valley Pa.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Moundsville, W. Va
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
Milburn, N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News Va.
Newtown, N. Y
Newburyport Mass.
Nanaimo Brit Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh N Y.
New Bedford Mass.
New Albany, Ind
New Brighton N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass
Norwich Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange N. J.
Olympia Wash.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale Ind,
Revere Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y,
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherines, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville Pa.
sharpsburg Pa.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Anaconda, Mont.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Central Falls, R. I.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa
Terre Haute, Ind.
Central Falls, R. I
Duluth, Minn.
Rome, N. Y
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Tex.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winthrop Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester Mass.
Wheeling, W Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa
Winnepeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex
Yonkers N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Greensburg, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Little Falls, N. Y.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Olneyville, R. I.
Bangor, Me.
Marion, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.

Total, 426 cities.

Union Fishermens Co-operative Packing Co., Astoria, Oregon.

THE members of the Columbia River Fishermens Protective Union, No. 6321, of the American Federation of Labor, have established a a co operative salmon cannery, where the salmon caught by its members will be canned, and all Union men and friends of co-operative enterprises are asked to call for the product bearing the label of this company of workingmen, and which has been endorsed by the A. F. of L.

In the spring of 1896 the salmon packers of the Columbia River formed an association for the purpose of reducing the price on the salmon caught by the Union men. The Union established the price of fish at five cents per pound, the same as had been paid the two previous years. The Canners' Combine would not recognize our Union, and declared that four cents per pound was all they could and would pay. A strike was the result, and after one of the most stubborn contests between capital and labor ever witnessed in this part of the country, in which the former used all the means at its command to crush us, having called out the militia of the two States—Oregon and Washington—and employing other tactics usually resorted to, a compromise was effected, the Canners agreeing to pay four and one-half cents per pound.

This year the Combine offers us four cents, and it is generally understood that they will renew the contest and continue the same until the last remnant of our organization is swept from the earth. After the last season the most active of our Union men were notified to leave the canneries, and were blacklisted by the Combine. As the strike had lasted more than half of the season, the fishermen barely cleared their expenses, and when they were blacklisted, and the Combine endeavored to proscribe the Union men, the only alternative left for us was to build a Co-operative Cannery, and thus protect our blacklisted brethren and ourselves against a further reduction of price and the entire annihilation of our Union.

Fellow-workers, friends of Co-operation, and Unionists, what can you do to assist us in our struggle for existence? The Union Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company, organized under the conditions above stated, needs the support of all sympathizing citizens, and our appeal to you is: Call on your grocer and ask for Columbia River salmon with the label of our company on the can, and see that it is exactly the same, and you are sure to get "Union goods," and the best in the market. You will thereby assist us in securing a market for our product without the necessity of depending to too great extent upon the salmon brokers.

The Columbia River Spring Salmon, first quality, is superior to any in the world; therefore it commands a better price than any other canned salmon, and we guarantee our goods to be first quality. The private canners, who are in the business for gain, have labeled inferior salmon for Columbia River Spring Salmon, thereby securing first class prices for second and third-class goods. This is an imposition on the consumer as well as the fishermen, and the public in general suffer. Our label is a guarantee that you will receive the best goods in the market, and if tried once, we are sure you will buy no other brand.

Union men and friends of Co-operation, please demand our product, and ask your grocer to send his orders for canned salmon to

UNION FISHERMENS CO OPERATIVE PACKING CO, ASTORIA, OREGON.

"Don't be a Scab."

In the course of a lecture delivered recently in San Francisco Rev W. D P. Bliss, traveling secretary of the Church Social Union, said: "The individual employe cannot cope with the corporation. We haven't the liberty we had some years ago. Workingmen confronted by gigantic capital are not free. We will have large railroads. Business will be on a large scale. Workingmen's unions are being formed. I believe that if Jesus Christ was here now he would be a member of the carpenters union. He would say: 'Don't be a scab. Don't steal another man's job.'"

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

Affairs Among Chicago Carpenters.

The Carpenters and Builders Association and the Carpenters Executive Council of Chicago have come to an agreement on the working rules that will govern employes and workmen during the ensuing year. By the agreement the workmen will receive double pay for all overtime or work done on Sunday, New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. No work will be allowed on Labor Day. Only time and a half was paid last year. All apprentices shall carry working cards of the Carpenters Executive Council, and none will be permitted to work as an apprentice after having attained the age of 21 years. Members of the Union will only work for members of the employers' association and vice versa. This clause, however, will be put into effect only by agreement of the joint arbitration committees. The adoption of the agreement removes all danger of a general strike this spring on the part of the carpenters.

ORANGE, N. J.—Painters' Union got the eight-hour day May 3d.

THE painters of Lynn, Mass., established the eight-hour rule this month.

THE nine-hour day is soon to be generally put into effect by the 27,000 members of the International Typographical Union.

IN New York City this month so far there have been unite a number of strikes among Union carpenters to enforce the Union rules as to wages and hours, and with almost universal success.

THE Journeymen Bakers International Union in its recent convention decided to raise the monthly dues from a minimum of 40 cents to 60 cents per month as the lowest limit of dues for members.

CLEVELAND, O.—All the building trades followed the last year's example of the carpenters, and this year established the eight-hour day and the card system very effectually after a few days' stand-out.

IN the territory outside of New York City, but which is to be part of the "Greater New York," viz., Kingsbridge, Westchester, Bedford Park, Van Nest, Unionport and Woodlawn, the eight hour day has been generally adopted by the carpenters this month.

AT the Kansas City Convention of the International Association of Machinists this month, it was decided to inaugurate the eight hour work day in every Union machine shop on May 1st of next year, and to accept a corresponding reduction of wages to get it. It was further decided to enlarge their journal and furnish it free to members. The old staff of general officers were re-elected.

For Our German Readers.

Großes Pic-Nic und Sommernachts-Fest.

Die assoziirten Local-Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika, New York Distrikt, halten ein großes Pic-Nic und Sommernachtsfest im Westchester Park, nahe Bronx River Bridge, am Montag den 5. Juli 1897. Anfang, 2 Uhr Nachmittags. Tanzen, Gesang- und Instrumental-Concert, Spiele, Preiskegeln, Preisschießen, Preisvogelstechen für Damen, Pool und Billiard, Karoussel Schaukeln u.s.w. stehen auf dem Programme Werthvolle Preise werden für sich an Preisspielen Betheiligende offerirt.

Abends: Prachtvolles Feuerwerk, abschließend mit dem Emblem der Vereinigten Brüderschaft. Musik von der Prog. Musical Union No 1. Für jedes Kind ein Geschenk

Tickets, für Herr und Damen, 25 Cents, Kinder frei. Ein Mitglied von jeder der 20 Local Unionen unter unserer Jurisdiktion in der Stadt New York bilden das Arrangements-Committee.

Zum Frühjahr rüsten sich unsere Kameraden fast überall, um die Union zu stärken und höheren Lohn zu erlangen. Wir rathen dazu, zuerst zu versuchen, alle Mitglieder zur Union heranzuziehen, bevor sie einen Strike anfangen. Es ist besser, langsam und sicher dem Ziele zuzusteuern, als unbeachtet Alles auf eine Karte zu setzen.

Bereit sein, das ist die Hauptsache.

„Man kann sich nicht immer prügeln," hat der volksthümlichste Staatsmann aller Zeiten einmal einem der wohlmeinenden Freunde zur Antwort gegeben, die ihn beständig zu Unterdrückungsmaßregeln gegen die Widersacher seiner Verwaltung aufstacheln wollten Und Abraham Lincoln hatte Recht. Das Leben ist zwar ein beständiger Kampf, der früher von Allen gegen Alle geführt wurde und jetzt, wo die Barbarei einer höheren Gesittung Platz zu machen hat, zwischen denen ausgekämpft werden muß, deren Klasseninteressen einander feindlich sind, aber—immer prügeln kann man sich deßhalb doch nicht Die Kämpfer würden sich sonst gegenseitig vernichten, würden einander auffressen wie jene Löwen, von denen man nachher nur die Wedel im Wüstensande fand oder wie die beiden Katzen in Kilkenney, von denen auch nicht viel mehr übrig geblieben ist. Der Endzweck unserer Entwicklung besteht keineswegs in der Vernichtung des Menschengeschlechts, sondern in der Erreichung eines möglichst idealen Gesellschaftszustandes. Daß wir diesem Ziele näher kommen, wird von Schwarzsehern geleugnet, und doch genügt ein flüchtiger Blick in die Kulturgeschichte, um uns den himmelweiten Abstand erkennen zu lassen, welcher zwischen den heutigen Rechten der breiten Masse des Volkes und selbst zwischen denen besteht, welche diesen Massen in der viel gerühmten atheniſchen Republik zustanden. Die Summe der Lebensgenüsse und der Bequemlichkeiten, auf welche heute auch „die Geringsten" als auf etwas Selbstverständliches Anspruch erheben, ist um vieles größer, als die derjenigen, die vor nicht allzuferner Zeit überhaupt bekannt und nur für wenige Auserlesene reservirt waren. Die Menschheit hat mithin auf ökonomischem Gebiete fast ebenso gewaltige Fortschritte gemacht wie auf dem der politischen Emanzipation und der religiösen Duldung. Wo man es vor 250 Jahren für ganz selbstverständlich hielt, „Hexen" zu verbrennen oder zu ertränken, sieht man heute Geschöpfe von ganz gleicher Art sich als Aerztinnen, Schriftstellerinnen, Lehrerinnen bethätigen und kommt ihnen mit Wohlwollen und Achtung entgegen. Die unveräußerlichen Menschenrechte, vor Alters verketzert und als fluchwürdige Hirngespinnste verdammt, werden jetzt wenigstens im Prinzip allgemein anerkannt und eine starke Unterströmung macht sich in der Gesellschaft geltend, sie zu verwirklichen. Alle diese Wandlungen haben sich in verhältnißmäßig kurzer Zeit vollzogen, und jeder Sieg, der errungen werden mußte, hat natürlich Geld gekostet. Ein Ergebniß dieser Kämpfe sind in erster Reihe die Arbeiter-Organisationen—denn das Recht sich zu freien Vereinigungen verbinden zu dürfen, mußte, wie jedes andere Recht, erkämpft werden. Vom Kampf sind also unsere Genossenschaften gezeugt und für den Kampf—ein Haupterforderniß für diesen besteht aber in der Vorbereitung, die für ihn getroffen werden muß, in der Heranziehung der Streitkräfte, in der Beschaffung der Kriegsmittel. Ein Heer, das dauernd im Felde liegt und von einer Schlacht zur andern zieht, muß nothwendig aufgerieben werden—das ist nur eine Frage der Zeit. Deßhalb ist es gut, wenn besonnene Köpfe verhüten, daß der Erfolg des Ganzen nicht beständig um nebensächlicher Punkte willen, die nur untergeordnete Bedeutung haben, auf's Spiel gesetzt werde. Die Gewerkschaften dürfen sich nicht darauf verlassen, ihre Kräfte zu zersplittern, sie müssen sich beständig in Bereitschaft halten, um dem Gegner die Spitze bieten zu können, wenn Wichtiges auf dem Spiele steht.

Woher kommen die schlechten Gesellen?

Indem das Sprichwort: „Handwerk hat einen goldenen Boden," immer mehr hinfälliger wird, weil die moderne Großproduktion aus einem Handwerk zehn oder zwanzig oder mehr Unterabtheilungen macht, wodurch der Arbeiter nicht mehr sein ganzes Handwerk erlernen kann, sondern nur denjenigen Theil erlernt, den ihn der Vortheil des Arbeitgebers anweist, so ist es sehr natürlich, daß es eine Masse Zimmerleute hierzulande giebt, die sehr einseitige Geschäftskenntnisse besitzen. Es sei ferne von uns, hierüber unsere Kameraden verantwortlich zu machen. Im Allgemeinen sind die Menschen das Produkt der sie umgebenden Verhältnisse: ihre Erziehung, das Geschäft, die Lebensweise und Sitten und Gebräuche drücken dem Durchschnittsmenschen ihren Stempel auf. Nur starke Charakter befreien sich von dieser Gewohnheitsschöpfung.

Die Bosse beklagen sich sehr oft, daß es so wenig gute Gesellen giebt; sie vergessen aber das dabei zu sagen, daß es ihre eigene Schuld ist. Die Gesellen haben kein Wort über das Geschäft mitzureden. Die Boße und die Vorleute haben das Befehlen, und die Gehülfen müssen thun, wie es ihnen angegeben wird. Würden die Bosse nun darauf sehen, daß gute Arbeit geliefert werde, so würden selbstverständlich die Gesellen schließlich alle gute Arbeiter werden, indem sie dann ja von Jugend auf dazu erzogen werden.

Weil aber heutzutage der Boß an gar nichts anderes denkt, als recht viel Profit aus seinem Contrakt herauszuschlagen, so denkt er gar nicht daran, gute Arbeit zu machen, sondern er brummt dem Vormann immer in die Ohren: „Es dauert zu lange!" oder: „Es geht zu langsam!" oder: „Es wird nichts verdient; ich verliere Geld dabei!" und derlei Phrasen mehr.

Der Vormann trommelt nun in seinem Diensteifer zum neuen Sturm, und Balken und Bretter fliegen nun um die Wette hin und her, hinauf und hinunter und was sich nicht biegt muß brechen. Kein Mensch hat Zeit, an gute Arbeit zu denken, und wenn ein Geselle es wagen sollte, nicht an der allgemeinen Treibjagd Theil zu nehmen, sondern mit kundiger und sicherer Hand seine Arbeit vollenden wollte, so würde der nächste Samstag ihm ganz gewiß seinen Denkzettel bringen.

Die Klagen der Bosse also, welche in der letzten Zeit in den verschiedenen Journalen der Baukunst laut geworden sind, daß es so wenig gute Gesellen gäbe, sind Anklagen gegen die Arbeitgeber selbst und gegen das System der freien Concurrenz, dessen Grundprinzip für die Arbeitsgeber ist: den größten Profit aus den Knochen der Arbeiter herauszuschinden.

Die Vererbungs-Theorie.

Die äußeren Verhältnisse, welche uns umgeben, sind maßgebend für das was wir sind. So klar und einfach nun dieses einem Jeden erscheinen sollte, weil es eben ganz natürlich ist, nicht anders sein könnte und uns auch in der ganzen Natur, wo wir nur hinschauen mögen, in seiner nackten Wahrheit sofort in die Augen fällt, so wollen doch gewisse Leute nichts davon wissen. Warum?—

Weil der kleine Theil der menschlichen Gesellschaft, welche auf Kosten der großen Masse existirt und lebt und welcher unter dem heutigen Raubsystem im Besitz alles dessen ist, was Arbeit und Fleiß geschaffen haben, nicht zugeben will, daß er als besitzende Klasse für alle Noth und alles Elend, alle Armuth und alle Verbrechen verantwortlich ist, ohne alles dessen überhaupt nicht als besitzende Klasse vorhanden wäre, denn das heutige Räubersystem schafft alle diese Zustände, wird durch Gesetz darin unterstützt und man straft Sünden und Verbrechen, für welche man selbst verantwortlich ist.

Daß nun aber die Folgen solcher wahnsinnigen, brutalen und verkehrten Zustände nicht ausbleiben können, ist wohl ganz natürlich.

Es erzeugt der Reichthum, das Nichtsthun und Faullenzen, das Wohlleben und Verschwenden, Menschen von besonderen Eigenschaften. Eigennützig, schlau, brutal, geizig, bis zum Ekel genußsüchtig u. s. w.—Auf der anderen Seite aber sehen wir als natürliche Folgen Arbeitslosigkeit, Armuth, Hunger, Elend und Verbrechen.

Nach natürlichen Gesetzen erben sich nun die Folgen solcher Zustände weiter fort.—

So haben die Kinder der Reichen den Eigennutz, die Brutalität, die Genuß- und Verschwendungssucht, die unersättliche Habgier u. s. w. schon als Hinterlassenschaft neben ihrem klingenden Vermögen miterhalten aber auch die Strafen dafür. Egoismus, Geiz, affenartige Selbstliebe und Borniertheit, Säufer- und Geschlechts-Krankheiten, Wahnsinn und ein durch Ausschweifung zerrüttetes Nervensystem erben sie gleich mit—Doch erhalten nicht allein die Kinder solche Erbschaften mit, sondern ein Jeder, welcher mit der Klasse in Berührung kommt, erhält seinen Theil davon ab.

In Verbindung mit dem großen, $250,000 kosten sollenden Maskenball im Hotel Waldorf läßt "The World" den Bishop Potter folgendermaßen sprechen: „Habt Ihr jemals bemerkt, sagt Jemand, wie aufgeblasen und wollüstig, wie verstohlen, heimlich und verschlagen, wie lasterhaft und ungesund die Dienstboten in großen Häusern aussehen?"—und der Fragesteller beantwortet seine eigene Frage, indem er sagt: „Wenn Jemand beständig Leuten dient, welche in Ueppigkeit, Schwelgerei, Wollust und Ueberfluß leben, thätig im Müßiggange sind, wie ein alter englischer Schriftsteller schrieb, und sorglos und verschwenderisch in allen eigennützigen Ausgaben, so ist es wohl unmöglich, daß er nicht von der Krankheit selber mit ergriffen werden sollte. Es ist eine schmerzliche, kummervolle Betrachtung, oder sollte es bei jedem rechtlich denkenden Menschen sein, daß der kopflose und eigennützige Gebrauch ihres Geldes selbst die Luft verpestet, welche von ihren Mitmenschen eingeathmet wird."

—So spricht Bishop Potter. Und der sollte es doch wissen.

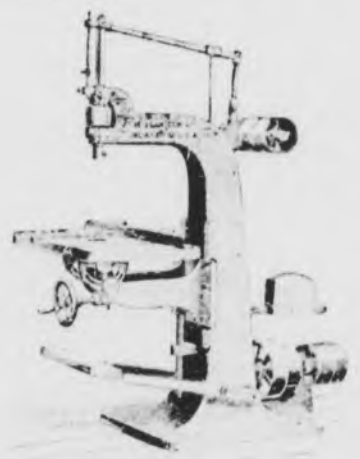
Die Kinder der arbeitenden Klasse haben aber ganz besonders den Fluch der heutigen Zustände und die Folgen der unabänderlichen Naturgesetze zu tragen.—Als Erbstück steht die Schwindsucht oben an, dann folgen rheumatische Krankheiten und ein durch Hunger, Elend und Sorgen zerstörtes Nervensystem, welches in keiner Weise gegen äußere Einflüsse genügend widerstandsfähig ist. So siechen die Kinder des Arbeiters schon in früher Jugend dahin, während seine eigene Lebensdauer eine verhältnißmäßig kurze ist.—Wie Noth und Elend auf den Menschen einwirken, sehen wir alle Tage in den Fabriken und elenden Wohnungen der Arbeiter, sehen wir in großen öffentlichen Krankenhäusern und Hospitälern, wo die Söhne reicher Eltern an armen Leuten studiren, wie reiche Leute kurirt werden müssen; sehen wir ferner in den Polizei-, Gerichts- und Criminal-Verhandlungen und in unseren Irrenhäusern und Gefängnissen, sehen wir überall, wo wir uns auch hinwenden mögen, in seiner nackten Wirklichkeit. Und alles dieses sollte sich nach Naturgesetzen forterben?—Ganz gewiß!—Aber auch die Ueberzeugung, daß eine gewisse Klasse solche Zustände geschaffen hat und für all das Elend und den Jammer verantwortlich ist.—Möge Jeder von uns dazu beitragen, daß diese Ueberzeugung von jedem Arbeiter voll und ganz begriffen wird, möge aber auch Jeder von uns dafür kämpfen, daß in unserer eigenen Klasse und unter uns Berufsgenossen dem Egoismus seine Schranken gesetzt werden,—denn darin haben wir Alle sehr Vieles noch zu lernen.—N. Y. Painter.

No. 2 Patent Vertical Boring Machine.

WITH TWO SPEEDS AND UNIVERSAL TABLE.

Our new improved No. 2 Vertical Boring Machine has superior advantages and facilities for perfect boring, either straight or at any angle and is furnished with two speeds, making it suitable for heavy and light work.

The frame is one piece of casting, being cored, which gives it great strength, and has a wide base, making it self-supporting, no top or side bracing being required.



The mandrel is large and is made of the best quality of steel; it works up and down through a sleeve pulley, which forms the journal, so that the mandrel revolves but does not come in contact with the journal box. The treadle which operates the mandrel is counterweighted and the depth of boring is regulated by an adjustable stop attached to the mandrel.

The table raises and lowers on planed ways operated by a hand wheel, screw and gears; and it can be bevelled, and the fence angled to do any kind of boring.

The idler pulleys are placed at the proper angle to make the belts to run true and even on the mandrel pulley; they run on studs connected to an adjustable box; this box, with pulleys attached, slides in planed ways, thus providing sufficient movement to take up the belt when changing from one speed to another.

The machine is reliable in every respect. It will bore to a depth of 12" and has a space of 18" between the boring bit and inside of column, so that it has a great range for boring either large or small holes.

The L and T pulleys are 8" x 3½", and should make 750 revolutions per minute.

For price of this, and prices or cuts of any other improved wood working machinery, address the manufacturers,

THE EGAN COMPANY,
106-126 West Front Street,
CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.

BREWERS' UNION LABEL.



FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—A. Grant, Box 6.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
86. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
158. SAN DIEGO—I. E. Tebbutt, 1430 State st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council C. W. Page, 1136 Folsom st.
22. N. I. Wandell, 25 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—Frank Shean.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—W. I. Murphy, Box 127.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 203 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reid, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 151 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. E. Burke, 40 Tom Thumb.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. Edmonds, 30 Eighth st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot 2106 38th Place
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Shardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
18. Joseph Deppen, 383 Hastings st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
58. William Bennecke, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1333 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
205. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—B. Broadwell, 701 Walnut av.
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
260. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—C. H. Grimes, 1051 Peach st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard 989 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth ave.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 907 Green st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey 919 E. Washington st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
551. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—G. McMullin 836 Muncie Bldg.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
783. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor street.
106. HENDERSON—Theo. Bock, 516 5th st.
412. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116. (Mill) H. A. Ferry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140. C. BERTRAND, JR., 1232 Freret st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—F. S. Kenefick, 412 Louisiana.

MAINE.

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State District Council—Secretary, C. L. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain
56. " (Jewish) W. Froomkin, 163 Salem.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 115.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray, Hotel Malden.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 740 Kempton.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—C. C. Fulton, Mattapan st., Dorchester.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
WORCESTER—
49. P. A. Scott, 43 Bellevue st.
93. C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. F. Lehmann, 401 N. 9th st.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
100. " " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 914½ Olive st.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 608 Barton st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5313 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. P. Boger, 1527 Arlington ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
601. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
699. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 37 Willow pl.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Walter Cubberley.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagle st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 317 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sta. E.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. Chas. Rieger, 81 Sumpter st.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.
639. Chas. Suthergreen, 207 Forty-fourth st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 276 East st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 966 Walnut st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 128 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Fred. Rhodes.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHICA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 410 Allen st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
501. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Hugenot st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. J. P. Tracey, 438 W. 57th st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. Jas. Allardyce, 2 W. 136th st.
375. (Ger.) R. Holstein, 1551 2d ave., care Faulhaber.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 239 E. 126th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. F. Dougherty, 1830 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 381st ave.
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.
513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Coe, 193 Highland st.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onendago st.
26. " H. J. Watson, 111 Norris st.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—George Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1345 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1924 Western ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2250 Vine st.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klaehn, 160 Merchant ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 Fourth st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12th st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 Elevenih st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Slayer, W. Green st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANETTE—H. Chrisman, Box 86.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schoemaker, 126 Sherman ave, Alleg.
164. A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca av.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case., 164 Grant st.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Avers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—C. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—W. Guilmette, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. E. Duffy, 616 Power Road.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Stage, 72 Trask st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS (Col.) E. I. Lewis, 156 De Soto st.
394. " Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.
766 NASHVILLE—

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.
133. BEAUMONT—John Corcoran.
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 Ave. Q.
114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 718 Dowling st.
53. ORANGE—D. W. Howell.
156. PORT ARTHUR—
160. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) R. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

VIRGINIA.

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WASHINGTON.

98 SPOKANE—Chas. Wood, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 802.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council, Wheeling, etc.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
161. KENOSHA—
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O. J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, J. Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 480 9th st.
228 (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th Ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

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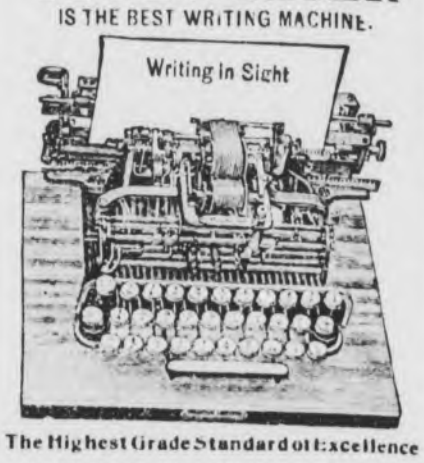
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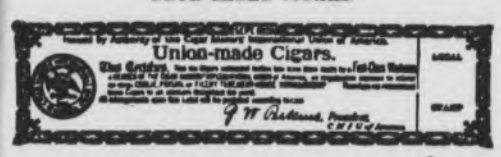


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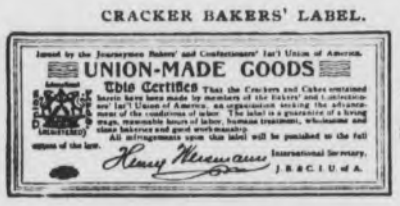
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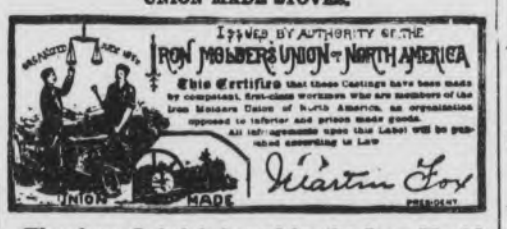


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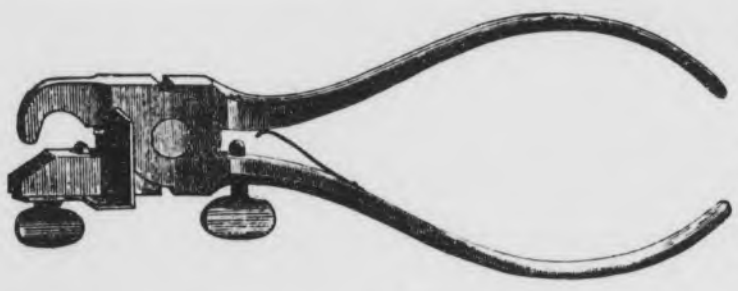
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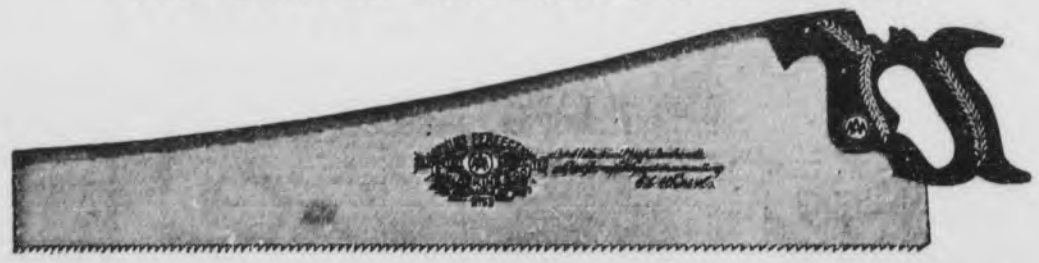
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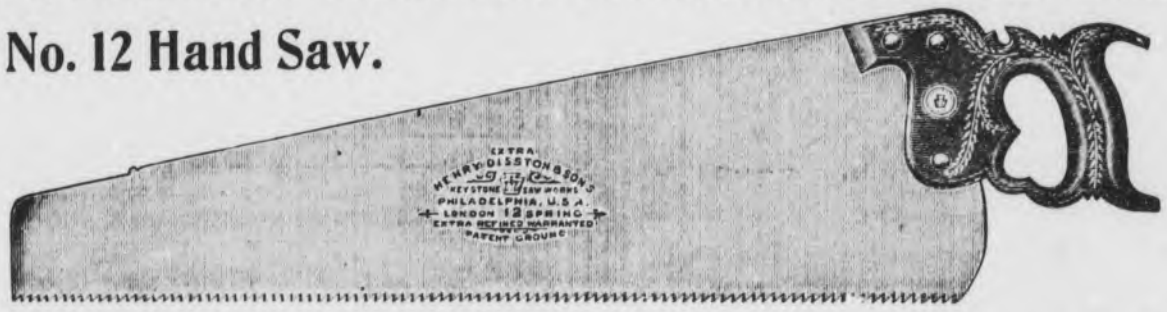
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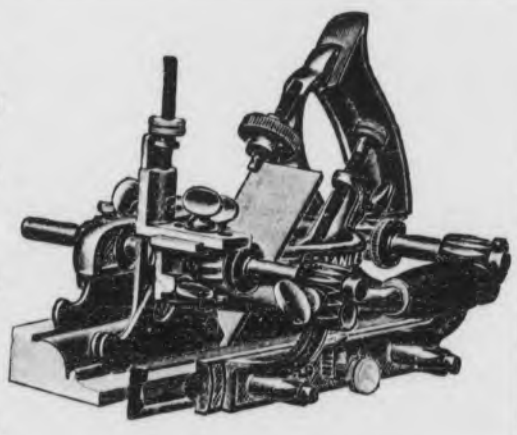
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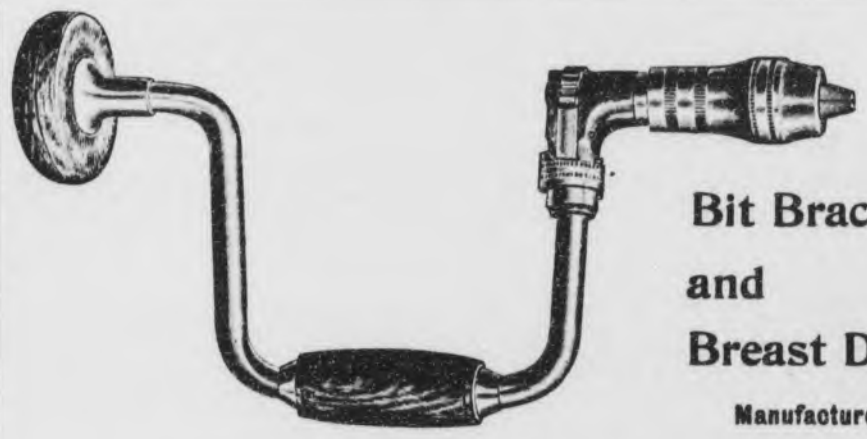
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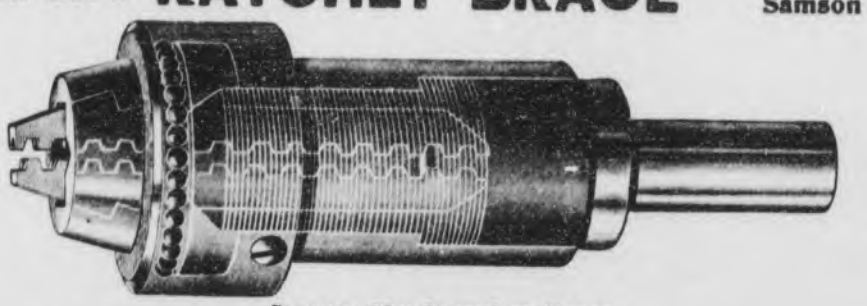
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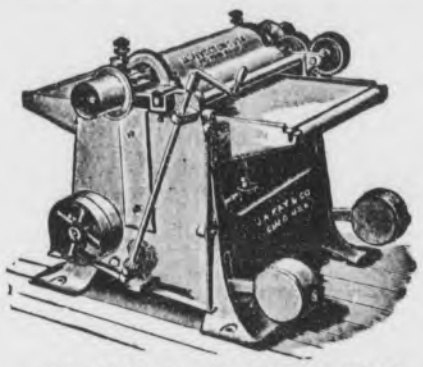
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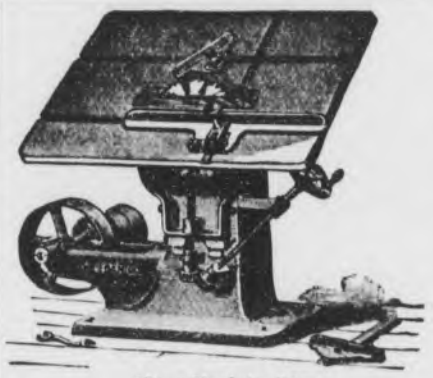
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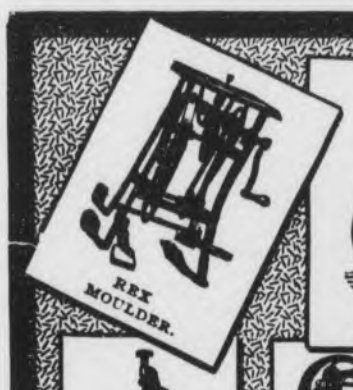


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VOL. XVII.—No. 6. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

The Question of Immigration Submitted to the Members.

REALLY the subject of the restriction of immigration is one of deep importance to organized labor and presents a variety of views. To obtain these views and to get at the real opinions of the Trade Union members all over our land, the Cincinnati Convention of the A F. of L., last December decided to submit the question to a vote of the affiliated bodies. For that purpose the following circular has just been issued. The members and Locals of the U. B. will be officially called on to vote on this question next month. Meanwhile, let them study over the subjoined propositions and vote as they think best. Here is the circular.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, 700 FOURTEENTH STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1897.

To Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor appointed a special committee for the purpose of considering the subject of immigration and to propose such legislation on the question as should practically set forth the demands of organized labor in the premises. During the convention the committee made its report favorable to restriction. The delegates, however, acting upon the conviction that the question was one upon which the entire membership in their sovereign capacity should be consulted, decided that the entire subject matter should be submitted to the referendum.

Of course, it is not necessary to remind you that this matter of immigration is a very serious problem and one which has been more or less discussed for several years past. It is perhaps needless to more than mention that attempts at national legislation have been made by several sessions of the Federal Congress. Such attempted Congressional action being in compliance, or ostensibly in compliance, with the demand of organized labor.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor believed that before any further attempts at legislative action on this subject should be made, the voice of organized labor should be heard in a distinctive and authorized manner, so that in the future the officers entrusted with carrying out the wish of labor may have the knowledge that the workers have expressed their will in the matter and that there shall be no question as to the attitude on this great subject.

The Executive Council having been directed to submit the question to a referendum of the members desire that the subject shall be fully understood by them, hence, it is being thoroughly discussed through the columns of the *American Federationist* and the labor press generally by the men who have given the question thorough investigation and have applied their best thoughts to it.

The subject has been divided in such a manner so that each member may have a fair opportunity to vote either in favor of or opposed to the entire subject of immigration restriction or upon the measure and scope of such restriction.

Of course, those who are opposed to the restriction of immigration need give little attention to the manner by which restriction may be secured while those who are favorable to restriction can fully discuss and decide as to the forms and measures of restriction.

The following are the questions submitted:

1. Does your organization favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?

2. Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States?

3. Should the foreign consular service and our immigration department be entrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration laws?

4. Should the violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law by employers be punishable by imprisonment?

5. Should the steamship companies be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers?

6. Should a stricter civil and educational test be enforced as to qualifications for naturalization?

7. Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intentions to become a citizen of the United States?

What other provision does your organization favor and suggest, if any, to further the restriction of immigration?

In the effort to arrive at a conclusion upon this much vexed immigration question you are urgently requested to strip your minds both from undeserved prejudice as well as false sentiment. The question must be met with judgment and foresight in the interests of labor, having a due regard for the natural rights of all men. Desirous of securing your untrammelled decision upon the question, we, at this time, urge no opinion of our own, reserving to ourselves that right as members of our respective organizations.

It is the duty of every organization which expects to be represented at the Nashville Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct its delegates so that the convention may fully express the real judgment of organized labor on the subject of immigration restriction. Unions which will not be represented at the convention by delegates are also required to discuss and vote upon the questions submitted, and to return said vote to the office of the A. F. of L. not later than October 30, 1897. In sending in the votes of Unions the number voting in favor and against each proposition should be given.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
P. J. McGUIRE,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
M. M. GARLAND,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON,

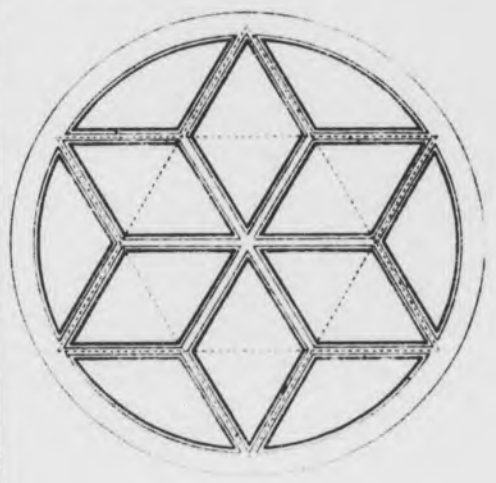
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

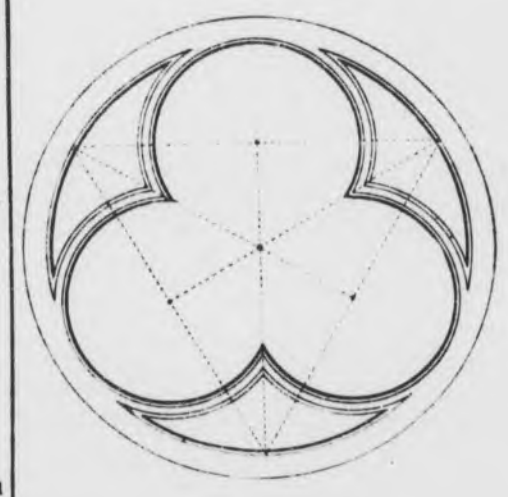
Ornamental Sash.

BY A. W. WOODS.

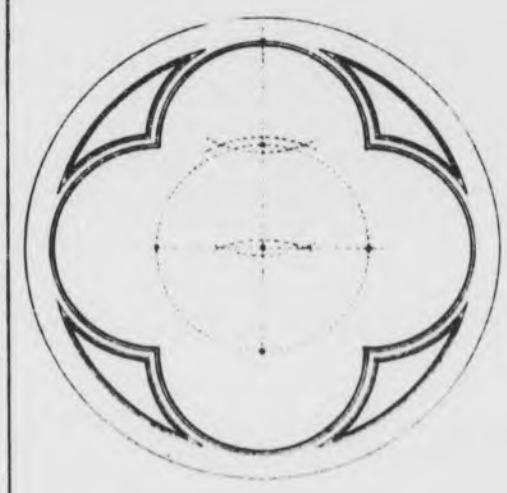
Carpenters quite often have occasion to make ornamental sash for gable windows, and for those desiring suggestions on that line, we submit the following designs that may be used with good effect in small churches or school buildings.

The centres from which the circles are swung are indicated by the dots shown in the diagram.

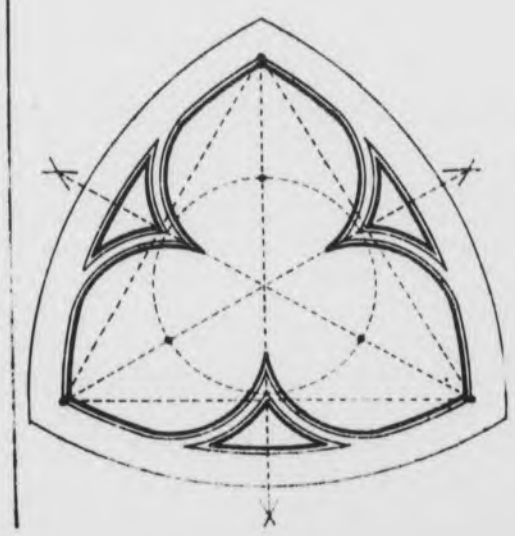












Until It Is Settled Right.

However the battle is ended, though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags and echoing roll of drums,
Still Truth proclaims this motto in letters of living light:
No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor may grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of Fame, with one acclaim, may call him great and just,
Let those who applauded take warning, and keep this motto in sight:
No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage, tho' the enemy seems to have won,
Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong, the battle is not yet done.
For, sure as the morning follows the darkest hour of the night,
No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor! O woman young, yet old!
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast, and crushed by the power of gold!
Keep on with your weary battle against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Coming Era.

WHEN we lift our heads above the din and dust of our work we see one thing clearly and certainly, to wit: that Individualism is played out. The possessors of those virtues, patience, industry, thrift and ambition, may as well make up their minds that there is no longer any room at the top. Indeed, the top itself is rapidly being leveled away. Be it for better or worse, and whether we like it or not, the social era is coming, and is even now upon us. Take a glance at what is going on around us. Machinery has almost entirely superseded human labor; man has become a mere tender and feeder. The utmost of human skill required nowadays consists in knowing how to tend a machine for the making of pinheads or eyelet holes. Aggregations of capital in a few hands are a necessary result of this condition, and the next step is the control of the press and the law. This condition may be described as the basis of the coming change; its immediate effects will prove the motive power of that change. These immediate effects are as palpable as the cause itself. Let us consider them for a moment. Four millions disemployed tramp the roads and glut the cities, a menace to the peace and to the living of those still at work. Women and children are forced to manual labor at wages hardly sufficient for the body and altogether destructive of the soul. Legislatures, municipal, State and National, are controlled by the wealthy classes in the exclusive interests of property. The executive and judicial branches of the Government are controlled by the same interests. On the one hand we have the saturnalia of the haughty and lascivious rich, on the other the moanings of the poor and the tread of idle armies seeking anything that they may lay hands upon. The press, the pulpit, and the professions are blind, cynical and servile. Over and above all this we hear on every hand the voice of distrust among the people. Reverence for our institutions is considered mere fetich and "law and order" an insult to intelligence and courage. This is, perhaps, the most potent sign of the times, that the people are losing faith in the system, for it clearly foreshadows knowledge and understanding of it. When knowledge comes the system must go, as goes idolatry when the clay feet of the image are discovered. These are the facts; if we have overestimated them, let the man who can deny them speak up.

So far we have merely uttered sententious truths. The questions remaining are as to the method by which the new era shall ultimately be ushered, and where it shall take place As to the first of these questions we have no answer. Any one of a dozen events now taking place or immediately pending might suffice for a link to complete the cycle, which, having diverged from a common point, is now converging to its close. Whatever the nature of that event, it will be but the finishing stroke of many unseen causes—the fruit of a million seeds, many of them planted in obscurity—and will have no significance except as such. But the ground of the event is more easily guessed. We have good reasons for believing that in this, as in other cases, the United States will be the arena of the battling dynasties. We have already seen the edict that all men are created equal and that governments exist only by consent of the governed flashed from the New World to the Old. We have also witnessed, for the first time in history, the destruction of inequality based upon the color of the skin and the equality of Man finally established upon the color of the blood. We have seen religious and political freedom established and slavery abolished upon ethical grounds, as distinguished from the motives of expediency and philanthropy which have actuated other nations in the same concerns. We believe that the conditions which placed the United States in the van of these reforms are now making for the third god-head of industrial democracy.

So much for history; let us look at the present. We are a nation with the irreverence and daring of youth; we know nothing of divinely ordained institutions. The test of our adherence to a thing is its utility. That test has been fully made within the memory of the present middle generation. We have felt and seen the change from the time when every man willing to work could do so and by means of his toil live out a useful and satisfactory existence, to the present, when the country is full of men in enforced idleness, and when even those at work get but a bare subsistence wage. In a word the experience of the present age is one of retrogression, and has proved the inutility of the system under which we live. It is in this difference between ourselves and the people of other countries that the great potentiality lies. Other countries have experienced in the present day an improvement over previous conditions in the passage of ameliorative laws and the loosening of the bonds of caste, and for that reason they are less likely to revolt. In our own country conditions have steadily grown worse. Under a system theoretically superior to that of other countries, we find ourselves in many instances not only relatively, but positively, worse off than the people of other countries. And the tendency is still for the worse. We have touched the extremes of all the conditions which make for a change in the system. The progress of production and its results in the centralization of wealth and power and the impoverishment of the masses are more palpable in this than in any other country.

No man need accuse us of howling calamity, for in the first place we are not prophesying evil, but good; and, again, we are merely pointing out the inevitable, as an astronomer might forecast an eclipse of the sun. The coming change will not be a credit or blame to any man or set of men, but will be the logical and irresistible fruit of progress. Nothing that we know of can be done to hasten or retard it. The utmost that can be hoped for is that when it comes we shall be capable of taking full advantage of it for the benefit of the whole people. Since we recognize the coming of the new era, it should be every man's object to prepare to take his place in the industrial body. The complete centralization, the socializing, of all industry is certain; but whether that shall prove a government of industrial despotism or industrial democracy will depend upon the fitness of the people to take charge of and conduct the government under the new system.—*Coast Seaman's Journal.*

To Organized Labor.

Following are the names of those members of the Carpenters' Union who have returned to work ten hours a day for the Anaconda Company contrary to the Union's orders, which recognize only nine hours as a day's work. We deem it our duty to inform organized labor, friends and sympathizers who these cowards and traitors are so that further association with them may be avoided by all:

J. R. McRae,	Michal Veale,
Eugene Sullivan,	N. N. Garvick,
Simeon Cameron,	H. P. Wheeler,
Robert Haney,	Thos. McGahn,
John J. Kelly,	Wm McNaul,
J. R. Barclay,	Henry Crangle,
Robert Robinson,	J. A. McDonald,
Con Driscoll,	Jeff Dee,
Jas. Stafford,	P. J. Kelly,
J. E. McGovern,	W. J. O'Donnell,
P. J. Loftus,	John Mahoney,
L. B. Livingston,	J. M. Ervin,
J. L. Reed,	Stephen Desjarden.

These fellows, to get under cover of the prevailing popular sentiment and to obtain public protection and approval of their disloyalty and cowardice are making a pretense toward forming another union, but their purpose is too transparent. Brothers, we feel assured, will not recognize any aggregation of "scabs" because they may assume a union name, and a union prepared in advance to grant the corporation its every demand.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS'
UNION NO. 112,
Butte, Montana.

Beneficial Features in the Trades Unions of Great Britain.

IN the United States Trades Unions are of so recent an origin, says the *American Manufacturer*, that it is within the past few years that they have begun to attract any amount of attention. At times they are brought into public notice when anything like trouble occurs over an industrial dispute, but in Great Britain the strength of Trades Unions is surprising to those who have watched the growth of Unionism in that country. The Board of Trade report on Trade Unions, recently issued, gives the figures for 1894 and 1895. The first report of this kind, which was issued in 1887, included only 18 Unions, but the report for 1895 deals with 832 separate labor organizations. A look at the statistics of these Unions will show the great growth of Labor Unions in Great Britain within the last few years. In 1895 the total membership of the Unions reporting was 1,256,448, but there are many Unions which do not report at all, and some which do not report fully. The total income of the societies reporting was £2,009,668, while their expenditure was £1,789,834, showing a surplus of nearly £249,544 in the year. The aggregate funds in hand amounted to £1,938,759 at the close of the year. And it must be remembered that these figures do not include voluntary levies and collections in case of strikes.

The manner in which these Unions spent their money is a lesson to Trade Unions in the United States The report mentioned shows that 418 Unions gave during the year £534,382 to members out of work. The sum of £305,990 was given in cases of sickness and accident; superannuated members were given £129,007; the funeral fund took £87,386. And a most gratifying feature of the report is that, in these great expenditures for the most laudable objects, the sum of only £232,006 was spent in disputes. In fact, the report states that the mere fighting Unions have shown a want of staying power, while those which provide sick and other benefits show an expansiveness which is encouraging, as their social advantages quite overshadow the purely trade benefits. For every pound spent in labor disputes six were expended in far more profitable ways. These figures show why Trade Unions have grown to such a power in Great Britain.

Test of Glue.

The following is an excellent method of testing glue. Carefully weigh a piece and suspend it in water during twenty-four hours at a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahr. The coloring matter is thus precipitated, and the glue swells in consequence of the absorption of the water. On its removal, the increase in weight will be found to be in proportion to the quality. The weight of the coloring matter can also be ascertained by weighing the glue a second time after it has been thoroughly dried.

Framing of Heavy Beams and Girders.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

AS the framing details of heavy modern construction have never yet been properly considered, I will in this article convey to carpenters and builders some information which they will find of the greatest value in their practice. We will assume that the framing is that requisite for a large five-story stable or warehouse, to be capable of sustaining a safe bearing load of from 200 to 250 pounds to the square foot. It will be necessary that the timbers will be large and of superior timber, presumably of yellow pine, which is the best and most easily obtained in the modern market. The timber bill will necessarily be large and should be very carefully compiled from the plans and specifications so as to get all the pieces on the job, and to this end a list should be made out, each item being under a separate heading with the quantities required for each length, etc., as

Girders,
Posts,
Floor Beams,
Roof,
Braces,
Studding.

With this list and a framing plan any skilled carpenter or framer may lay out frame or raise the timbers for a heavy job. I would state here that the framing plan should be furnished by the architect, and it is usually a plan of each story with the girders and floor beams, the headers, trimmers, etc., shown on it so that it is a map or diagram of each timber required and an invaluable guide to the foreman mechanic. In regard to the actual framing of the timbers there

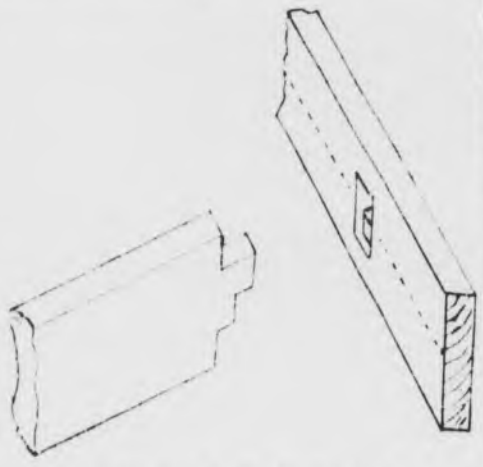


FIG. 1.—A TUSK TENON.

is little to be said which I have not already described in previous articles, with the exception that the front of construction should be stronger than those previously published, and for the instruction of readers I now show them. Fig. 1 will give an idea of a stronger form of tenon and mortise for 3″ × 10″, 3″ × 12″, or 3″ × 14″ or 16″ floor, tail and header beams where bridle irons are not used, and care should be taken to have the tenon and mortise above the neutral axis of the timber as shown in the sketch by the dotted line. This "*tusk*" tenon gives great strength and may be used with advantage on 3″, 4″ or 6″ floor or roof timbers, where there is a short header as that framed around a chimney; but if the header be over six feet long, I would recommend that the tenon be omitted entirely, and each tail or header beam hung in bridle iron, as I described in a previous issue.

A word more in regard to main supporting girders. Recent experience has shown me that the best way to join them over columns is to simply abut them together, end to end, and insert double end T-anchors to tie them together, or, if the bearing surface be not large to halve them with a simple half, as in the case of a sill

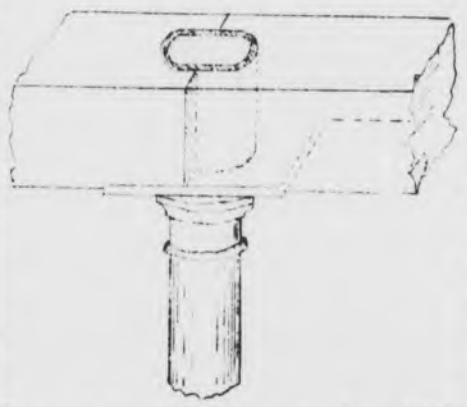


FIG. 2.—FRAMING OF A GIRDER AROUND AN IRON COLUMN.

or plate. The form of construction, which I illustrate at Fig. 2, will explain my preference, as it will be seen there that the girder has its ends of the two lengths mortised out to fit one of the sleeve of the column, thereby weakening its strength where it is most needed, but it had to be done here for the reason that the vertical line of cast-iron columns rested on each other from story to story, the whole being carried by a heavy brick pier in the cellar. A halved horizontal joint with cast-iron or oak dowels inserted in its inside faces is, where possible, the best for girders. Similarly with wooden posts or columns of any dimensions, of more than 24 square inches of area on top and bottom ends, the mechanic will invariably find that the best construction is to cut them square (bare foot) and insert two or more dowels to keep them from slipping sideways. I regret to say that architects are realizing that the mortise and tenon system sacrifices the strength of the piece mortised to that of the piece tenoned in constructive framing, and are equalizing the loss by the adoption of the dowel which the mediæval and ancient framers used with the greatest success.

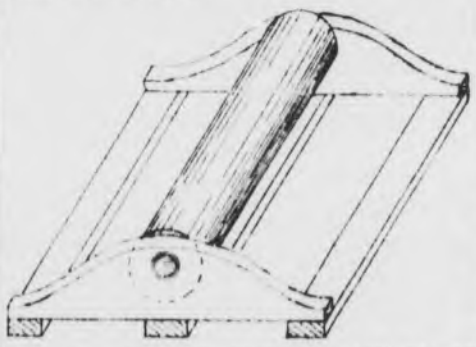


FIG. 3.—ROLLER FOR USE ON FLOOR BEAMS.

Regarding the raising of heavy beams and girders, I would state that this operation demands apparatus, and also skill on the part of the framer. The apparatus or appliances can be readily made of wood, and are indispensable for the safe handling of timbers too unwieldy to be lifted by hands. The first and most important are the ordinary rollers which, being placed on incline planes of planks or beams, enable the mechanics to roll up heavy beams or girders on the first floors from which they are hoisted to the upper floors. These rollers should not be less than from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and be of oak, maple or some other hard timber not liable to crush, bruise or splinter. They may be of any handy length, say from 2 to 4 feet long, so as to be easily handled. A very excellent roller for use on the floor beams is that shown in the engraving Fig. 3. As will be seen, it is simply a roller set in a frame, so that the frame spans two or three floor-beams, and heavy timbers can be rolled on it with greater ease than with a common roller on planks. The use of rollers is, as the reuder will understand, of the greatest necessity where timbers weighing from 600 to 2,500 pounds have to be moved on floor beams freshly set in green brick walls. It is of the utmost importance that the walls be not jarred or sprung, and big timbers will require careful handling in consequence.

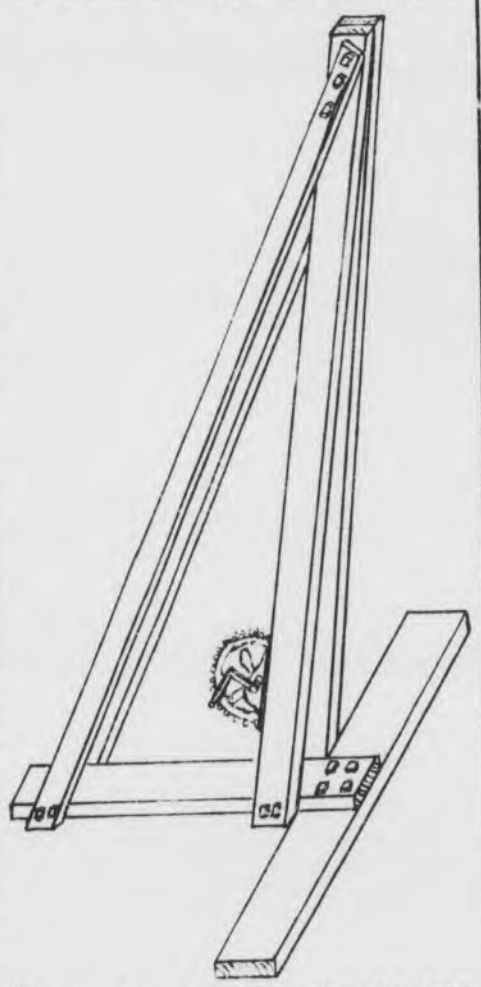


FIG. 4.—AN IMPROVED TIMBER DERRICK.

When the timbers are on the floor they will next be raised or hoisted into position, and this may be very conveniently done with the aid of the improvised derrick represented at Fig. 4. It is made up of a T sole or base formed of two 3″ x 8″ or 3″ x 10″ timbers bolted together, and on these are raised two uprights or standards of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 spruce joists slightly pitched forward. To these, two braces are bolted from the shank of the T to the top. On the uprights a windlass with a pawl and ratchet is bolted. With the usual blocks and tackle lashed to the top end of this derrick and the addition of "guy" ropes, almost any heavy timber girder may be safely raised. If the mechanic is afraid his uprights might buckle under the strain of the weight, he can nail horizontal cleats across their edges, spacing out the cleats 12 or 14 inches apart, so as to form a ladder to get up and make fast the guys or blocks and tackle.

(*To be continued.*)

Chester Park, One of Cincinnati's Pleasure Resorts, Unfriendly to Union Labor.

CINCINNATI, O., May 30, 1897.

To the Officers and Members of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the Organized Carpenters of Hamilton County, Ohio, desire to call your attention to the unfair manner in which we have been treated by the management of Chester Park, one of Cincinnati's pleasure resorts. Before work was begun on the new building at the park this season, Mr. Devere, manager of the resort, signed an agreement with the Business Agent of Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council to employ none but union men in the construction of the company's buildings. As soon as the work was begun our Business Agent was sent there to ascertain if the agreement was being complied with. He stated his business, in a gentlemanly manner, to Mr. Weber, the contractor in charge of the work, whereupon Mr. Weber immediately ordered our representative from the place, stating at the same time that if there was a union man working there and he knew it, he would discharge him. Our representatlve then went to the manager, Mr. Devere, and reminded him of his agreement. Mr. Devere stated that he was unable to get a union contractor to do the work, and was compelled to give it to a non-union man. This statement we denied, as there were plenty of union contractors to be had.

In consideration of the above facts, we have resolved to patronize other resorts this season, in preference to Chester Park, and hope our friends will do likewise.

Very Respectfully,
HAMILTON COUNTY
CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Workmen as Contractors.

A system of public work that has much to commend it is that of co-operative contract in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing, but who receives no more than his fellows. They obtain the full profit which would otherwise go to professional contractors and they share the payment equally. Each worker is interested in seeing that his companions do their full amount of work, and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do not own, the government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system would provide a method whereby direct employment by the government would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enterprise equal to that enjoyed by private employers.—*Sylvester Baxter in Review of Reviews.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1897.

The Angel of Discontent.

When the world was formed and the morning stars
Upon their paths were sent,
The loftiest browed of the angels was made
The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in the caves of the hills,
Where the crested serpent stings,
And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls
And he told of better things.

And he led man forth to the towered town,
And forth to the fields of corn;
And he told of the ampler work ahead
For which his race was born.

And he whispers to men of those hills he sees
In the blush of the misty west;
And they look to the heights of his lifted eye--
And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold
A hope that is high and brave;
And the madness of war comes into his blood--
For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong by the light of that eye
March with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes into their hearts
When they behold their wrongs.

'Tis by the light of that lifted eye
That Error's mists are rent.
A guide to the table-lands of Truth
Is the Angel of Discontent.

And still he looks with his lifted eye,
And his glance is far away,
On a light that shines on the glimmering hills
Of a diviner day.

—SAM WALTER FOSS.

Out-of-Work Benefit Fund.

THE opposition against the Out-of-Work Benefit Fund at the Cleveland Convention of the Bakers Int. Union, says the *Bakers Journal*, was so strong that the friends of this institution had to use all their influence to prevent its entire defeat. Various and many are the reasons in favor of a fund to assist those who are out of work. One of the chief objects of Trade Unions is to counteract the so-called "iron law of wages;" to afford shelter against that natural law of supply and demand in the labor market, which tends to grind the toilers under its heel. Man has overcome the pernicious influence of other natural laws; why should he not be able to cope with this one? He protects himself against the influences of climate by proper housing and clothing. Many a man's life would be shortened, if it was not for the physician, who by his art arrests the greedy hand of death. Whole provinces with fertile fields and populous cities would be turned into desolate wastes by the floods of sea and river, if the ingenuity of man did not stay them by dykes and earthworks. Many more instances could be cited in this connection, where man has conquered natural laws; where he has subjected them to his will and made them serve his purposes. Progress is nothing else but the subjection of the laws of nature to the will of man.

Trade Unions have done much in checking the competitive warfare among laboring men by fixing wage rates and hours of labor. The principles of organized labor go far in preventing a man from offering himself for less wages than his neighbor gets However, a man is out of funds sooner or later if he is without a job.

He may be friendless, without anybody to assist him in his distress His wife and little ones look to him for bread. What is he going to do? There is no prospect for him to get employment, except he throws his principles, his self-respect and manhood overboard, goes to the door of the employer and offers himself for less wages. Others come and do the same, and in this way wages are steadily reduced, leaving the laboring man just enough for his bare existence.

This can be changed if Trades Unions guarantee their members a benefit, high enough to keep them above water at least for some time, if they lose their jobs. This benefit keeps those that are out of work aloof from the labor market or rather the latter gets regulated by it. They can afford to await their turn in getting work and to refuse any offer for less than the union price.

In general an out-of-work fund would be an indirect means of enforcing union rules in the shops. A man, who has nothing to fall back on, should his services no longer be required by his employer, will in many cases wink at the breaking of union rules by the latter. The certainty of some support makes men feel and act more independently and their attachment to their Trades Union will greatly increase.

How an out-of-work fund can even be instrumental in raising wages and lessening the burden of toil can be seen in a private letter, dated May 2, 1897, which a Chicago baker, Emil Kulich, wrote from London, England. Here are his views:—An out-of-work benefit fund is the corner-stone of a Trades Union. Should you introduce this institution in your International Union you would meet with more success than you have derived from all your agitation heretofore. The Central Union of the Journeymen Bakers has branches throughout this kingdom. The dues for the out-of-work benefit fund are 6 pence (12c) per week, and for the sick and death benefit fund 5½ pence (11c.) per week. To be entitled to benefit in the out-of-work fund a member must have belonged to it at least six months and during this time have worked not less than twelve weeks. The weekly benefit paid by this fund is 10 shilling ($2.40) per week, and a member is entitled to this for twenty-six weeks in the year. The benefits paid by the sick and death fund are 12 shillings ($2.88) per week in case of sickness and 10 pounds ($48) in case of death.

The influence of an efficient out-of-work fund upon trade matters is illustrated by last year's wage movement of the London bakers. At the commencement of the hot season quite a number of bakers, who had no families to support, said to themselves: "I am paid 10 shillings per week by my Union if I quit work, I'll take it easy for a few months."

Many reported to be out of work and made application for the out-of-work benefit. The consequence was a scarcity of journeymen bakers who were willing to work.

Some of the married members, however, began to grumble at this. They stood up in our Union, branch 26, and complained that they had to work for the idlers, and if no change would be made they also would quit work. They were answered that they could do so; whereupon the journeymen employed by Bread & Beene, a bakery on Commercial road, took the lead. They all stopped work. The boss became alarmed and exclaimed: "It is impossible for me to get jobbers, much less will I be able to secure steady help, and you also are going to leave me. Why do you quit? Surely you have no ground for complaint?" Upon this one of the men, without forethought, said: "O, yes, there is ground enough; our work is worth at least three shillings more." Then the boss answered: "If there is no other grievance you shall get the advance." The men returned towards the shop, when the idea struck one of them that they needed one man more to do the work and the revolt broke out anew. The same evening another man was added to the regular force.

The same week the London *Bakers' Times* brought the report of this splendid victory. Wild-fire like it went through the ranks of the journeymen bakers of London. One shop after the other made the same move, without preconcerted plan and without leadership, and in this manner the weekly wages of the London bakers were raised two to three shillings (48 to 72 cents) inside of two weeks, which must be ascribed solely to the out-of-work fund.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Pitch of Roofs.

A writer in one of the London architectural papers discussing the above subject says that "as a matter of fact, in whatever way we choose to account for it, all pitches between the high and the low are disagreeable to the eye. The king post, or the perpendicular height of the ridge above the tie beam, should bear to the tie beam less proportion than about 3 to 8, in which case it is a low roof; or a greater proportion than 1 to 2, in which case it is a high roof. These two proportions are just bearable; the intermediate ones are not. The best high pitches are from the equilateral roofs of the early English style to the three-quarter pitch of a later age, in which the rafter is three-quarters of the beam. Many roofs have been reduced to a lower pitch in consequence of the feet of the rafters decaying, and it being found, therefore, necessary to shorten them. A rectangular roof, as we have said, is just bearable. No pitch below this looks well till we come to the low pitch, which may be as low as you please. Now this happens to be an inherent defect in the ancient Suffolk roofs and other open church roofs. The construction and the interior effect of the frame work will not allow of a decidedly low pitch; on the other hand, a high pitch, if high enough to be externally agreeable to the eye, makes the valley of the roof inside too deep and too dark, an evil which can only be remedied by one still greater—viz., by ceiling off a portion of that valley Hence it is that the pitch of Suffolk roofs is seldom high enough for external effects, and a practiced eye can discover at a distance, from this peculiarity of pitch, whether he is to expect one of these singularly beautiful frameworks within.

Wages and Civilization.

Low wages break down the self-respect of the laborer; they extinguish the fires of his hope and ambition, causing him to be indifferent to his mental, social and moral development and reduce him to the low level of making merely a struggle to keep himself alive.

Poverty is an insurmountable obstruction to progress. In this country, where the government is in the hands of the laboring classes, such compensation for labor as will cause the man with the ballot in his hands to realize the importance and responsibility of his position, enable him to qualify himself to meet its requirements, is an absolute necessity. A blow struck at the wages of the laborer is a menace against the nation's life. Despots, with the aid of great standing armies, may maintain and keep solid their oppressive government, where poverty has extinguished the manhood of the oppressed. But here, in our country, the common man is the highest authority. He should be a manly, intelligent ruler.

He must have a chance to earn and receive the wages that will bring the necessary culture.—*Zanesville Labor Journal*.

Perspective Drawing.

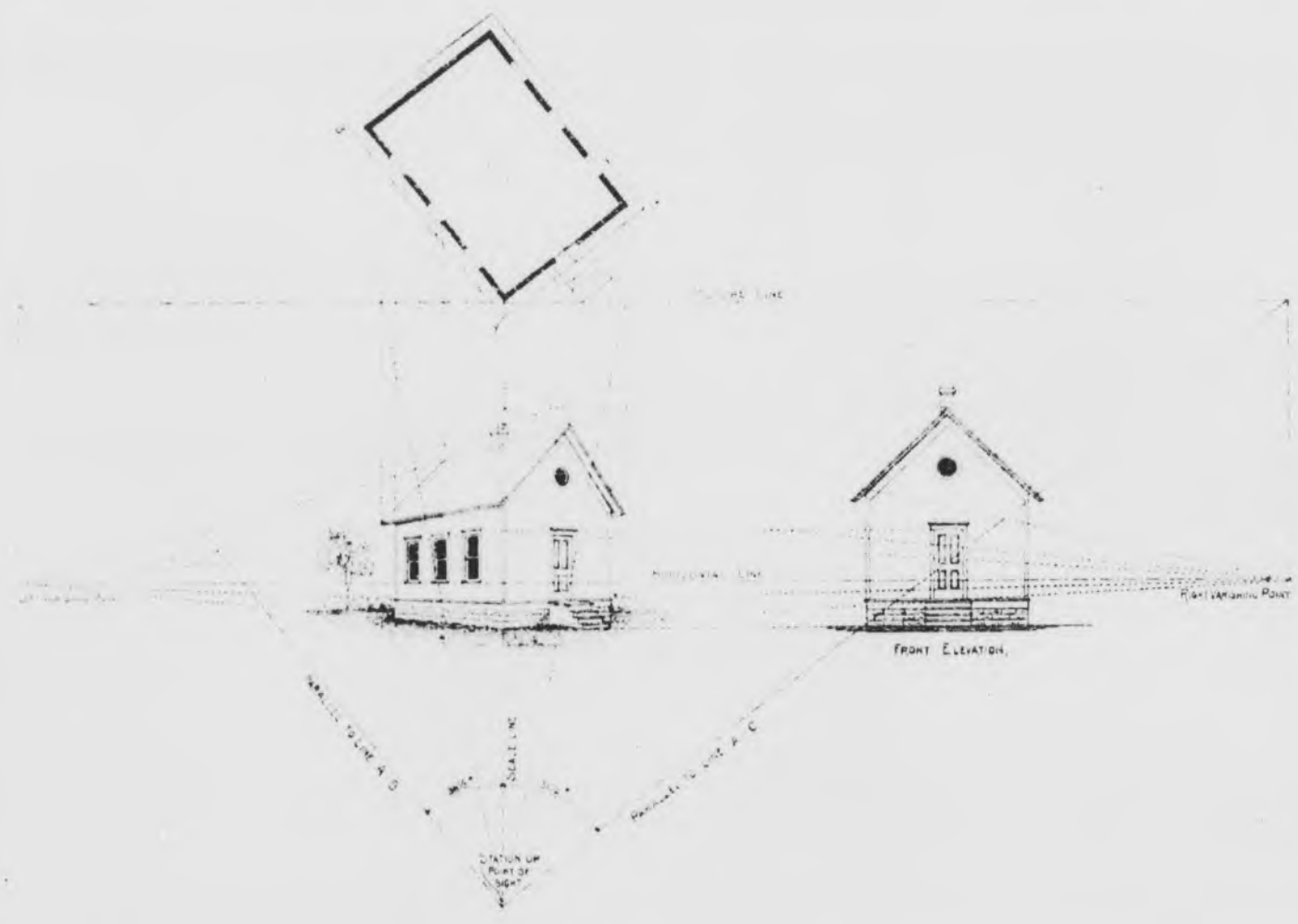
BY A. W. WOODS.

A PERSPECTIVE drawing shows in advance how a building is going to appear from a certain point of view when completed, but aside from giving a general idea it is of but little use to the builder; though drawn to a scale at a given point it gradually diminishes toward the vanishing points. These points are never indicated on the finished drawing and their exact location are lost, thereby destroying the scale.

Without going into technical details we herewith present a diagram illustrating how to proceed in laying out a diagram for a perspective.

The subject represents a country school house. The point of view is taken at a point 65 feet from the corner of the building and at an angle of 51½° from the parallel line to A-C or front.

We select the above point of view in order to condense the work, but for a pleasing effect it should be at a distance equal to four or five times the height of the building.



The lines from the point of sight to the picture line must be parallel to the sides of the floor plan stationed above the picture line. The lines from the floor plan radiate to point of sight till they intersect the picture line and from there they are plumb.

The horizontal line can be anywhere below the picture line and the building adjusted to it as best suits the taste of the draughtsman. In this case we show the building to be on level ground and the horizontal would then be on a level with the eye or about five feet above grade as shown in the drawing and is the only straight line running through the building.

A little practice will enable the learner to select the best view to take for his subject.

New Jersey Passes an Important Law to the Building Trades.

Last month the subjoined act became law in the State of New Jersey:

An act requiring the payment of the standard rate of wages to laborers and mechanics when working upon city and county buildings in cities and counties of the first and second class.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. From and after the fourth day of July, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, all mechanics employed in the erection, repair and improvement of public buildings in counties and cities of the first and second class in this State, shall be paid for their labor at the standard rate of wages then paid in such county or city for such class of labor, whether the same is done by contract or otherwise; and all specifications for such work shall require the bidders upon such work to agree to pay wages thereon at such standard rates.

2. Hereafter any and all inspectors of public buildings in first and second class cities shall be practical mechanics in the branch or class of work they are called upon to inspect, and any and all appointments in violation hereof shall be void.

3. For each and every day that there shall be a violation of the provisions of section one of this act, the contractor, sub contractor, officer or agent offending shall suffer and pay a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by an action upon contract in any court of record in this State, by any person in his own name, one-half of said penalty when recovered to be paid to the person so suing and the other one-half to the county or city treasurer, for the use of the county or city for which the public work or improvement is being done, or has been done, and upon which said violation was done and suffered and such penalty incurred.

4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

5. This act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEW YORK, May 19, 1897.

At a regular meeting of Local Union 340, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at their headquarters on Tuesday evening, May 18, 1897, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our esteemed President,

WILLIAM F. PLUMB.

And WHEREAS, He was endeared to us by his many kindly attributes as a man, and by his faithfulness and intelligence as an Officer and Brother member; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we deplore his loss, and shall ever regard with regret the vacant place in our ranks, we nevertheless bow in submission to the rulings of Providence and record our appreciation of his worth. In his death, Local Union 340 has lost one of its most faithful and trustworthy members, and his record for the past fourteen years is one on which we may look back with pride. Our first and last President, and the honored President of the organization for five terms, he was also our faithful representative in four consecutive Conventions of the organization in different sections of the country.

Resolved, That our Charter and Gavels be draped in mourning, and that as an evidence of the sympathy which we bear for, and herewith tender to, his bereaved family and relatives, a suitably engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and also spread upon our records.

JOHN DAVIS,
JOHN H. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
BENJ. B. HART,

GERMANTOWN, PA., June 3, 1897.

At a meeting of Local Union 122 held on above date, the following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved brother, PHILIP REILLY,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect and love of all who knew him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Local in meeting assembled do extend to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same shall be engrossed and presented to the bereaved widow, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JAS. W. HURLEY,
JNO. E. MARTIN, } *Committee.*
H. C. SCHNEIDER.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Pres.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, Secy.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Ashland, Wis.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Newark, N. J.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal	New York, N. Y.
Bessemer Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Pasadena, Cal.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago, Ill.	Rand-burg, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill	Rochester, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Antonio, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Galveston, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Gilette, Col.	South Denver, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind	So. Englewood, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Manor Station, Pa.	Victor, Col.
Marion, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Marblehead, Mass.	West Troy, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y
Moreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

New No. 2½ Extra Large Universal Wood Worker, with Vertical Spindle and 19½ Inch Main Head.

This cut presents our latest improved wood worker, especially designed for heavy and light work, possessing all the advantages of our No. 1 and No. 2 machines, but of greater capacity. It will be found especially adapted to car work, agricultural work, general wood working purposes, and for dressing and taking out of twist large timbers and plane perfectly true, a right angle at one operation. The main head is slotted on all four sides, and 19¼ inches wide, and running in connection with the four-sided upright head, makes a very desirable machine for general use, and gives the very best of satisfaction.

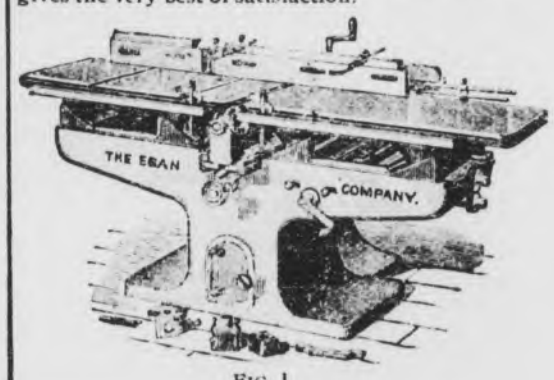


FIG. 1

The column is one complete casting cored out, heavily braced, and with ample floor space, insuring steady running, free from vibration when the mandrels are running at high speed.

The boring attachment on the opposite side is perfectly independent in operation. Two men can work the machine at one and the same time without any interference. It is capable of doing all kinds of boring, routing, rosette making, dovetailing table slides, and a general run of this kind of work.

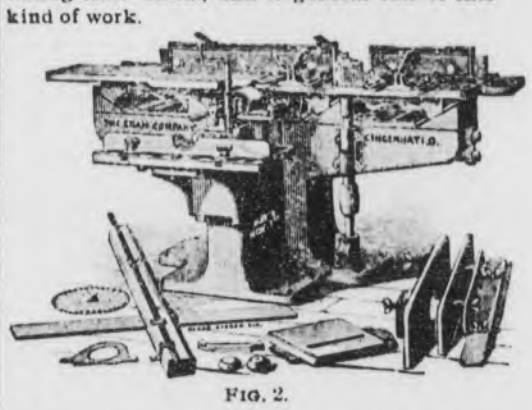


FIG. 2.

The machine is furnished complete for ordinary work, such as planing out of wind up to 19½ inches wide, and squaring one edge up to 4 inches thick, at the one operation, also for surfacing straight or tapering, beveling, jointing, rabbetting, making glue joints, either concave or convex; also circular, straight and wave mouldings, chamfering, routing, boring, as well as gaining, grooving, panel raising, ripping, cross-cutting, rosette cutting, etc., can be done to the best advantage on this machine.

The tight and loose pulleys are 12x6½ inch face, and should make 825 revolutions per minute.

For price of this, or prices and information in regard to any other wood-working machinery, address the builders,

THE EGAN COMPANY,
406-426 West Front St, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Potterin' Around.

To just go potterin' around, y' know;
A-nailin' a picket on,
Or diggin' away the weeds that grow
In the green of the grassy lawn,
Or trimmin' the twigs off the maple trees
An' proppin' 'em firm an' straight—
The Lord he fashioned such chores as these
For a man who is sixty-eight.

I just go potterin' around, ye know,
A-fixin' the odds an' ends;
I'm slow, of course—tarnation slow,
But a workman don't live that spends
A pleasanter time with a tinkery job,
Or a scothin'er kind of a time
Than I when I water the flowers or daub
The trunks of the trees with lime.

I just go potterin' around, y' know,
All day as I doggone please,
An' listenin' all the time to the low,
Soft hum of the honey-bees,
Or a-harkenin' to the birds that sing,
Or a-dozin' away at the sound—
The summer sound—that the breezes bring
To a man just potterin' around.

The preacher, he argies that one so near
To the end of his time as I
Should be perfectin' a title clear
To a mansion in the sky.
But I don't care for a mansion. No,
I'll be lots better satisfied
If when I reach heaven they'll let me go
Just potterin' around inside.

Chicago Record.

The Pitiable Condition of the Coal Miners.

THE report of the State Legislative Committee that investigated the condition of the miners in Western Pennsylvania is ready. A deplorable state of affairs is exposed and it is a sad, distressing picture of what working people have to come to for want of proper Trade Union organization.

There is no class of workers who have been of late years more given to politics than the coal miners, and none where Trade Unions have been so weak in membership and financial support. Years ago the coal miners were well organized—in the early seventies—and then wages and conditions were better.

But with the downfall of the miners' unions through the indifference, the selfishness and the individualism of the men in the coal regions, hastened by the incoming of hordes of cheap-labor immigrants, and the dissensions of the men on political questions, the coal miners have been going down hill year after year to the most galling and slavish position.

The report of the State Legislative Committee speaks for itself, in those portions where it says:

"The condition of the miner, generally speaking, is bad. It is one of chronic debt, complaint and poverty, and one that enables his employer in most cases to keep him in such condition."

The report shows that 60 per cent. of the miners in the Pittsburg district are foreigners, who went there without any knowledge of the government. They congregate in mining communities in a way that allows them to retain their manners, customs and even their laws. Few of them become Americanized. "They crowd into miserable dwellings," says the report, "in many cases living worse than beasts, and by their practices become a menace to the lives, health and safety of the community. We find the homes of the miners at many of the mines in a very filthy and untenantable condition. The miners were herded together like cattle, and in many cases wallowing in their own filth. Their condition is a rebuke to our civilization, and a disgrace to our State, degenerating and debasing American labor and helping to drag it to their own level.

"The small percentage of the American and English speaking miners, as a general rule, are an intelligent, industrious and frugal class of people, willing to work, and as a rule seeking it. Labor organizations exist in the district, but they are not a success, *owing to the lack of interest among the men*, and antagonism of many operators, some of the latter going so far as to prohibit employes from joining labor organizations.

"Operators are doing business on an insufficient capital. They float a large amount of commercial paper to keep their business going, operate company stores, in which excessive prices for goods are charged, compel their miners to deal therein, use dishonest screens and accord the miners dishonest weight, compel them to live in cheap houses at exorbitant rents, and keep in their employ a greater number of men than are required to operate their mines (generally men of families), in order to make customers for their stores. Thus they fry out of their men every dollar the miner is able to earn, and take advantage of his necessity whenever opportunity affords.

"This keeps the miner in a constant condition of servitude, poverty and distress, and even then, after resorting to all these practices, in many cases are unable to find employment for their men and to run their mines at a profit. These practices on the part of the impecunious, unfair and dishonest operator give him a great advantage (in the operation of the company store alone of at least 20 cents per ton) over the operator who owns his own mine or who runs it on a royalty, pays cash to his employes, operates an honest screen and gives his miners just weight, conducts no company store nor obliges them to live in his own tenement houses at exorbitant rents.

"For a year the miner has averaged from two to three days per week Houses costing $50 are rented for $2.50 per month, and those worth $200 to $400 rent for $5 to $7. The use of machinery has helped greatly to reduce the miner to beggary. Miners are not paid for the excess over the limit loaded on wagons. The poor fellows are also robbed by false weights. Of the check-weighmen appointed by the miners, the report says if they are honest they are soon fired by the operators. The men are charged excessively also for blacksmithing, the cost to the operator, as a rule, being about half the charge."

The conditions in the Clearfield and Cambria regions are no better.

The committee propose a number of legislative measures for the protection and benefit of the coal miners, but, after all, a great deal rests with the coal miners themselves, for if they will only organize they can exercise an immediate and important influence for the betterment of their lamentable conditions as they did of old.

The Products of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company are Unfair.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19, 1897.

To the Members and Friends of Organized Labor:

A YEAR and a half ago the wire drawers decided to form a national association, to be known as the "Federated Association of Wire Drawers of America." After its inception the wire nail makers made application and were admitted to membership in the association. Ever since our organization and up to the present time we have met with persistent and continued opposition from one of the most arrogant and despotic combinations of capital and labor crushers in the trade, namely, the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company.

This company is at present trying to operate their Cleveland plant at a scale of wages fully 20 per cent. lower than is paid by any other company in this city, and they have for the past four months been trying to rob the nail makers in their Beaver Falls plant at nearly every pay day, and each time they attempted it the men refused to work until the company paid back the money kept out of their wages. Three separate times the company paid back the deductions and the men returned to work.

The company's tactics were to wait until the men were receiving their pay and then notify them that they had been working piece work and pay them accordingly, and when the men refused to work the company would pay them what had been kept back, and tell them to return to work at day work, and the following pay day or the one thereafter go through exactly the same performance. The men, satisfied that they were holding their own, continued to go to work each time a settlement was effected. They worked quietly to strengthen their union during this time, and the company failing to accomplish its purpose, *i. e.*, to put the mill on piece-work at a scale below actual living wages, decided to attack the union. It immediately began to discharge those who took an active part in the affairs of the union. This precipitated a strike, and the strike has been legalized by the Executive Council and is being pushed with vigor. This occurred seven weeks ago, and when the men who went out received their back pay they found they had not only been paid off at the piece-work rate, but had what the company claimed they "advanced" them the previous pay deducted, as a consequence one man whose pay should have been $17.50 found himself 30 cents in debt to the company; another who worked 152½ hours received $1.11. These are but a few instances; there are about fifty others.

The men are sueing for their money, and recently won a case in the Justice Court. The company, in face of the fact that over ninety men came out at once, declares "there is no strike; we laid off these men because they refused to work." We have tried to organize the employes of this company in several different cities, but as soon as they hear a whisper that their men are organizing, off go a dozen heads and down goes the mill on single turn, and some other poor fellows in other cities are compelled to work Saturday and Sunday nights until the ones who were bold enough to join a union are either starved out or have left town, then the mill usually resumed full force again. This practice has continued until we, the Federated Association of Wire Drawers of America, have been compelled to declare the goods made by this company unfair. We appeal to all members and friends of organized labor throughout the country to leave the products of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company severely alone, and to refuse to work with material manufactured by such an obviously unfair concern, and thus teach them a lesson they so richly deserve. This appeal is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

This company manufactures STEEL WIRE NAILS, STEEL WIRE RODS, BARBED FENCE WIRE, SMOOTH AND GALVANIZED WIRE.

They have works in Cleveland, O Joliet, Ill.; Rankin, Pa.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo., and Allentown, Pa

Wanted—Labor Organizers.

They must be men of ability, good speakers and indefatigable workers Applicants must be diplomatic, tactful, good tempered and of excellent presence. Hours of labor shall be from early morning until late at night and Sunday work will be quite frequent. They must be so constituted as to take no offence at the army of critics who will belittle their every effort and philosophic enough to rebuild what their critics may thoughtlessly destroy. They must have the patience of Job and the most amiable of amiable dispositions. Their wages will not be commensurate to their ability or the work they will have to perform, nevertheless, they must submit to be "touched" or unmercifully scored for their lack of generosity. They must be brave as a lion to the enemies of Trade Unionism, but meek as a lamb to the Unionists who want to abuse them Workingmen like best to abuse those who do the most for them. Persistency, integrity and unerring judgment must be among their many qualifications. Those who feel that they have all the necessary virtues referred to above should apply to any sensible labor organization.—*Exchange.*

Managed by Business Methods.

Trades Unions are based on business principles, and are usually managed by business methods. The more complete the mastery of these principles the greater the success attained.

There are labor organizations in the country who do a larger business than some metropolitan banks and much more cheaply and safely. The idea once obtained that their existence promoted disorder and strife, but this opinion has been dispelled, for statistics prove not only that organized branches of industry experience less disturbance than the unorganized, but also that in proportion to the completeness of organization is the decrease of disturbance manifest.—*Exchange.*

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Mechanical Proof that a Square Erected on the Hypothenuse of Two Given Squares is Equal to the Two Given Squares.

Let A, and B, Fig. 1, be the given squares, C, the hypothenuse, and D, a square erected on the hypothenuse.

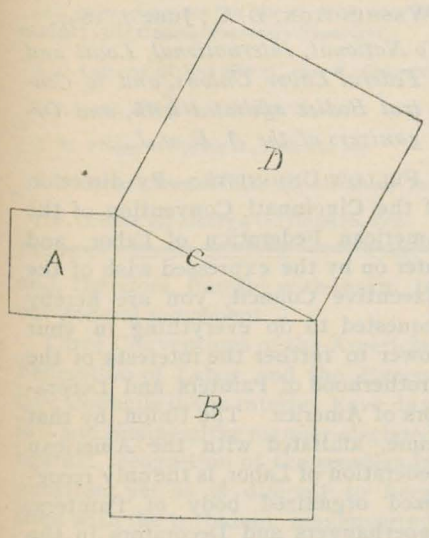


Fig. 1.

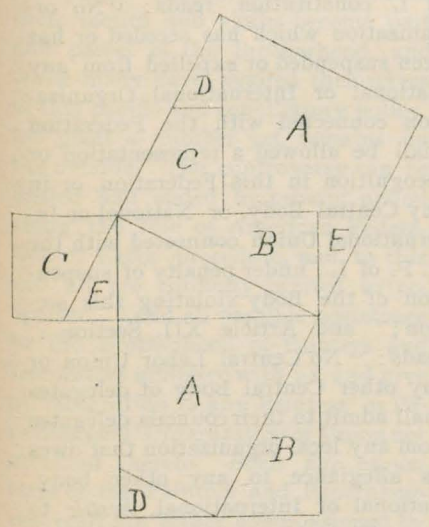


Fig. 2.

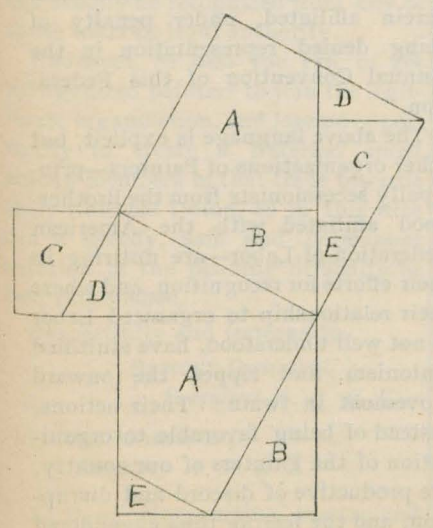


Fig. 3.

It is assumed, and required to be proven mechanically, that D, is equal to A, and B. Figs. 2, and 3, are each similar to Fig. 1, with the several squares divided up into triangles and polygons.

By cutting out the several triangles and polygons in the large squares and applying them to the figures correspondingly lettered, in the other squares, it will be seen that the assumption with which we started is true. Of course it can be proven by figures, but it is interesting to a mechanic to be able to prove it mechanically.

It will be noted that the large square is divided differently in Nos. 2 and 3.

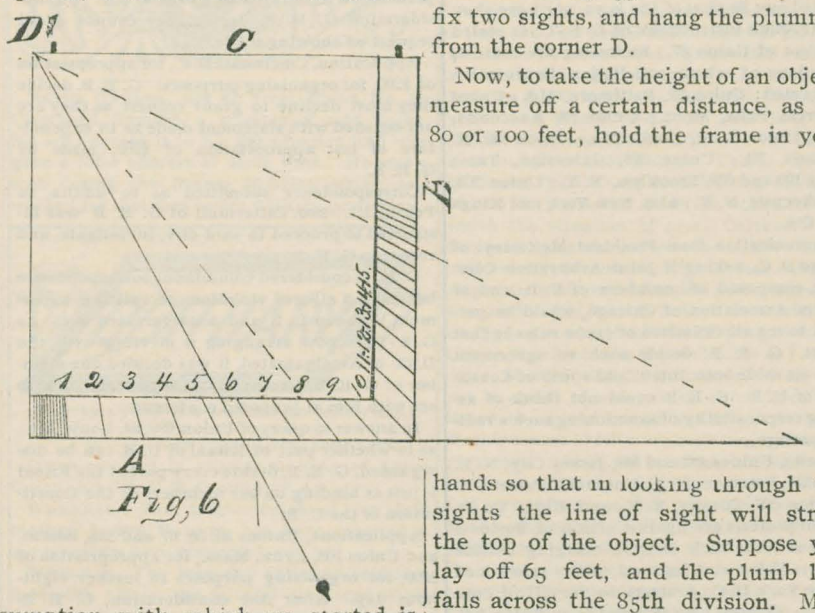


Fig. 6

TO JOIST AN OPENING WITH JOISTS NOT LONG ENOUGH TO REACH ACROSS

Two methods of doing this are shown in Figs 4 and 5, which explain themselves

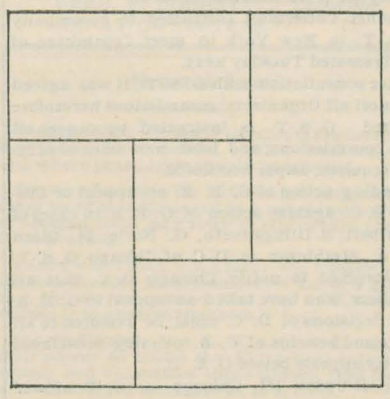


Fig 4.

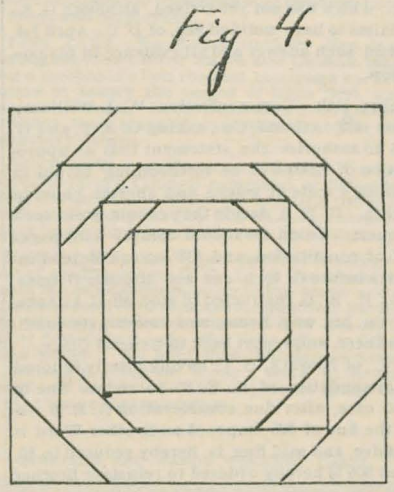


Fig. 5

AN INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING OR ASCERTAINING THE HEIGHT OF TREES, BUILDINGS OR OTHER OBJECTS.

Take a square piece of board, Fig. 6, or make a frame of four pieces; lay off one side, as A, into ten equal spaces, and these again into ten equal parts each, as indicated in diagram. Extend line A, its own length or more, (say to B,) and space off same as line A. From these points draw lines on edge of board or frame, as indicated.

These divisions, then, will be hundredths, and .55 of them will be represented thus, 55. On the side C, fix two sights, and hang the plummet from the corner D.

Now, to take the height of an object, measure off a certain distance, as 65, 80 or 100 feet, hold the frame in your hands so that in looking through the sights the line of sight will strike the top of the object. Suppose you lay off 65 feet, and the plumb line falls across the 85th division. Multiply 65 by .85 and we get 55.25, or 52¼ feet, to which must be added the height of eye from ground.

Of course if there is a pitch to the ground, it must be taken into account.

R. WHITE.

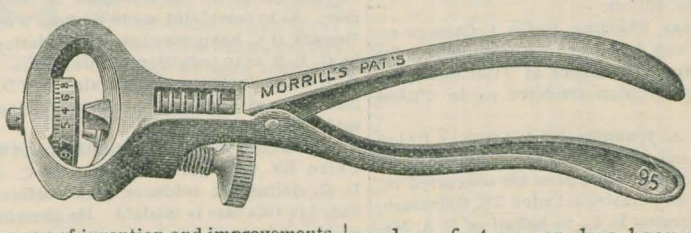
Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

Morrill's Perfect Saw Set.

The marvelous success of "Morrill's Perfect Saw Set" is the truest evidence of its intrinsic merit. The demand for these Sets has been one of continuous growth from the inception of this business, and to-day they command the preference in every market in the civilized world. I will here express my appreciation of the very liberal patronage of mechanics of all classes, and of all nationalities, and hardware dealers in general, and assure you that it will be my aim to maintain such a high standard of excellence as to merit the preference they have so universally received.

Judging from the favor in which they are held by the trade and consumers generally, I have been led to believe that any effort I might make looking to any improvement would be received by all interested on the subject with favor.

THE MASTER-PIECE.—NO. 95.



This is an age of invention and improvements, and one of remorseless competition. The law of the survival of the fittest is no less applicable to the mechanic than the physical world, and the successful man is he who is never satisfied while there is room to improve; for he must know that with the present opportunities for scientific researches, and the development of natural capabilities, the very best and most perfect mechanical devices of to-day may be superseded by the product of inventive *or imitative* genius in the near future. Success comes to him who anticipates the future and is prepared to supply the demand.

It is for this reason that I make this effort with the latest and most improved device for setting hand, band, jig and scroll saws from the widest made down to the narrowest in use.

This Saw Set, has developed with time, and now it is acknowledged among all classes of mechanics to be the only truly scientific Saw Set ever produced.

The revolving anvil with indicator sub-divided and marked with figures, the figures showing the number of teeth to the inch in the saw to be set: for example, if the saw has four teeth to the inch, turn the anvil until the figure 4 comes up directly in front of the plunger, and so on.

Leave the set screw so that the saw will pass through without friction. When you wish to do fine work, turn the set screw back to suit your own judgment, otherwise it will be all right for use in all ordinary work.

Postal Savings Banks.

The postal savings bank, however, is a feasible thing, and many believe would be highly beneficial. Its advocates point to its good results in European countries, and urge that it be adopted here. They urge that post-office banks, conducted by the postal department, would give absolute security for small savings. Wanamaker, while postmaster general, estimated that there were 12,000,000 wage earners in this country that would be glad to avail themselves of postal banks, and that deposits would soon reach the enormous total of $500,000,000.

There is certainly much to be said for such a system. What the people want is security. They want to know that when they put by their savings they won't go to pay for the expensive pleasure of some rascal masquerading as a banker. Security is more attractive than interest. The Government could well afford to pay interest, however, at some such rate as 2 per cent. for the use of the money, and because the frugality and economy that would be developed would be of inestimable value to society. The people would have a large "stake" in the government. Anarchists would find it hard work to incite people to attack a bank in which their savings were.

Post-office banks would attract small deposits, such as large institutions don't care to bother with. Every man in reach of a post-office would be in reach of a bank, no matter how remote the locality in which he lived. Myriads of small sums now scattered through the country, hiding in pocket corners, doing no productive work as money, and acting only as temptations to small extravagances, would be brought together in aggregations large enough to be productive in various ways. The rate of interest would be lowered. A checking system of great convenience could be made a feature, as has been done in Austria, with checks payable anywhere in the country. The wild-cat bank, that loans to wild-cat speculators, who live by juggling the prices of the necessities of life, would probably have to quit business, and a reform in commerce would be effected. —*Chicago Journal.*

NOTE.—A concerted movement will be inaugurated when Congress meets in next regular session to present this subject of government savings banks, in connection with the post-offices. For particulars address Don A. Palmer, Duluth, Minn. The Federated Trades Assembly of that city are pushing the idea, and propose to have it become the law.

NO MAN ever became, or can become, largely rich merely by labor and economy.—*Ruskin.*

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

144 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1897.

Fifteen New Unions Chartered.

Since our April paper was published, charters have been granted by the United Brotherhood to fifteen new Unions, viz.:

163 Peekskill, N. Y.
172. Westchester, N. Y.
173 Munising, Mich.
174. Joliet, Ill.
177. Springfield, Mass.
178. Independence, Colo.
180. Oshkosh, Wis.
182. Oneida, N. Y.
183. Peoria, Ill.
184. Salt Lake City, Utah
185. Cleburne, Tex.
187. Geneva, N. Y.
188. Milwaukee, Wis.
192. Syracuse, N. Y.
448 Waukegan, Ill.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

APRIL 5, 1897.—G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A. M. All members present.

Disapproved death claim, F. Kavanagh, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y. Evidence considered. Finding of G. S.-T. set aside and claim ordered paid.

Notice of appeal received from Chicago D. C. to next Convention from decisions of G. E. B. in six cases passed on at January session. Laid over, and G. S.-T. instructed to find out if Chicago D. C. has complied with decisions of G. E. B in these cases.

Appeal, Geo. Elliott *vs.* Chicago D. C., laid over for further evidence from last meeting. Evidence of Trial Board of D. C. examined, and decision of D. C. sustained. G. E. B. recommend reduction of fine on Bro. Elliott.

Appeal, Chas. Eberling, Union 1, Chicago *vs.* D. C. of said city, laid over from last meeting for further evidence. Evidence of Trial Board examined, and decision rendered as in Elliott case.

Appeal, G. A. Jennings and P. Little *vs.* Union 109, E. St. Louis, Ill. Evidence thoroughly reviewed and decision of Union 109 concurred in.

Appeal, J. A. Johnstone, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., *vs.* Galveston D. C., in behalf of F. A. Mason. In this case G. E. B. declined to recognize the right of Bro. Johnstone to appeal in behalf of a person outside the U. B., but called attention to previous decisions of G. E. B. which covered points involved. Galveston D. C. now protests against what they call decision of G. E. B., and ask copies of all evidence sent by Sec. of D. C. in this matter. G. E. B. decline to grant request, as such evidence is now on file as part of records of this office.

Protest, Union 340, New York, against decision of G. E. B. in appeal of said Union *vs.* New York D. C. In said protest Union 340 criticises G. E. B. for its alleged ignorance and partiality. G. E. B. is not averse to honest criticism, but in this case it is made in a most offensive and insolent manner. G. E. B. does not care to reply to the insulting remarks contained in the protest of Union 340.

APRIL 6TH.—Appeal, C. F. Buckley, Union 483, San Francisco, *vs.* D. C. of said city. Additional testimony and all the facts thoroughly reviewed, and G. E. B. declines to reopen the case.

Appeal, A. J. Thurn, Union 1, Chicago, *vs* D. C. of said city. Evidence considered, and decision of D. C. concurred in.

Appeal, Union 80, Chicago *vs.* D. C. of said city in Job Dickens' case. Testimony examined. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Appeal, M. H. Desmond *vs.* Union 678 Dubuque, Iowa. After due consideration of all facts before them, G. E. B. sustains decision of Union 678.

APRIL 7TH.—Audit of books of G. S.-T. begun.

Protest, Union 33, Boston, and Union 67, Roxbury, Mass. against action of G. E. B in setting aside, suspending or annulling any Section of Constitution of U. B. G. E. B. reply that the dispensation suspending operation of Sec. 90 until May 1, 1897, was made at solicitation of a large number of Unions throughout the country, who were threatened with a great loss of members through immediate enforcement of Sec. 90. Said dispensation was made by virtue of authority vested in G. E. B. through vote of Local Unions on Circular of December 28, 1889, vesting power in G. E. B. to grant dispensations in extraordinary cases. G. E. B. has in no sense set aside or annulled any Section of the laws, nor have they acted through instructions of G. S.-T., as stated in protest of Union 67. Following are some of the Unions at whose solicitation dispensation was granted: Union 29, Baltimore, Md., Union 286, Great Falls, Mont.; Union 88, Anaconda, Mont.; Union 5, St. Louis, Mo.; Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Union 526, Galveston, Tex.; Unions 109 and 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; also, New York and Kings Co. D. C's.

Communication from President McKinlay, of Chicago D. C., asking if Joint Arbitration Committee, composed of members of U. B. and of Builders' Association of Chicago, would be permitted to try all violations of trade rules in that District. G. E. B. decide such an agreement would set aside both intent and spirit of Constitution of U. B. G. E. B. could not think of assuming responsibility of sanctioning such a radical departure.

Protests, Unions 482 and 564, Jersey City, N. J., Union 325, Paterson, N. J., Union 490, Passaic, N. J., Union 507, Corona, N. Y., and Kings Co. D. C. Said protests are against action of Business Agents of New York D. C. in charging outside members $5 for working card, tacitly sanctioned by New York D. C., contrary to Sec. 117 of Constitution. Protest also received from Union 382, New York, against illegal action of New York D. C. After considering above protests, G. E. B. decide the charge of $5 for working card made by Business Agents of New York District, with tacit approval of New York D. C. is clearly illegal, being a violation of Sec. 117 of Constitution, and is further a violation of the obligation of every member supporting such illegal action. G. S.-T is hereby instructed to at once notify the D. C. of New York City, and all concerned, that G. E. B. will insist on a strict compliance with our laws. Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C's. of the U. B., without a discriminating charge to outside members, and in accordance with Sec. 117 of Constitution.

In considering application of New York D. C. for financial aid to amount of $2,500, in support of contemplated movement against outside trim, G. E. B decide they must decline to consider all such requests until New York District conforms to our laws, and obeys decisions of G. E. B.

It was decided the G. E. B. should, along with G. S.-T., proceed to New York Thursday evening, April 8th, to meet the New York D. C. and oppose the charge of $5 for working card to outside members of U. B.

APRIL 8TH.—Application, G. E. Ward, Union 306, Newark, N. J., to re-open of his appeal against Newark D. C. On review of additional correspondence, G. E. B. decline to reopen the case. As to complaint made by Bro. Ward that Newark D. C. has ignored recommendation made by G. E. B as to reduction of fine on Bro. Ward, G. S.-T. is instructed to require the D. C. of Newark to give reasons for non-compliance with said recommendation.

Appeal of Bros. Stiedan, Stuhlfaut and Willert, Union 419, Chicago, vs. Chicago D. C. Sec. of D. C. claims the evidence taken before Trial Board in this case is mislaid. He therefore forwards evidence in another case where a member was tried for violating trade rules on same job. G. E. B. decide they cannot pass upon the case on evidence before them. G. S.-T. is instructed to request Chicago D. C. to look up proper evidence taken before Trial Board, and forward to this office. Laid over.

Appeal, Chas. Lutz, Union 476, New York, endorsed by said Union, *vs.* action of Grievance Committee of New York D. C. Findings of Grievance Committee reversed. From the evidence before them, and previous good record of Bro. Lutz, G. E. B are of opinion he erred unintentionally.

Disapproved death claim, Wm. Milne, Union 51 New York. Facts reviewed. G. E. B. decide under our laws the claim is illegal. Decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim, P. Jepsen, Union 35, San Rafael, Cal. Evidence reviewed, and claim disallowed.

Disapproved death claim, C. A. Danley, late of lapsed Union 431, Carnegie, Pa. Evidence thoroughly considered, and claim allowed.

Appeal, Union 416, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. of said city, in case of Union 54 against Union 416 as to initiation of Bro. Sykora. Case laid over from last meeting. Additional evidence reviewed, and decision of D. C. sustained.

Disapproved death claim, Theo. Gidinger, Union 551, Bangor, Pa. After due consideration of all the evidence, G. E. B. sustains decision of G. S.-T.

Appeal, Union 271, Albany, N. Y., against disapproval of claim of Richard Mahoney for Wife Funeral Benefit. On careful consideration G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S.-T.

Communication, G. J. Swank, St. Louis, Mo., received and filed.

G. E. B adjourned to attend meeting of New York D. C.

APRIL 9TH. Application D. C., Newark, N. J., for sanction to strike with financial aid. On full and thorough consideration, G. E. B. decline to grant request of Newark D. C. on the showing made.

Application, Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for permission to strike with financial aid. On consideration G. E. B. decide they cannot grant request on showing made.

Application, Cincinnati D. C., for appropriation of $200 for organizing purposes. G. E. B. decide they must decline to grant request, as they are not satisfied with statement made as to expenditure of last appropriation of $200, made by G. E. B.

Correspondence submitted as to affairs in Peoria, Ill. Bro. Cattermull of G. E. B was instructed to proceed to said city, investigate, and report to G. E. B.

G. E. B. considered voluminous correspondence bearing on alleged violations of existing agreement between U. B and Amalgamated Soc. As G. S.-T. is now arranging a meeting with the D. C. of Amalgamated, it was decided one member of G. E. B. accompany him to New York to act with him at proposed conference.

In answer to query of Union 639, St. Louis, Mo., as to whether part of Ritual of U. B. can be disregarded, G. E. B. decide every part of the Ritual is just as binding on our members as the Constitution of the U. B.

Applications, Unions 33, 56, 67 and 218, Boston, and Union 108, Lynn, Mass., for appropriation of $200, for organizing purposes to further eight-hour day. After due consideration, G. E. B. decide to empower G. S.-T. to secure an organizer to be placed in the field for a reasonable length of time to organize the cities adjacent to Boston and Lynn, Mass.

APRIL 10TH.—Audit of books and accounts of the G. S.-T. continued.

Resolutions, Union 62, Chicago, endorsed by D. C. of said city, censuring G. E. B. for their decisions in several cases where action of D. C. was reversed on appeal. G. E. B regret the Chicago D. C. has seen fit to impugn motives of the whole G. E. B., and to practically charge them with being weak and dishonest. G. E. B takes occasion to say that no amount of condemnation will swerve them from doing their duty as they see it without fear or favor.

Brother Cattermull instructed to accompany G. S.-T. to New York to meet Committee of Amalgamated Tuesday next.

After consultation with G. S.-T., it was agreed to cancel all Organizers' commissions heretofore granted. G. S.-T. is instructed to cancel all such commissions, and issue new ones as occasion requires, as per Section 32.

Pending action of G. E. B. on appeal of Chicago D. C. against action of G. E. B. in cases of R. Seibert, B. Illingsworth, G. Norie, M. Olsen and A. Mathieson *vs.* D. C. of Chicago, G. S.-T. is instructed to notify Chicago D. C. that all members who have taken an appeal to G. E. B. from decisions of D. C. must be restored to all rights and benefits of U. B. pending settlement of their appeals before G. E. B.

Appeal Union 181, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. of said city, in case of Union 181 *vs.* Union 58, also appeal of Louis Mason, Union 1, *vs.* D. C. of Chicago. Laid over to await answer from Chicago D. C., which has not yet arrived, although G. S.-T. claims to have notified Sec. of D. C., April 1st, to send such answer and all evidence in his possession.

APRIL 11th.—Communication, W. J. Williams, Union 439, Atlanta, Ga., asking G. S.-T. and G. E. B. to authorize the statement that an appropriation of $2000 will be forthcoming to aid in securing a scale of wages and shorter hours in Atlanta. G. E. B decide they cannot grant such a request. Union 439 should comply with pages 18-20 of constitution, and fill out schedule of inquiries before G. E. B. can act. Brother Grimes, of G. E. B., is instructed to stop off at Atlanta, Ga., on his way home, and investigate conditions there, and report back to General Office.

D. C., of Newark, N. J., having utterly ignored recommendation of G. E. B. to reduce fine in Ward case, after due consideration G. E. B. decide the fine of $25 imposed on Brother Ward is excessive, and said fine is hereby reduced to $5. Union 306 is hereby ordered to reinstate Brother Ward on payment of such fine together with back dues.

Completion of audit of the books and accounts of the G. S.-T., from which following summary is drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1897	$17,539.60
Receipts, Jan., Feb., and March . .	17,051.19
Total	$34,590 79
Expenses, Jan., Feb., and March . .	16,207.69
Balance on hand, April 1, 1897	$18,383 10

G. E. B. decide when they adjourn they do so to meet again July 12, 1897.

Application, Pittsburg D. C. for appropriation for organizing purposes. G. S.-T. was instructed to place an organizer in the field for a reasonable length of time to organize the Pittsburg District.

Claim of Union 1, Chicago, for $200 benefit on death of Wm. Myers. Evidence thoroughly examined and decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

Application, Union 460 and 717, San Antonio, Texas, for permission to strike with financial aid. Deferred, and Brother Grimes instructed to visit San Antonio, investigate and report to General Office.

Adjourned to meet July 12, 1897.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The American Federation of Labor on The Painters' Dispute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1897.

To National, International, Local and Federal Labor Unions, and to Central Bodies affiliated with, and Organizers of the A. F. of L.

FELLOW UNIONISTS:—By direction of the Cincinnati Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and later on by the expressed wish of the Executive Council, you are hereby requested to do everything in your power to further the interests of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. The Union, by that name, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the only recognized organized body of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators in the United States, and, as such, deserves our fullest support and consideration.

Article IV, Section 5, of the A. F. of L. constitution, reads: "No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International Organization connected with the Federation shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body, or National or International Union connected with the A. F. of L., under penalty of suspension of the Body violating this section;" and Article XII, Section 1, reads: "No Central Labor Union or any other Central Body of delegates shall admit to their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, *hostile* to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of being denied representation in the Annual Convention of this Federation."

The above language is explicit, but other organizations of Painters—principally secessionists from the Brotherhood affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—are untiring in their efforts for recognition, and where their relationship to organized Labor is not well understood, have stultified Unionism, and ripped the onward movement in twain. Their actions, instead of being favorable to organization of the Painters of our country, are productive of discord and disruption, and the feeling thus engendered does not only apply to the Painting trade, but—of local conditions—is carried into other trade organizations,

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 808 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. P. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

and, therefore, fraught with harm to our general movement.

Three Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Councils in the interim, have, in a full and businesslike manner, declared against recognition of the seceders in question, yet it is difficult to keep time with the turbulent maneuvering of the disturbing element in that trade. A fair and honorable inducement has been held out to them by the parent organization to abandon their tactics and again become part and parcel of the Brotherhood, and while many have availed themselves of this pacific and conciliatory policy, too great a number yet remains on the outside. The controversy can be healed and ended by prompt action along the line of American Federation of Labor procedure, and to this end all are cordially invited to co-operate. Lend all possible assistance to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators affiliated with us, and give no recognition to any Painters' or Paperhangers' Organization or Union not attached thereto. *Bona fide* organizers of the Painters and Paperhangers' craft are either commissioned by the A. F. of L. Painters and Decorators' organization or by the American Federation of Labor direct, and can readily be recognized from any of those without legal authority.

Endeavor, as best you can, to get unorganized painters to join the legitimate organization, and lose no opportunity to create a fraternal spirit among members of that trade towards their National Union, as in this wise can a speedy, safe and permanent solution of the pending difficulty be best established.

Respectfully and fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

N. B.—For organizing matter and further information, address

J. T. ELLIOTT,
1314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

EXPULSIONS

JOHN D. ACTON, from Union 547, Cripple Creek, Colo., for misappropriation of money.

FAKES AND FRAUDS



PETER GERBER, age 42, from Union No. 11, Cleveland, formerly a member of said Union, but who denied it in his examination and who gave a false address at same time. He was a scab during the Brown Hoisting strike, and worked for that firm under military protection.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEW YORK CITY, June 7, 1897

It was resolved in regular meeting of Local Union, No. 715, U. B. C. and J. of A.

WHEREAS, The tragic death of our late brother, JAMES HARRIS, has been reported to our members here assembled, and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him. Therefore, be it

Resolved By Union No. 715 that we mourn the loss of brother JAMES HARRIS, one of our conscientious workers in the cause of which we are organized. And be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and to his family in this sad bereavement and long anxious watch for the return of the earthly clay until they placed it at rest in mother earth, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and be published in THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased brother, JAMES HARRIS.

JAMES M LANE,
FRED. P DOHERTY, } *Committee*
HENRY QWEBUTEES.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

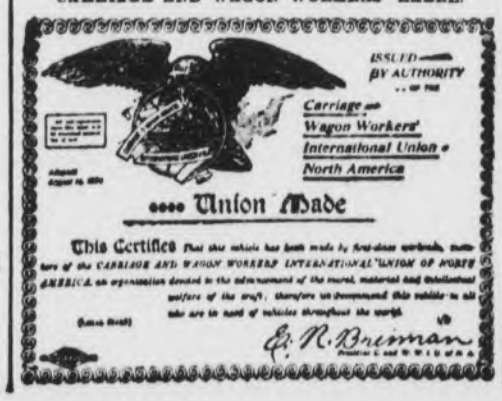
AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 455 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

Claims Approved in May, 1897.

No.	Name.	Union	Am't.
3809½	P. Menger	1	$ 87 00
3810.	N. Vanneman	8	200 00
3811.	E. Hunter	19	200 00
3812.	F. Passenheim (Disability)	58	800 00
3813.	Sam'l Mattison	58	82 00
3814.	Wm. Salow	59	200 00
3815.	Mrs. H. Luscombe	72	50 00
3816.	D. Neinreither	89	200 00
3817.	Mrs S. Vatcher	108	50 00
3818.	Mrs. M. Simmers	111	25 00
3819.	J. R. Gibson	119	100 00
3820.	P. Grace	167	200 00
3821.	Mrs. Eliz. Hanson	181	50 00
3822.	Ole O. Moe (Disability)	181	300 00
3823.	J. Schoonmaker	203	200 00
3824.	Mrs. C. Woerth	208	50 00
3825.	Mrs. E. McMahon	251	50 00
3826.	Mrs. M. Bealrsto	273	50 00
3827.	H. Donnersberg	309	50 00
3828.	Mrs. M. Freudenberger	332	50 00
3829.	Wm. F. Plumb	340	200 00
3830.	Mrs. J. Sinclair	340	50 00
3831.	Mrs. C. Walkowsky	375	50 00
3832.	A. Krause	375	200 00
3833.	H. Kent	381	200 00
3834.	J. D. Peters	391	200 00
3835.	Mrs. L. Hurlburt	400	50 00
3836.	Mrs. A. Dagenkolb	453	25 00
3837.	Wm. P. Gunz	476	200 00
3838.	James L. Ory	526	100 00
3839.	Mrs. D. Dalton	584	25 00
3840.	D. Van Dusen	750	200 00
3841.	J. R. Stroud	288	50 00
	Total		$4,044 00

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending May 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

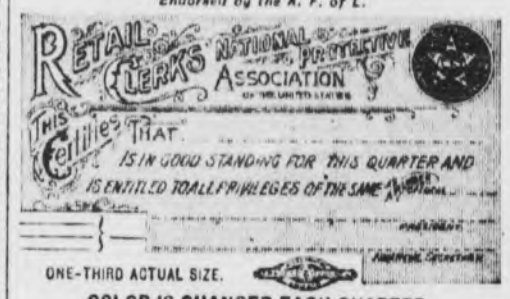
Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$149 60	101	$6 00	232	$5 20	453	$24 25
2	22 40	105	2 60	235	8 45	457	36 60
3	7 00	106	2 60	236	2 00	459	3 20
5	26 60	107	11 40	237	7 60	460	7 00
6	2 60	108	33 20	238	11 60	462	7 20
7	42 40	109	48 40	239	10 00	464	28 50
8	19 10	110	4 20	242	9 20	467	4 00
9	20 00	111	18 60	243	6 60	468	25 20
10	154 20	112	46 40	245	4 60	471	27 80
11	58 80	114	9 40	246	2 40	473	39 80
12	70 50	115	6 05	247	22 50	474	5 40
13	32 00	117	9 85	248	1 60	476	43 25
14	13 80	118	2 00	249	3 20	478	16 20
15	22 40	119	21 80	251	10 60	481	2 20
16	34 40	120	5 60	253	5 00	482	8 00
17	4 50	121	9 40	256	4 50	483	60 20
18	3 00	122	12 60	257	47 50	484	8 40
19	21 30	123	4 40	258	14 60	486	11 00
20	16 40	124	2 80	260	5 88	487	3 60
21	17 30	125	45 80	265	7 20	490	8 20
22	89 60	126	19 65	266	2 00	493	21 60
23	8 80	127	4 20	273	18 00	497	36 80
24	10 20	128	2 80	274	13 70	499	2 20
25	18 10	129	18 45	275	12 60	500	2 00
26	20 90	130	25	277	3 60	507	6 20
27	9 10	133	9 60	281	17 60	509	43 40
28	6 00	134	5 20	284	2 60	511	4 40
29	30 20	135	7 20	286	9 20	513	34 60
30	20 60	136	5 40	287	3 80	515	19 80
31	2 00	137	4 20	288	7 80	520	3 60
32	21 80	141	13 00	291	13 40	521	11 00
33	184 40	142	16 30	295	2 60	522	20 00
34	5 00	143	3 20	300	2 40	526	48 80
35	5 00	144	6 80	301	16 40	534	3 10
36	5 80	145	1 10	304	9 80	540	6 20
37	3 00	146	50	306	71 25	547	11 80
38	5 20	147	10 00	309	190 60	563	80 20
40	1 00	149	4 80	316	8 00	564	5 80
41	12 00	151	17 00	317	6 80	567	13 20
42	15 60	152	4 70	323	2 20	578	10 00
43	91 60	154	3 60	325	5 60	580	7 00
44	10 20	155	8 20	327	3 00	584	15 00
45	16 10	156	3 40	328	9 25	591	4 00
46	2 40	158	3 05	332	13 40	592	7 00
47	16 40	159	7 20	333	4 90	593	5 40
49	76 90	160	16 60	334	5 60	603	3 40
50	2 50	161	3 60	336	2 80	604	6 00
52	25 40	162	2 50	339	3 10	605	4 60
53	3 20	163	1 75	340	83 20	606	3 60
54	20 80	164	1 80	342	16 40	611	11 50
55	11 10	166	5 40	343	4 40	612	2 00
56	14 60	168	12 40	344	3 60	617	3 20
57	4 10	169	21 70	349	14 15	622	2 00
58	68 80	170	3 40	352	5 90	628	9 80
59	7 60	171	9 20	355	10 20	629	3 80
60	4 35	172	5 50	356	3 20	633	5 20
61	17 50	173	10 95	360	9 00	637	10 40
62	49 60	174	1 00	361	32 70	638	8 00
63	19 85	175	12 80	365	16 10	639	8 80
64	30 60	176	19 60	369	2 80	640	3 90
65	6 30	177	14 20	370	3 80	650	6 10
66	19 00	179	37 25	371	4 40	658	6 70
67	11 70	181	104 20	374	32 40	659	10 45
68	15 95	183	17 10	375	159 40	667	4 10
69	3 20	184	10 00	376	6 50	678	12 60
70	7 40	185	10 00	381	16 00	683	2 40
71	5 80	186	3 00	382	63 60	687	8 10
72	35 40	187	10 00	384	4 40	692	4 40
74	6 00	189	9 00	386	4 40	696	3 60
75	15 40	190	5 20	391	6 80	698	3 90
76	6 40	191	6 60	393	4 60	699	56 20
78	6 80	193	3 80	394	17 00	703	4 00
79	3 80	195	6 20	400	3 60	704	15 80
80	10 00	198	8 95	401	7 20	707	11 60
81	1 80	199	12 65	402	2 60	712	7 55
82	6 00	200	6 00	406	5 60	714	14 60
83	31 40	203	15 80	407	10 60	715	33 80
85	8 40	207	10 35	409	2 40	716	27 00
86	5 80	208	2 40	416	53 25	723	10 00
87	8 60	209	20 40	419	28 00	726	22 00
88	19 80	211	12 80	424	7 40	734	4 40
89	3 40	214	2 40	427	26 20	739	9 80
90	12 20	215	6 80	428	8 50	746	2 60
91	10 40	218	11 00	429	9 40	750	12 80
92	7 00	221	8 60	433	8 50	757	3 80
93	24 00	222	5 00	434	6 80	783	5 00
95	6 80	224	12 60	437	2 20	785	2 60
96	31 60	225	7 20	439	7 00	786	4 80
97	4 60	226	2 00	440	16 60	799	3 40
98	19 10	227	5 60	442	2 80	802	3 40
100	2 00	228	17 70	446	8 00		
101	2 40	229	2 40	449	13 20		
103	7 40	230	7 20	451	16 00		

Total $5,740 58

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.



Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

To Establish Order.

WE can hardly flatter ourselves with the idea the human race has ever been overburdened with the faculty of healthy discrimination. Seldom can men grasp and convey clear perceptions on the subjects they try to deal with, particularly when they refer to their personal or social duties. We thus follow into the habit of accepting conclusions that we have heard others formulate, and so wrong modes of thought are perpetuated among us. Take, for instance, the conception by which we generally justify wars of conquest as necessary to advance civilization among the so-called inferior races. If the conquering nation is our own, or one with which we may be in sympathy, then that nation has but one object in that conquest, and the object is "to establish order."

We then assume that there can be but one kind of order, or that order is synonymous with justice, honest laws, etc. We quietly overlook the fact that the first thing we do is to take possession of the natural resources of the conquered race, under one pretext or another. It is always for their good, of course, that we do that, or commit any other atrocity. Then, the fat offices, if not all of them, are occupied by the conquering race, and it makes all laws. We take care to control all markets and means of communication, to fix the prices that the natives must pay for the goods they buy and receive for what they may have to sell. And we build railroads, etc., for them, so we may have an additional mortgage on all their labor and land, an additional tribute for the natives to pay us, an additional criminal robbery through which to enrich ourselves at the expense of the natives whom we want to save from the trouble of having any of their old simple joys or peaceful life. That is the kind of order we establish among the inferior races, we, superior beings, superior in selfishness and greed!

In justice to all the conquering races, ancient or modern, heathen or Christian, we should acknowledge that we don't deal much more unjustly with the inferior nations than with the inferior classes among ourselves, the so called best nations. Because, how do we handle those inferior classes of ours, about 90 or 95 per cent. of our own people? Don't we keep them down as much as possible, through the identical processes we have mentioned, as in the case of the nations we may see fit to conquer? Hear what Ruskin has to say of his nation, the great conquering one of modern times: "Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger." The same can be said of all modern advanced nations, with the peculiarity, that since Ruskin expressed such thoughts, matters have grown worse everywhere. The problem of the unemployed is growing right along. Even the middle classes which, twenty years ago, and before, could live without any great fear of poverty, even they are forced to-day to lead lives of anxiety, because of the uncertainty in all our industrial developments.

What makes the situation more ludicrous, with our advanced nations, is that the people are clothed with what we call political rights. Some how or other we don't derive any especial advantage from such rights. Over 90 per cent. of our voters remain all their lives in the ranks of the inferior classes, so called, and hardly over 3 per cent. in each nation really belong to the "superior classes," their "superiority" consisting in the fact that they control most of the wealth of each nation, keep the fat offices in their own political organization, or manage to control those to whom the offices are given, make laws to suit the few and keep the many in poverty, just as finely and completely as any conquering race has ever managed to get the best from any group of savages anywhere. And all this is done for the sake of "establishing order!"

The idea, for instance, that despotisms, under kings or parliamentary systems, could establish any species of honest order with simple or savage races, when we, the wise, refined, superior races have only so far learned how to perpetuate an order of oppression among ourselves, with our own inferior classes vastly outnumbering the superior ones! Trying to clean our neighbor's home before we have cleaned our own! Trying to teach to the heathens a gospel of ethics and peace before we have even grasped the A, B, C of peace and ethics in our own national life!

There can be no peace anywhere without laws resting on basic ethical principles. We must give to every child of God, not only the power to cast a ballot now and then, but the power to think and make a full *man* out of himself. A full man! How many have we got in this nation of ours? Is John Smith a full man, or even one-tenth of a man, because he has accumulated several millions of dollars? That is what we all seem inclined to believe, even if now and then we rise in holy anger against the upper classes while standing for the very industrial systems with which we build them up. With mighty few exceptions, the upper classes in one century become the lower classes in the next, and this happens under heathen as well as Christian dispensations. What does that prove? That just as God is no respector of persons He is no respector of religions in which the principle of *Social Righteousness* is not made supreme.

No wonder that we can hardly localize a full man anywhere under social compacts the aim of which is to establish order apart from—*Ethics*. In the meanwhile, the average Union man is no doubt more of a full man, in God's eyes, than any other who is not in full sympathy with the general object of *Labor Unions*, and so with the upheaval of the whole race.

JOSÉ GROS.

McVeagh on Labor.

FRANKLIN McVEAGH, long known as the "Scholar in Politics," has deservedly earned a new title—"The Scholar in Business"—through the recent delivery of an able address before the Cook County and Chicago High School Association. After touching upon the economical, industrial and social side of the problem of life, Mr. McVeagh said if organized capital was always led wisely, organized labor might be dispensed with, but that, under certain conditions, he was in favor of the organization of labor, and referred to the labor movement as one of the agencies of progress. He declared that the central purpose of modern progress was not to protect the few in their exceptional opportunities, for they had always been protected. "The modern labor movement," said Mr. McVeagh, "is the movement of democracy, and its care is the whole people, and not a part of the people. It is determined upon raising the standard of living and the standard of life of all the people. Is it possible to raise the standard of living without the organization of labor? Could unorganized wage earners rise, under our system, in the face of organized capital?

"Competition, both a tryrant and a benefactor," he claimed, "at times, could not be made to avail in the situation, as it was moderated by time and circumstances. Meanwhile, the only conceivable way to raise wages—and wages must be constantly raised and the hours of work must be constantly lowered—is with the help of labor Unions. Therefore one must see in the organization of labor one of the agencies of civilization, and one of the most important of these agencies. But when we get impressed with the apparent difficulties of the question of capital and labor, and of the growing power of the labor organizations, let us remember how young all this difficulty is, and what a prompt solvent the common sense of America is. Already the principle of arbitration is coming in; already thinking people are studying the problem, and already we have a ready public opinion, which has quickly learned the trick of getting on the right side of labor controversies. So I think we need not exaggerate to ourselves the value of labor organizations as a factor in a situation of unrest."

WHAT pastor in any great city can put his hand on the causes of sins, and not say that fully one-half of these sins come from frightful poverty or an overabundance of wealth—or from efforts to escape the one or acquire the other?—*John Brisben Walker*.

The Same Old Story.

A member of a Trade Union was heard to say: "Oh, I don't think I'll go to the meeting to night. It will be the same old story over again."

There are many of these "same old stories" in the world. There is the old story of poverty, of labor meagerly paid and laborers unjustly treated. The old story of virtue in the attic and sin in the palace—and sometimes vice versa. The old story of the shop whistle early in the cold winter morning; the wheels that turn all the long, stifling, summer day.

The old story of the little, white-faced children, haggard women, of back-bent men. The old story of Dives and Lazarus, Bradley-Martin and Tewksbury, Seeley dinners and tramp gnawn crusts. The world old story of the tragedy of life and labor, of social contrasts, of man's greed and woman's frailty, of muck rakes of wealth and poverty-clipped angel wings; of birth, marriage, death and the great question mark that looms beyond.

Yes, my indifferent friend, it is an old story that you hear at your union meeting; an old lesson, it is safe to say, you have not yet mastered; an old problem yet unsolved.

Dimly and inarticulately your trade union represents the old story of hope and aspiration, the stretching out of the feelers of the human animal for better life and higher aims. Have you in your clod a spark? Carry it there. Help to swell the flame of thought. Give the inspiration of your presence and ideas. You gain in the giving. It is the glory of mental development that it emulates the widow's cruse of oil. Take from it and it grows.

Your labor society is the old story of the star hung sky, of the rose down, of the thunder roar, of the tornado sweep, of the benison which the great mother has given her children since first was strung the harp at creation's morn.

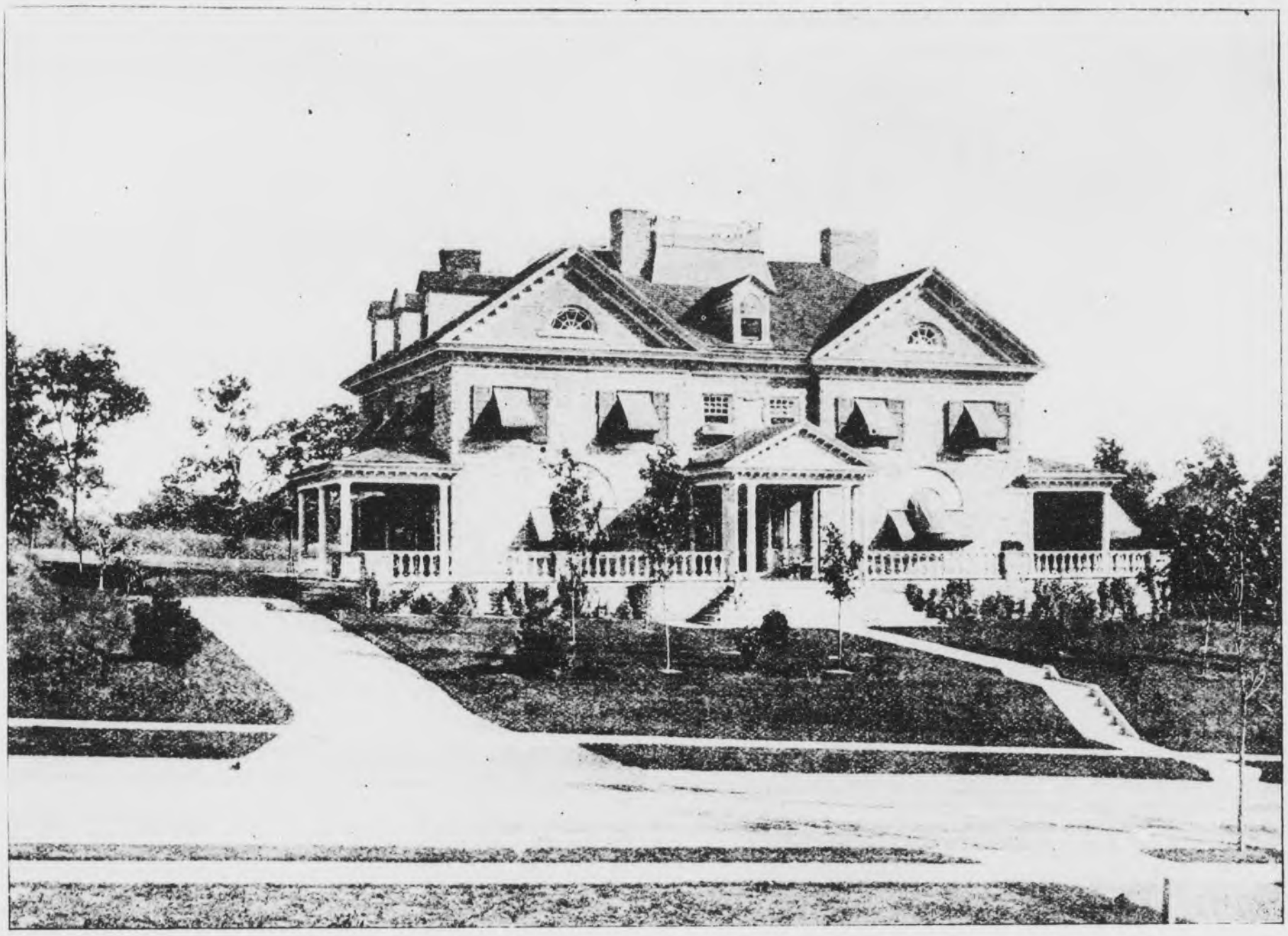
You do not know it. To you it is but a body of painfully clumsy men, unpolished in speech, crude in thought, not seldom blind in purpose; but, mark you, here is undreamed of potency, biding its time, which shall mould and shape much in days yet unforetold now deemed the province of the great ones—for here is that spirit of democracy, still spell-bound and infantile, to whom the future belongs.—*Boston Labor Leader*.

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Gangs in Unions.

A SOURCE of perpetual turmoil and disturbance in a Union is the existence of a gang which seeks to run its affairs, and dictate its policy upon every question, by any means available, and wherever such a gang exists, and honest men are in the majority, they should use no time in sitting squarely down upon them and their intolerable methods.

Almost every Union has a few chronic kickers, and some are burdened by a certain crowd that hang together, and occasionally raise unnecessary disturbance, but whenever a union is captured and run outright by a gang, or any other underhanded aggregation, it is better off out of existence, for then they have no chance of committing their deeds in the name of a Union of workingmen. A gang is never on the right side of any question, because if maintaining right was their motive there would be no need of their existence, for every man can distinguish right from wrong, and all honest men will work for what they believe to be right; but it is when something is to be done that does not savor of uprightness or justice, that "de gang" grows eloquent without offering any satis factory or plausible explanation, and the surest indication of being right upon any question or proposition that is not plain is to be in opposition to the gang.

They betray themselves by their inconsistency, for it is against their principles to treat all men alike or to support anything that will not work to their advantage alone, and whenever they propose anything you can begin searching for the motive, if, indeed, it is not plain enough to be seen immediately. They are a dangerous factor in any labor organization, from the fact that they never have the benefit of the organization in view, nor will they make their fight on open or honorable grounds, but resort to the lowest chicanery. Wherever their presence is discovered a fight should be begun upon them, and continued until they are totally wiped out. It is of no use to try arguments with them, for the only available remedy is to sit squarely down upon them, and sit down hard, and we sincerely hope that that will be the disposition of every union where they exist and try to make their influence felt.—*Cooper's Journal.*

COOPERS' LABEL.



Freedom of Contract.

There is no freedom where the rights of contract are superior to the rights of humanity. Poverized humanity may be compelled to barter their liberty for employment, and the condition may be a contract to perform certain labor, to observe a set of so-called rules, to subscribe to unjust measures, to sign away all legal privileges, to agree to patronize company stores where the charges are exorbitant, to agree that a portion of the wages earned may be retained for the faithful performance and observation of all provisions entered into, to agree to live in a company house and pay a rent which is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than reason or justice demands but which avarice, greed and power imposes. Is it wrong for people who are thus imposed upon to disregard and annul by vigorous actions the first favorable opportunity presenting itself the so called contracts? If it is, then our ideas of freedom are a delusion and liberty is a mockery and sham.—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

IT is unlawful for an employer to exact an agreement, either written or verbal, from an employe, not to join or become a member of a labor organization as a condition of employment in California, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

Feeble Unions.

In most of the Unions there are some subordinate Locals which are dwarfed, inanimate, stuck as it were in the mire and standing still. They do not, will not grow. Officers who are regular and faithful become discouraged because so many are willingly absent. A feeble Union is drawing out a waning life. Why? Because there are so many men who will not share light burdens, or who are satisfied when their own interests are cared for. Is your Union feeble? Wake up yourself and awake others. Give one hour or more a week to invigorating the weak hands of those who are watching and working for you. They are guarding from forgetfulness, suspension and severance by keeping business going and straight. You can cheer them, you can help others to secure a benefit for their homes and families, and can invite them to come with you. You can show that you are willing to be companionable and assist others. Wake up! Show yourself faithful. Find a live man and send him out to gather in those who will make things lively. Grow! Growth makes more life and swells out larger the life that lived before. Get new blood into the old body. Live things die when they stop growing, and it is the proper thing to do. Get more names and gather in good spirited and pushing men —*Midland Mechanic.*

Chips from a Union Workshop.

THE LAST STAGE OF SOCIALISM—TERRORISM.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

HAVING emphasized the fact that as the International Workingmen's Association extended Eastward its theories and methods became more and more Orientalized, it is necessary to add that, with this extension, the social character of its membership underwent a corresponding change. As a matter of fact, the title of that celebrated Socialist organization was always more or less of a misnomer, seeing that from its very inception the association was in a state of mental and practical tutelage to non working class leaders. Taking the most prominent of those leaders for example, it is undeniably true that Marx never claimed to be a workman; that Engels was a wealthy capitalist; that De Paepe was a doctor; and that Bakunin was noble by origin and military by profession. It is probable, however, that until the period of the Paris Commune three-fourths of its members were really wage workers; but when the real tendencies of its leaders were revealed, and the Trade Unionists of France and England had severed connection with them, that proportion was well-nigh reversed. In Germany it was mainly from the class of petty tradesmen that Socialism derived its support. Further Eastward, in Austria, Hungary and Poland, it was from the professional class that the Socialists were chiefly recruited. But in Russia, where the proportion of working class adherents was infinitely small, there the movement was almost entirely confined to the official and noble classes. Thus rejected by the organized workers of the more advanced countries, the Socialist movement was thenceforth maintained by unsuccessful business men, and a small, but fanatical, working-class clientele, led by mere theorists; and, finally, under semi-Asiatic auspices, it became the vehicle of the intrigues of ambitious officials, nobles and princes.

Origin of Russian Socialism.—When Alexander II, reversing the traditional policy of Russia, resolved to break down the Chinese-like isolation so long maintained by his predecessors, and to introduce the most necessary social reforms, he undertook a task of immeasurable difficulty.

At that period the population of Russia proper numbered sixty-seven millions. Of this number, upwards of twenty-three millions were serfs of the nobles, and twenty-three millions more were serfs of the State. The noble class, numbering nearly three quarters of a million, consisted of several grades, but all of those privileged persons might be grouped either as the owners of freehold and serf-cultivated estates, or as those descended from such. The former, generally preferring a luxurious and tentatious life at court or in foreign capitals, while leaving the management of their estates to paid agents, were for the most part loaded down with indebtedness; and the latter, disdaining to engage in industrial transactions, were generally dependent on State employment in the military and civil services.

Between these two extremes of noble and servile there certainly was a necessity for a powerful intermediate class, but so heavy was the drain made on the ranks of the free population by the immense military and civil services, and by the vast regular and secular clergies, that the townsmen, those who struggled to maintain an independent existence by industry, did not number more than one-tenth of the population. The growth of this free middle class was further restricted by most of the larger trading and manufacturing concerns being operated by foreign capitalists employing considerable foreign skilled labor; and, furthermore, because in most industries ordinary labor was usually performed by serfs. For instance, in the building trades, serfs, by paying *obrock* to their lords for loss of services, were furnished with passports to neighboring towns, where, organizing in *artels* and living in common, they undertook building contracts; then, at the close of each season, they divided the surplus of their joint earnings, and returned to their respective Communes for the winter. In addition to such periodical competitors, there were large numbers of serfs, male and female, who, while they paid *obrock*, were permitted to absent themselves from their Communes for lengthened terms; and these furnished the bulk of the commercial and factory employees, much to the detriment of the free workers striving to support independent homes.

Thus it was that with so many avenues to employment closed against them an ever-increasing number of freemen struggled for state employment. Many of such had striven to secure an education fitting them for professional pursuits, and in default of success sought appointments in the inferior grades of the civil service; they struggled for subordinate positions in that vast, corrupt and oppressive bureaucracy known as the *chin*. But to acquire such education was by no means easy. The common school systems of Western countries could have no place in a land where two-thirds of the people were serfs; the private schools established in the larger towns were few and expensive; and access to the state colleges and universities was beset with many impediments.

The real problem, then, that presented itself to Alexander for solution was: How to develop a powerful middle class as a counterpoise to an effete, but arrogant nobility? This problem he sought to solve by the emancipation of the serfs; by making these latter the communal proprietors of the soil they tilled, in order to divert them from their growing tendency to urban labor; and also by affording increased facilities for professional education. The efforts of that really progressive monarch in the matter of serf emancipation are generally well-known; but it should be better known how by the appointment of competent professors, instead of superannuated military nobles, to supervise the work of the colleges and universities, he freed public instruction from the incubus of militarism, and how he supplanted the antiquated classical system of education by a modern system based on the study of the sciences. But in this immense task, social, political and educational—the work of emancipation, difficult as it was, proved to be the simpler when compared to the difficulties that from the very outset sprung up in the path of popular education. Of the causes of those difficulties there is but little doubt.

In a country where a military civilization has in the course of its natural development made the State or central power absolute and subordinate to a single arbitrary will, whatever advantages that great centralization may confer, free political discussion is certainly impossible. Nevertheless, it may be said that, in certain very limited circles, two very different political ideas found expression; the one, called Slavophile, voiced the nationalist sentiment and favored the preservation of native institutions; such as the unrestricted freedom of the head of the State and the organization of the rural workers in the Communes; whilst the other, called European, inclined to an imitation of Western institutions, such as the adoption of a written constitution and of an elective national legislature, etc But as no abstract political idea can always remain equal to itself, without decreasing or increasing, and as the most radical idea, when uncorrected by common sense, always tends to prevail, both the Slavophile and the so-called Europeon ideas gave birth to a number of extremists. The extremists of the former of these schools insisted that the backwardness of their country was really an advantage, seeing that the communal institutions surviving in Russia closely approached that ideal for which the social revolutionists of Western countries were striving; and that the principles that had ever been adhered to by the mass of the serfs were self-government, as opposed to Moscovite autocracy, and Communism, as opposed to private property. The extremists of the other school, while they did not deny that the Russian Commune might become the future social type, contended for man's absolute independence of all claims which the state, society, religion or family-life had upon him; they insisted, first and above all, upon a social revolution that would completely destroy every existing form of organization.

It is evident that there is in the Russian character and modes of thought a depth of Oriental mysticism and fanaticism (almost incomprehensible to the Western mind) that renders them excellent plastic material for conspirators. Owing, however, to the secrecy maintained alike by the authorities and conspirators—if, indeed, these two terms are not convertible—it may be that the exact part certain persons played in transforming such extreme ideas into equally extreme actions may never be fully known; but wherever public judicial examinations lifted some portion of the heavy veil of mystery enshrouding the subject, persons filling the most exalted official positions were more and less clearly discernible.

However much in this connection remains to be made known, we know that at the founding of the International, in 1864, Karl Marx retained for himself the position of corresponding secretary for Russia and Poland, and that Bakunin, having been converted to Internationalism, was in confidential relations with him in London, when the Russian Branch of the International was organized at Moscow, in September, 1865. The organizer of that Branch was a student of the Agricultural College of Petrovski, named Netschaief, and the discovery of the existence of that Branch was owing to the finding of the mutilated body of a student of that college named Ivanoff. The resulting investigation revealed that Ivanoff had been affiliated to the International, but having incurred suspicion by manifesting a desire to withdraw therefrom, he was lured into a secluded garden, on pretence of digging up a secret printing press, and there murdered. The efforts of the police and other officials, some to reveal and others to conceal the ramifications of that conspiracy, may be imagined by an acute mind, but we have the significant fact that the public prosecutor did not succeed in placing Netschaief on trial until the summer of 1871. Similar evidence of official conflict was seen in the case of Vera Sassulitch, the daughter of a noble, military officer, who, being charged with acting as the depository of Netschaief's correspondence, was alternately arrested and set free during a period of eleven years.

At length, but not until the daring attempt had been made by Karakozov to assassinate him, did Alexander become convinced of the necessity of stricter regulating of the public schools, and the new academies that had come into existence since the admission of women to the medical profession. Concerning the great change that had taken place in the schools under the liberal regime, a well-known German democrat has said: "The greater number of the lady students distinguished themselves by much diligence and talent. At the same time it must be averred that many of them, yielding to an exaltation easily aroused in womankind, mentally overbalanced themselves, and began to assume mannish and hermaphrodite ways. The close-cropped hair, the unnecessarily spectacled face, the short, tight jacket, the cigar, and the frequenting of drinking saloons, were unpleasant outward signs; but far more deplorable was their cynical tone." At all events, the liberal Minister of Public Instruction, Golovin, after five years' experience, concluded to resign office; the standards of admission were then raised, and the university examinations were made more rigorous. The immediate effect of this change was that many of the students, debarred from continuing their studies and anxious for the future, determined to pursue their studies abroad, and as Switzerland offered the best attractions from the standpoint of economy, a strong current set in the direction of Zurich, where great num-

bers of them came under the direct influence of Bakunin.

The Revolutionary Cathecism.—This interesting document, written in cipher, was discovered among the papers of the Russian Branch of the International, and was read by the Public Prosecutor at the trial of Netschaief, July 8, 1871, for the murder of his fellow-student Ivanoff. It is important for the reason that it expresses in plain, frank language the mental condition of social revolutionists, especially those of the Oriental type, by one of themselves; and is notably free from the ridiculous claims to science, and the hollow appeals to fraternity, by which so many socialist orators and writers endeavor to mask the essentially retrogade and destructive character of their doctrine. The essential points of this document are as follows:

"The revolutionist is a man condemned. * * * In his own mind he has broken, not alone in words but in fact, every bond with civil order and with the whole civilized world, with all its laws, all customs and conventions, and all the moral rules of the world. He is towards that world a pitiless enemy, and if he continues to live in it, it is only that he may the more certainly destroy it.

"The revolutionist despises all doctrines, and has renounced all science of this world, which he leaves to future generations. He knows but one science, that of destruction. For that and that only he now studies mechanics, physics, chemistry, and even medicine. For that he studies day and night the living realities of men, of characters, positions, and all the conditions of existing society in all possible spheres. His one object is the most speedy destruction of this infamous state of society.

"He despises public opinion. He despises and detests the existing public law. That which is moral in his eyes is anything which will conduce to the triumph of the revolution. That which is immoral and criminal to him is anything which places an obstacle to the attainment of that object.

"The revolutionist is a condemned man, devoid of pity toward the State and the enlightened classes of society, neither does he expect any mercy from it. Between them and himself there is waged a death-struggle, open or concealed, but continuous and implacable. * * *

"The revolutionist can have no friend, and cannot regard any but men who have applied themselves to the revolutionary work like himself. * * *

"Each companion should have at his disposal a number of revolutionists of the second or third class, that is to say, not completely initiated. He must look upon them as part of the revolutionary capital placed at his disposal. He should economize the portion of capital intrusted to him by always endeavoring to make the best use of it. * * *

"When a companion falls into misfortune and it becomes a question whether or not he shall be saved, the revolutionist must consult, not his personal feelings, but only the interest of the revolutionary cause. He must, therefore, balance the amount of usefulness represented by such companion against the loss of the revolutionary force necessary to save him, and should decide according to weight of value."

Hip Roofing.

FIGURE 1 shows a method by which is found lengths and cuts of jack-rafters for a hip roof, its angles being square.

The most ready and practical way to do this is to lay down but one angle of the building and work to a scale, say one and a half inches to the foot. By this means the lengths and cut of every rafter are obtained with correctness. Besides, the work is done on the ground much better and quicker than the way which is sometimes adopted, of hoisting timber on the building and then commence marking, and perhaps guessing, as to the proper length or cut of a rafter.

Here the drawing is laid down in the least possible space and the whole construction given from one angle of the building, as that of A, B, C; the dotted line C, A, being the seat of hip, set off on each side of it half thickness



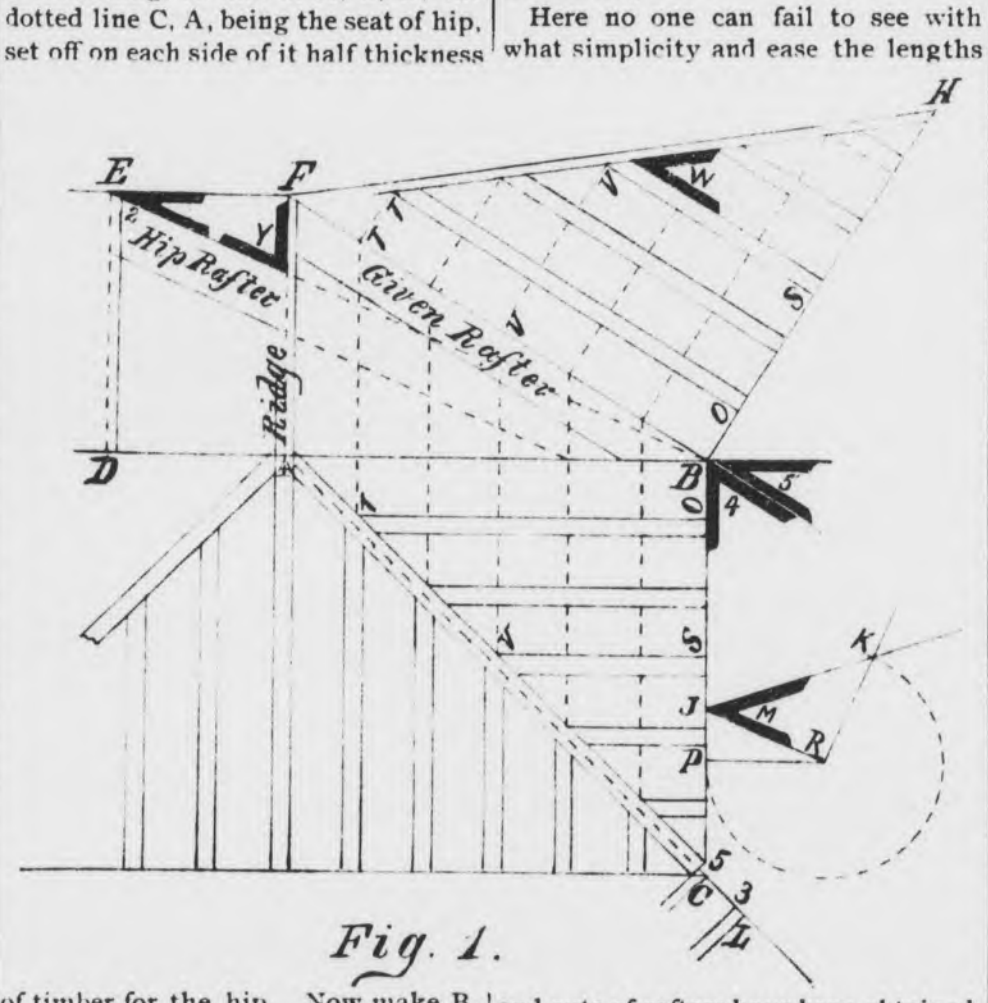


Fig. 1.

of timber for the hip. Now make B, D, equal dotted line C, A; square up from A, and D; this done, determine the rise of roof, say dotted line A, F; draw F, parallel with A, D, cutting line from D, at E; join it and B. This gives E, B, as length of hip rafter, and by drawing F, B, we have length of given rafter.

This line also gives bevels 4 and 5 for foot and plumb cuts of all rafters; then line E, B, in like manner gives bevels X, and Y, for foot and plumb cut of hip rafter, so that we have only to find now the lengths and side cut of jack rafters which come against the hip. This is done by drawing from B, square with B, F; make B, H equal B, A; join F, H. This is the covering of one hip, and by it is found the length of rafters, as follows:

Set off from line H, F, half thickness of hip, as shown; then set off on ground plan the position of jack rafters, as those of V, T, etc., etc., from which points draw parallel with B, C, cutting given rafter at V, T, and from these draw parallel with B, H, cutting half thickness of hip at V, T, thus giving O, T, and S, V, etc., etc., as the lengths of jack rafters, that when in position will stand exactly over those having corresponding letters on the plan, and the bevel W, gives the side cut for all rafters which come against the hip. The bevel for the plumb cut has already been given as that of 4.

Here no one can fail to see with what simplicity and ease the lengths and cuts of rafters have been obtained. Not only this, but it is also a practical, quick and correct method for any hip roof where the building makes right angles.

We return to hip rafter, and find its cut against the ridge by taking any point on the line B, C, say J; draw from it parallel with hip B, E; now take any point below J, say P; square over from it, cutting at R; draw square from it and J; make R, K, equal R, P; draw from J, through K, and we have bevel M, for side cut of hip.

Backing the hip seems a useless waste of time for this or similar roofs; it can be easily avoided by shortening it to a point, as that of 5, where backing would commence, this is quite sufficient—in other words, have its edge square. To do this, set off from D, half thickness of ridge, and draw solid line, cutting at 2, which gives 2 B; make it and 2 L, on seat of hip equal; then the distance between lines from C and 5, being set off from L, gives 3.2 as length of hip-rafter. Thus we avoid the trouble of backing by merely shortening the hip

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The question of striking an oval of a given size is one which often occurs among workmen. I herewith present two rules, which I think may prove of interest to those who desire to obtain such information.

Fig. 1.—The long diameter is given as A, B, which divide at C; draw through it square with A, B; assume

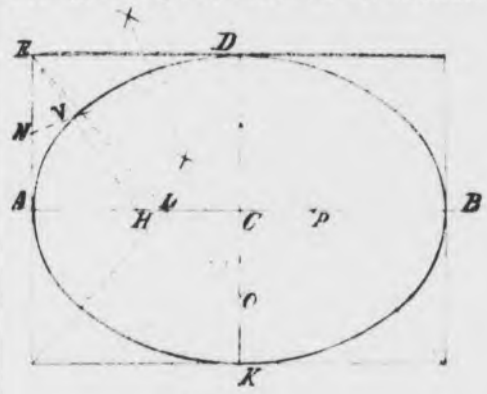


Fig. 1

C, D, and C, K, as the length of short diameter; square up from A; make it and E, equal C, D; divide A, E, at N; join it and D; divide A, C, at H; join it and E, cutting line N, D, at V. Now, bisect V, D, and draw through intersections thus made, cutting at O; join it and E. This line, having cut long diameter at L, gives it for a centre. Make B, P, on the right equal A, L, and we have O, L, P, as three points or centres from which the curves are struck, which complete the figure.

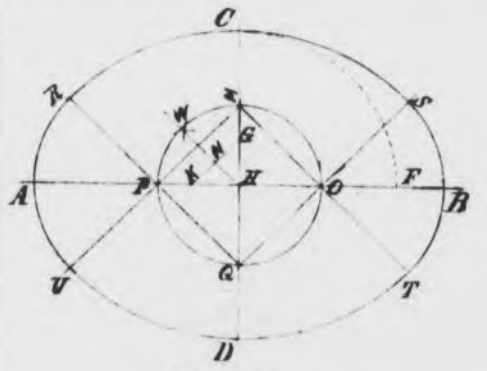


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2.—This method for striking an oval of a given size is one that I have used for many years, and to me it has been highly satisfactory. Let A, B, be the long diameter, and C, D, the short diameter. Let H, C, equal H, F; let H, G, and H, K, both equal F, B. Strike a line cutting G, K, which line bisect at W, from this point strike the line cutting at H, and let G, M, equal G, N. From H, as centre and M, as radius, strike the circle, which gives M, O, P, *q*, as centres. Take *q*, as centre and C, as radius, and strike the curve from R, to S. Again take O as centre and B, as radius, and strike the curve from S, to T. Complete the figure by treating the remaining half in like manner.

HENRY D. COOK.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hunger and Cold.

While the music fell and rose,
While the dance reeled at its close
Where her round of costly woes
Fashion strolled.
I beheld with shuddering fear
Wolves' eyes through the window peer—
Little dream they you are near,
Hunger and cold!

God has plans you must not spoil.
Some were made to starve and toil,
Some to share the wine and oil,
We are told.
Devil's theories are these,
Stifling love and hope and peace,
Framed your hideous lusts to please—
Hunger and cold.

James Russell Lowell.

The Use of Cord Lines in Building Construction.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

PASSING now from foundations, where lines are of the utmost value, I would state that the carpenter can always employ them with much advantage in constructive framing, especially in house framing. It is useful, used horizontally, for leveling up floor beams, lining out upper edges of same for bridging, for straightening sills, plates, or girders or ridge poles, setting trusses, purlins, and spacing roof strips or boarding, for shingling in laying out the courses, for straightening long courses of clapboarding, setting window or door heads on a level line. Used vertically, it is valuable for plumbing from above, locating points from above with the plumb bob. In joiner's bench work the line is now comparatively little used, as machinery now works the different details so straight and true that a straightening line is no longer necessary. There are many ways, however, by which the carpenter may make his labor lighter and his work more accurate by lines, or even by a line, so that I would recommend that one be carried in the kit, because of its cheapness and utility in so many ways.

For Our German Readers.

Wenn heute eine Maschine erfunden würde, welche die menschliche Arbeitskraft überflüssig machte, so würde dadurch das Loos der Menschheit noch keineswegs ein leichteres. Ein Concern von Millionären würde die Erfindung aufkaufen und monopolisiren; die Menschen könnten verhungern, wenn sie es nicht vorziehen würden, das Concern zum Teufel zu jagen und die Maschine der Allgemeinheit dienstbar zu machen, was übrigens auch schon heute nothwendig wäre. „Fackel."

Was wir, die Gewerkschaftler aller Richtungen, wollen, ist vernünftig und natürlich. Unsere Forderungen gipfeln darin, Allen die Errungenschaften der Kultur zu theil werden zu lassen. Wir wollen für alle Menschen die materielle Grundlage des Menschenglücks sichern, wollen für Alle gute, behagliche Wohnungen, Muße zur Ausbildung des Geistes, Befreiung von anstrengender Frohnarbeit, wollen, daß Alle, bei leichter Arbeit von ein par Stunden täglich, alle Lebensgenüsse befriedigen können. Arbeiter, warum zögert Ihr, für diese Forderungen einzutreten?

Von der Würde und dem Segen der Arbeit faseln gewöhnlich Diejenigen am meisten, die den Arbeiter für einen Menschen zweiter Klasse ansehen. In der Theorie sind die Herrschaften von der privilegirten Parasiten-Zunft alle darüber einig, daß die Arbeit die Erhalterin der Welt, die Quelle alles Wohlstandes ist. In der Praxis aber weisen sie jeden, wenn auch noch so berechtigten Anspruch des Producenten auf höheren Lebensgenuß, auf die von ihm selbst geschaffenen Produkte, als Anmaßung zurück.

(Chicago „Arbt. Ztg."

Die Gewerkschaften.

Es ist das Schicksal jeder sozialen Bewegung, mißverstanden und mißrepräsentirt zu werden. Die moderne Gewerkschaftsbewegung macht hiervon keine Ausnahme. Welche Albernheiten sind ihr nicht schon unterschoben, welche Dummheiten angedichtet, welche Unmöglichkeiten imputirt worden! Die Unwissenheit und die geistige Thätigkeit, die Engherzigkeit und die im Dienste bestimmter Sonder-Interessen stehende brutale Gewalt haben sich verbunden, um der Gewerkschaftsbewegung das Lebenslicht auszublasen, denn sie ist vielen ein gewaltiger Pfahl im Fleisch. Aber je mehr sie an diesem Pfahl zerren, um ihn aus ihrem Fleisch herauszureißen, desto größer sind die Schmerzen, die sie sich dadurch selbst zufügen, denn dieser Pfahl hat scharfe Widerhaken.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung vernichten, hieße der modernen Arbeiterklasse das Recht und die Möglichkeit entziehen, gegen dem ausbeutenden Capital ihr Existenzrecht geltend zu machen. Den Berufs-Organisationen der Arbeiter die Anerkennung versagen, heißt, dem Schwachen das Recht absprechen, sich gegen die Willkür der Mächtigen in der einzigen ihm möglichen Weise zu vertheidigen. Den Bestrebungen der organisirten Arbeiter feindlich entgegenzutreten, heißt die Arbeiter zu dem Loose indischer Parias verdammen.

Die Gesellschaft verlangt von jedem ihrer Glieder, daß es sich als ein nützliches Glied erweise. Der Zweck der Gewerkschaften entspricht diesem Verlangen, denn er besteht darin, dem Arbeiter ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu sichern, das ihn davor bewahrt, seine Hand wider die Gesellschaft zu erheben und sich durch individuelle „verbrecherische" Selbsthilfe das zu rauben, was ihm die Gesellschaft versagt.

Der Staat fordert von jedem seiner Angehörigen, daß er ein guter Staatsbürger sei. Indem die Arbeiter sich durch planmäßige Organisirung und gemeinschaftliches Handeln eine erträgliche Lebenshaltung zu sichern suchen, bemühen sie sich, die materiellen und moralischen Mittel zu erlangen, um „gute Staatsbürger" zu sein.

Unsere freiheitlichen Institutionen garantiren den Bewohnern dieses Landes das uralte Recht, sich zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen zu vereinigen und durch derartige Vereinigung und zeitweilige Unterordnung des individuellen Willens unter einen Gesammtwillen Kräfte zu gewinnen, die dem Einzelnen abgehen. Die organisirten Arbeiter stehen auf dem Boden dieses Rechtes. Sie haben in der ernsten Schule bittere Erfahrungen einsehen gelernt, daß sie einzeln der Uebermacht des Capitals ohnmächtig gegenüberstehen. Sie haben gefunden, daß individuelles Handeln sie zum Spielball fremder Willkür macht. Und gestützt auf diese Einsicht haben sie beschlossen, sich die Vortheile der Vereinigung zu Nutze zu machen und der Macht des seelenlosen Capitals die Macht vereinigter, lebendiger Intelligenz und Energie entgegenzusetzen zu dem ausgesprochenen Zwecke, sich und die Ihrigen vor Verelendigung zu schützen.

Wer daher der Gewerkschaftsbewegung feindlich entgegentritt, der leugnet das Recht der Arbeiter, sich zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen zu vereinigen, der leugnet den Anspruch der Arbeiter auf ein erträgliches, menschenwürdiges Dasein und spricht ihnen das Recht ab, an den Errungenschaften unserer Civilisation in einem ihrer sozialen Bedeutung und den Bedürfnissen ihres Verstandes und Gemüthes entsprechenden Maße theilzunehmen.

Der Gewerkschaftsbewegung mögen viele Schwächen und Mängel anhaften, aber dieselben werden nicht dadurch beseitigt, daß man den weiteren Ausbau der Gewerkschaften und die Vertiefung ihrer grundlegenden Prinzipien jedes mögliche Hinderniß in den Weg legt. Die Gewerkschaften haben schon schwere Fehler begangen, aber das ist kein Grund, ihre allzusehr berechtigten Forderungen zurückzuweisen. Die Gewerkschaften sind nicht im Stande, aus schwachen Menschen vollkommene Wesen zu machen, aber diese schwachen Menschen werden sicherlich nicht besser, wenn man sie mit allen Mitteln der Niedertracht, Gemeinheit und Gewalt verfolgt und sie zwingt, nicht allein für ihre kümmerliche Existenz, sondern auch für ihre „gewährleisteten" Rechte unabläßig zu kämpfen.

Darum kommen wir zu dem Schlusse, daß die Gewerkschaften die thatkräftige Unterstützung des Culturmenschen redlich verdienen. Die Gegner der Gewerkschaften aber und in erster Linie diejenigen Geschäftsleute und Unternehmer, welche durch „Scab"-Züchterei und durch den Vertrieb von „Scab"-Waaren den Untergang der Gewerkschaftsbewegung herbeizuführen suchen, überliefern wir der werkthätigen Verachtung aller anständigen Menschen. Wer den Arbeitern keine menschenwürdige Existenz zugesteht, der hat in den Augen gerechtdenkender Menschen auch keine Existenzberechtigung.

(„Belleville Arbeiter-Zeitung.")

Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse.

Die Opposition gegen die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse auf der Cleveland-Convention war so mächtig, daß die Freunde dieser Einrichtung all' ihren Einfluß aufbieten mußten, um ihre gänzliche Niederlage zu verhindern. Die Gründe zu Gunsten eines Fonds, um die Arbeitslosen zu unterstützen, sind zahlreich genug. Eine der Hauptaufgaben der Gewerkschaften ist die, dem sogenannten „eisernen Lohngesetz" Widerstand entgegenzusetzen; die Mitgliedschaft zu schützen gegen jenes Naturgesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage im Arbeitsmarkt, das den Verkäufer der Arbeitskraft, den Arbeiter, zu zermalmen droht.

Der Mensch hat die gefahrbringenden Einflüsse anderer Naturgesetze überwunden; warum sollte er nicht im Stande sein, mit diesem fertig zu werden? Er beschützt sich gegen die Einflüsse der Klimas durch zweckmäßige Wohnung und Kleidung. Das Leben so vieler Personen würde bedeutend verkürzt werden, wenn nicht das Wissen und Können des Arztes den sicheren Hieb des Sensenmannes pariren würde. Ganze Provinzen mit lachenden Gefilden und volkreichen Städten würden durch Meeresfluthen und Ueberschwemmungen der Flüsse in trostlose Einöden verwandelt werden, wenn das nasse Element nicht durch Deiche und Erdwerke in Schranken gehalten würde.

Viele andere Beispiele könnten angeführt werden, wo der Mensch die Naturgesetze überwunden hat, wo er sie seinem Willen untergeordnet und sich dienstbar gemacht hat. Der Fortschritt ist nichts anderes, als die Unterordnung der Naturgesetze unter den Willen des Menschen.

Die Gewerkschaften haben viel zur Milderung des Konkurrenzkampfes unter den Arbeitern beigetragen durch Feststellung von Lohnsätzen und die Länge der Arbeitszeit. Die Unionprinzipien sind von bedeutender Tragweite, um einen Mann zu verhindern, sich für weniger Lohn anzubieten, als sein Nachbar bekommt. Jedoch steht ein Mann, der außer Arbeit ist, früher oder später da ohne einen Cent Geld. Es mag sein, daß er freundlos ist, ohne Verbindungen, die ihm in seiner Noth Hülfe gewähren. Seine Frau und seine Kleinen sehen zu ihm auf für Brod. Was kann er thun? Für ihn ist keine Aussicht auf Arbeit, ausgenommen, er wirft seine Prinzipien, seine Selbstachtung und Mannesehre über den Haufen, klopft an die Thüre des Arbeitgebers und bietet sich an, für weniger Lohn zu arbeiten. Andere kommen und thun das Gleiche und dadurch vollzieht sich ein stetiges Sinken der Löhne, dem Arbeitsmann kaum genug lassend, um die nakte Existenz fristen zu können.

Dieses kann geändert werden, wenn die Gewerkschaften ihren Mitgliedern eine Unterstützung garantiren, hoch genug, um sie—für einige Zeit wenigstens—über Wasser zu halten, wenn sie außer Arbeit kommen. Diese Unterstützung hält die Arbeitslosen vom Arbeitsmarkt weg, oder vielmehr letzterer wird dadurch regulirt. Sie vermögen abzuwarten, bis die Reihe an sie kommt und jedes Anerbieten unter dem Unionlohn zurückzuweisen.

Im Allgemeinen ist ein Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungsfond ein indirektes Mittel, um Unionregeln in den Shops durchzuführen. Ein Mann, der mittellos dasteht, im Falle sein Arbeitgeber seiner Dienste nicht mehr bedarf, wird manche Verletzung der Unionregeln in seinem Shop übersehen. Die Gewißheit jedoch, nicht ganz mittellos zu werden durch Arbeitslosigkeit, flößt den Arbeitern Selbstbewußtsein ein; sie bestehen auf strikter Durchführung der Unionregeln und die Achtung und Liebe zur Organisation wird bedeutend gesteigert.

Aus einem Brief von Emil Kullich, eines früheren Chicagoer Bäckers, jetzt in London, kann entnommen werden, welchen direkten Einfluß eine Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse auf die Arbeitsbedingungen auszuüben im Stande ist. Dieser Genosse schreibt unterm 2. Mai 1897 wie folgt:

„Eine Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse ist das Fundament einer Gewerkschaft. Gründet Ihr eine solche, so wird sie Euch mehr Erfolg bringen, als Eure ganze bisherige Agitation.

Der Central-Verband der Bäcker-Arbeiter erstreckt sich über ganz England. Die Beiträge zur Kranken- und Sterbekasse sind 5½ Pence (11 Cents) pro Woche, zur Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse 6 Pence (12 Cents) pro Woche. Zu letzterer muß ein Mitglied 6 Monate lang gehört haben und während dieser Zeit 12 Wochen lang gearbeitet haben, um unterstützungsberechtigt zu sein. Die wöchentliche Unterstützung beträgt 10 Shilling ($2.40), welchen Betrag ein arbeitsloses Mitglied während 26 Wochen im Jahre ziehen kann. Die Krankenunterstützung beträgt 12 Shilling ($2.88) pro Woche und das Sterbegeld ist auf 10 Pfund ($48.00) festgesetzt.

Was eine Arbeitslosen Unterstützungskasse leisten kann, hat sich hier in London gezeigt, während der letztjährigen Lohnbewegung. Bei Eintritt der heißen Jahreszeit sagten sich viele Bäcker, die keine Familien zu unterhalten hatten: „Ich will mir einmal ein paar gemüthliche Monate machen; ich bekomme ja so wie so 10 Shilling jede Woche; was soll ich mich bei dieser Hitze abplagen?" Eine ganze Anzahl hörten auf, zu arbeiten. Die Arbeitskräfte wurden knapp. Einzelne Verheirathete wurden mürrisch und beklagten sich in unserer Union, Branch 26, daß sie nur für die Arbeitslosen arbeiten müßten. Sie drohten, daß wenn die Sache nicht anders werde, sie auch die Arbeit niederlegen würden. Man gab ihnen zur Antwort, daß ihnen dies frei stände. Hierauf fingen die Arbeiter der Bäckerei von Bread & Beene, an Commercial Road, den Tanz an. Alle legten die Arbeit nieder. Der Boß fing hierauf zu jammern an und sagte: „Ich bekomme schon jetzt keine Aushelfer, viel weniger noch stetige Leute, und jetzt wollt Ihr auch noch gehen? Ihr habt doch gar keinen Grund aufzuhören; oder habt Ihr einen?" Hierauf sagte einer der Arbeiter: „Wir haben Grund genug, die Arbeit ist wenigstens 3 Shilling (72 Cents) mehr werth." Der Boß antwortete: „Wenn weiter nichts ist, so sollt Ihr das Verlangte haben. Die Leute gingen nach dem Backhaus, um die Arbeit wieder aufzunehmen. Auf einmal fiel ihnen der Gedanke ein, sie müßten noch einen Mann mehr haben. Der Rummel ging sofort von Neuem los und noch am selbigen Abend bekamen sie einen Mann. Als die anderen Arbeiter die Nachricht hiervon in der Londoner „Bäckers' Times" lasen, machten es beinahe alle gleich, ohne vorher zu berathen, ob es einen Strike geben solle oder nicht. Die Folge davon war, daß in einem Zeitraum von 2 Wochen sämmtliche Löhne von 2—3 Shilling (48—72 Cents) gebessert waren, was die Londoner Bäcker nur ihrer Arbeitslosen-Unterstützungskasse zu verdanken haben."

„Bäcker Zeitung."

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 602 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 6.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
153. SAN DIEGO—J. E. Tebbutt, 1430 State st
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council C. W. Page, 1136 Folsom st.
22. N. I. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—Frank Shean.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—W. I. Murphy, Box 127.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLORADO SPRINGS—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.
517. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reid, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. E. Burke, 40 Tom Thumb.
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. Edmonds, 30 Eighth st.
748. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—George Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot 2106 38th Place
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
13. Joseph Deppen, 383 Hastings st
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1303 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen 268 Austin ave
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471
169. EAST ST LOUIS—B. Broadwell, 701 Walnut av
62. ENGLEWOOD G. W Bailey, 513 Sixtieth st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave
360. GALESBURG—C A. Westring 826 N Kellogg
141. GRD CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—C. H. Grimes, 1051 Peach st
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 327 S. Pearl st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard, 989 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth ave.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 907 Green st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey 919 E. Washington st.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—G. McMullin, 836 Muncie Bldg.
199. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor street
106. HENDERSON—Theo. Bock, 516 5th st.
142. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116 (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140 C. BERTRAND, JR., 1232 Freret st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—F.S. Kenefick, 412 Louisiana.

MAINE.

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st

MASSACHUSETTS.

State District Council—Secretary, C. L. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain
56. " (Jewish) W. Froomkin, 163 Salem.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218 E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray Hotel Malden.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 740 Kempton.
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444 PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—C. C. Fulton, Mattapan st., Dorchester.
24 SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
WORCESTER—
49. P. A. Scott, 43 Bellevue st.
93. C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. F. Lehmann, 401 N. 9th st.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
331. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave, So
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160 " " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 914½ Olive st.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 608 Barton st.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.
257. F. Button, 3009a N. Newstead ave.
270. P. Boger, 1527 Arlington ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
699. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88 ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256 BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 625
286 GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 37 Willow pl.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
107. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Walter Cubberley.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagle st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120 H Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306 A. L Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P Peterson, 48 Jefferson st
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 317 Brunswick ave
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453 AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12 Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sta. E.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. Chas. Rieger, 81 Sumpter st.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.
639 Chas Suthergreen, 207 Forty-fourth st.
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355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. E. M Rathbun, 276 East st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 966 Walnut st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—R Jacobie, 128 South st.
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251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
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580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
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128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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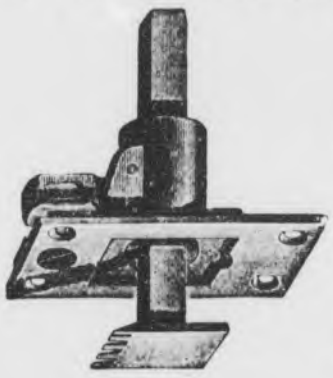
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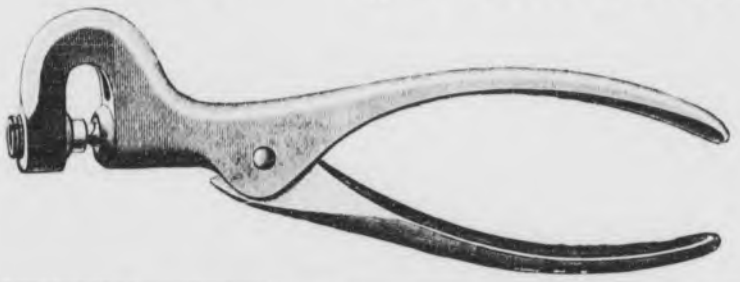
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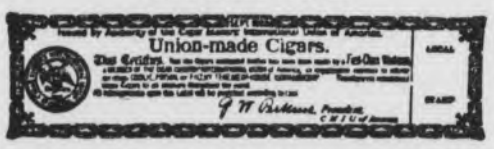


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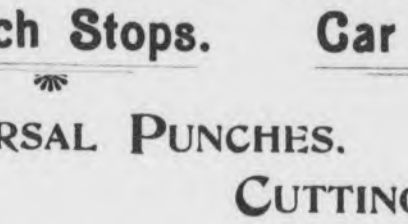


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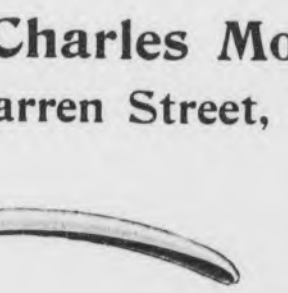
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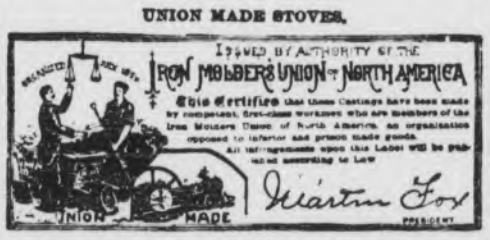


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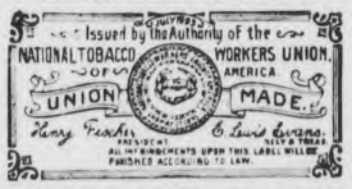
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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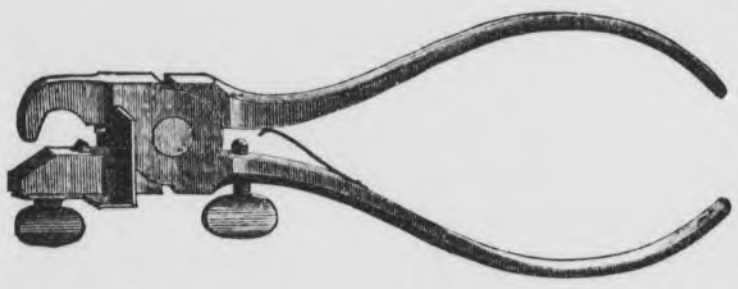
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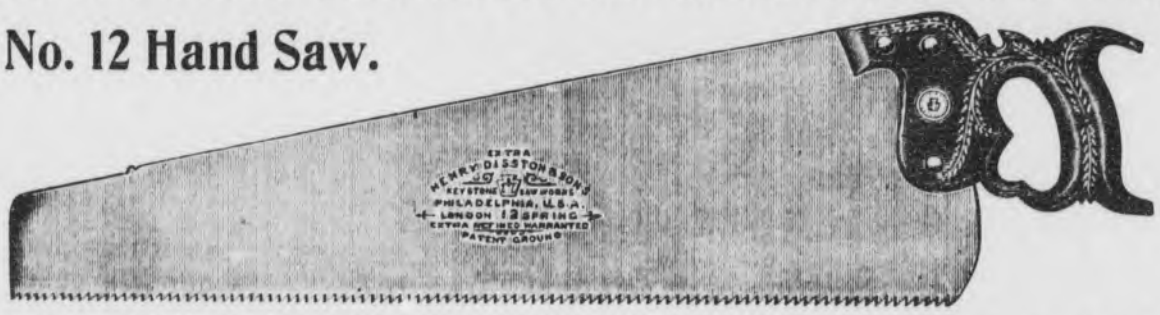
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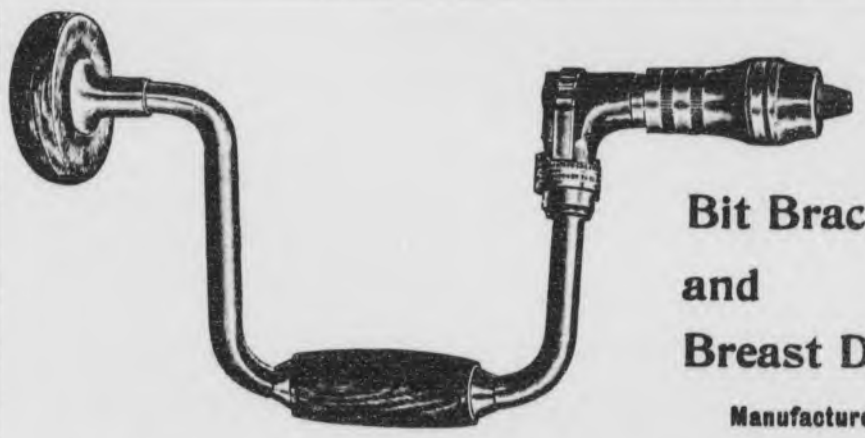


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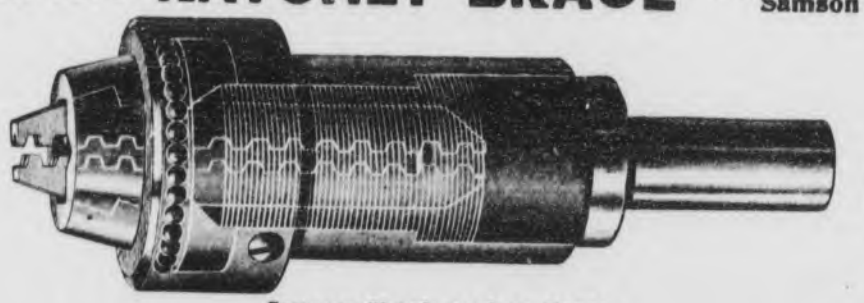
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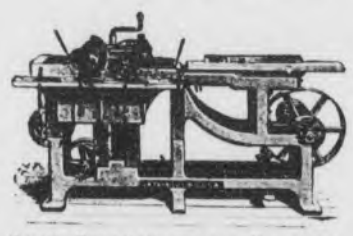
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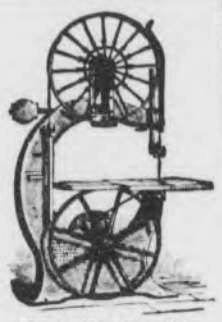
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VOL. XVII.—No 7. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

A Workman's Song.

Work, work, work—
It's never done!
Worry, worry, worry,
From sun to sun!

The tale of toil is never told
Till the toiler's body is still and cold,
Work and worry: it's never done
From the break of day to the set of sun.

The world reels on with its drunken load
Of work and worry under lash and goad;
And greed is the master who whips and drives,
Crushing the leaven of good from men's lives;
And knowledge and happiness, men's chief aims,
Are cramped and crippled, and ignorance reigns.

Aye—work, work, work—
It's never done!
Aye—worry, worry, worry—
From sun to sun;
And then, when it's time to die, my man,
Tumble into your grave and rest—IF YOU CAN!

—*Harry Douglass Robbins*

Are Trades Unions to be Treated as Trusts?

ON two public occasions recently, ex Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, now resident in Philadelphia, expressed himself strongly against Trade Unions and classed them in the same category as Trusts.

In one instance he submitted to an interview, which appeared in the daily papers, in which he agreed with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri case, which virtually set aside the provisions of the anti-Trust law, and in his newspaper talk he maintained that Trade Unions are far more dangerous to the public welfare than are the trusts.

Later, at a public banquet in Philadelphia, given to Wayne MacVeagh on his return from the Italian mission, ex-Senator Edmunds was the star speaker, and he most emphatically condemned Trade Unions as destructive of individual liberty and more menacing to the country's good than all the trusts combined.

Immediately after this Gen Sec.-Treasurer P. J. McGuire wrote Mr. Edmunds, and requested the fullest statement of his views on this subject, in print or otherwise. Whereupon the following letter was received from the ex Senator:

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1897.

P. J. McGUIRE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of the 9th inst. I have not yet seen the report of my observations at the dinner to Mr. McVeagh to which you refer, and so I am not able to send you a copy.

I can say, however, that, in my opinion, Trades Unions, as well as every other kind of combination, either between private persons or corporations, which is intended to in any way control the freedom of interstate commerce, is against the law. Whether any particular Trades Union falls within this description is another question; but it is certain that they and everybody else stand upon a footing of equality both for protection and for restraint when they in any way undertake to interfere with the liberty that belongs to citizens.

I am, in haste,
Yours truly,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

The above letter does not mince matters. It is plain and unequivocal. It shows the tendency is to bring Trade Unions under the judicial ban of the Courts, unless something practical is done Hence, the American Federation of Labor has secured the services of a competent attorney at Washington, D. C, and he drafted an amendment to the Federal anti-trust law, to relieve Trade Unions from the operations of the law.

That amendment has been introduced in the United States Senate, and at an early date Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Inter State Commerce, will give a hearing to Trade Union representatives in behalf of this amendment.

OFFICIAL

CAN'T you get another member for your Union? Try and see if your fellow workman is not a member, and make it your duty to get him.

PASSWORDS, blanks, etc., for this current quarter, beginning July 1st, have been sent all locals in good standing. If not received send a postal to the G. S.-T.

SEND in your list of newly elected local officers for this term, no matter if re-elected or not Send in same on postal specially for that purpose, which was forwarded with password.

THE Annual Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer and a large amount of interesting reading matter has unavoidably been crowded out this month, but will appear in our August issue.

CHICAGO, Omaha, St. Louis, and the Far West, as well as the Pacific Coast and Southern States are very poor places for carpenters to go in search of work. Take our advice and stay away from these places.



Louis Kalkbrenner.

Above is the "phiz" of the Financial Secretary of Union 433, Belleville, Ill., dressed in his working outfit. He has just passed his 27th birthday, and at fourteen years of age he first started at carpentry under the tutelage of his father, who followed the ancient craft. He joined Union 433 in 1889, when he was only nineteen years of age.

Brother Kalkbrenner since then has been quite a traveller, but wherever he went he has been a faithful Union man. From 1889 to 1891 he was a member of Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill; in 1892 he was in Union 22, San Francisco, Cal; in 1893 he was connected with Union 407, Lewiston, Me; in 1894 and 1895 was in Duluth, Minn, and Chicago, and in the latter year returned to Belleville, Ill.

Run by Women.

There is a sawmill in Grandin, Mo., many departments of which are in charge of women. There is a woman in charge of the engine. One of the rooms where the big saws are operated is managed by women. The lathe room is also populated by femininity, and the machines of all sorts are handled by them. In the rooms adjoining a force of young women is constantly employed filing and getting the saws in shape for work. The care of the machinery is in their hands, and it is said they are quite as adept and as competent to handle it as any force yet employed in the mill.

Local Unions Should Study this Proposed Law.

The G. E. B., at their session this month, considered all the hardships and drawbacks of the new law of arrears of members as it now reads in Sections 89 and 90 of the Constitution.

In these hard times when so many members have dropped out for want of work and from lack of money to pay dues, it is sheer folly to "soak" them with all their back dues, fines, etc., along with the full initiation fee, whenever they apply for readmission.

A more liberal policy should be pursued. Otherwise the Local Unions cannot be rebuilt and trade rules cannot be enforced.

How can a Union have any influence if a large number of ex-members are barred out by arbitrary rules? These men will thus become the Union's worst enemies, and will be a constant menace and hindrance. Besides that, Sections 89 and 90 are subject, as they are now, to more than half a dozen different interpretations and all at variance with each other.

Hence the G. E. B. deem it necessary to draft a plain, satisfactory law, and early in August two amendments will be submitted to a vote of the Locals and members. Section 39 gives the power to the G. E B. to do so. Meanwhile we will keep these amendments standing in THE CARPENTER for our members to study and discuss.

Here are the new amendments;

SECTION 89. Any member indebted to his Local Union for a sum equal to three months' dues is not in good standing, and shall stand suspended from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full. Payment of said arrears does not entitle a member to any benefits for any illness or accid[illegible] incurred during said suspension fr[illegible] benefit.

SECTION 90. A member owing a sum equal to twelve months' dues shall be suspended without vote of the Union, and his name thereby stricken from the books After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member.

THE G E B. were in session ten days this month at the General Office. That delayed the present number of THE CARPENTER.

The March of Labor.

It is the tread of labor's feet,
Upon the broad highway they beat;
The tread of nailed and hodden shoes,
The steady pace of Titan's thews.

The tread of men divinely born
To crush the sneering crest of scorn;
And wrest the truth from carping greed.

The tread of men who feel the thrill
Of fellowship in good and ill;
Who share their hopes and share their fears,
Their manly smiles and manly tears.
The tread of men in valor great
Who hold the cause of truth elate,
And in a thousand conflicts prove
That love is force, below, above.

The tread of men whose souls have heard
The voice of the unwritten word;
That growth is ever from the sod,
And man is man since God is God.

— *Kate Brownlee Sherwood.*

History and Progress of the American Federation of Labor.

ANTECEDENTS.

THE idea of a universal combination of the toilers is the logical result of industrial progress. For ages this has been but a dream; today it is nearing actual realization. The emancipation of the serfs left laborers free, but weak and helpless On the other hand the rising class of employers, the possessors of capital, were also possessors of power. The "full history of England as a nation" only begins with the rise of the artisan class seeking strength in union. Over and over again statutes were passed regulating not only wages, but dress, food, hours of labor, limits of travel, etc. These were legislatively defined for toilers. A vigorous contest early arose between employers and employed; the former relying on coercive measures, the latter forced into voluntary combinations. In fact, it was the combination of masters which led to the combination of workmen. An act passed under Edward VI. provided that anyone refusing to work at statute prices should be adjudged a vagabond, and branded with the letter V. If he had the hardihood to seek escape by flight, he was branded with the letter S, and became a slave for life; if he still resisted his fate, he was hanged. Artisans and laborers convicted for the third time of having joined "confederacies," determining what labor they would or would not do, had their ears cut off.

Against such arbitrary regulations, and notwithstanding such disadvantages, "confederacies" of workmen still increased. And it is a fact now recognized by historians that both England's greatness and English freedom has resulted in exact proportion to the success of this resistance. It is also an established historical fact that where unionism has been weak wages have been low. By this combined resistance not only has political and industrial despotism been routed and the area of freedom extended, but the hours of labor have been reduced in some cases one-half. With increasing opportunities to advantageously contract, with more hours of leisure, with a consequent higher standard of comfort the toilers not only rose in importance and worth as citizens, but with broadened vision and keener intellect, rose above the restrictions of single trade "confederacies" to the more comprehensive idea of general trade federation. In this they have but followed the line of all progress—increasing social relations, augmenting sympathy, interdependence and fraternity.

ORIGIN.

Immediately following our late civil war two striking phases of our industrial history began to assume importance: 1—The necessities of the nation had vastly increased demand. 2.—The centralization forced upon the government for self-preservation inevitably extended to commercial and industrial relations. The toilers early felt the increased pressure, and as naturally sought relief. Hence, on the 20th of August, 1866, the year following the close of the war, delegates from sixty labor organizations met in Baltimore, and as a result of their deliberations founded a permanent national organization, which will be remembered as the "National Labor Union." Subsequent conventions of this body were held in Chicago, 1867; Pittsburg, 1868; New York City, 1868; Chicago, 1869; Boston, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871; and in Columbus, O., in 1872. It was at this last convention that the suicidal mistake was made of nominating a presidential ticket, for rapid disintegration at once ensued.

The great financial crisis of 1873 following, the resources of the Unions were drained, and the suspension of work decreased their numbers. During this period of darkness and depression secret societies arose, but in abandoning the lines of historic evolution, dissensions were introduced; happily, they have now ceased to be a factor of importance in our great industrial centres.

At length the old spirit revived, and one hundred and seven delegates, representing over a quarter of a million workers, met in Pittsburg, Pa., on November 15, 1881, and did not separate until they had established the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada." Many, if not all, of the ideas adopted in their political demands have since been taken up and presented by other organizations of labor. A legislative committee was appointed, which presented several measures to Congress, an important one—a national bureau of labor statistics—being finally secured in 1883.

PROGRESS.

The second convention of the Federation was held in Cleveland, O., on November 21, 1882. At this convention a manifesto was issued guaranteeing the industrial autonomy of each Union. While deprecating antagonism to other labor organizations, the Federation "makes the qualities of a man as a worker the only test of fitness, and sets up no political or religious test of membership."

The third convention was held in New York City, on August 21, 1883. Here arbitration was favored instead of strikes, and the legislative committee instructed to present a bill to Congress creating a national department of labor. Steps were also taken to confer with the Knights of Labor with a view to secure thorough unification and consolidation. Correspondence was opened to this effect, but the proposition was rejected.

The fourth convention was held in Chicago, October 7, 1884, where steps were taken for active propaganda for the eight-hour system, and May 1, 1886, fixed for its general inauguration. The turbulent scenes of the first week of that month in Chicago, and the terrible consequences of the memorable and fatal meeting in the Haymarket Square, created a violent reaction in the public mind; however, a number of Unions were successful.

The fifth convention was held in Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1885. Besides preparing for the eight-hour struggle, important measures were taken to check the abuses of the boycott, so often levied upon trivial pretexts.

The sixth convention was held in Columbus, O., on December 8, 1886. At this convention the old Federation was dissolved, a more perfect plan of organization was adopted, and the name AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR chosen. A constitution was adopted stating the main objects of the organization to be: "The encouragement and formation of local unions, and the closer federation of such societies, through central trade and labor unions in every city, with the further combination of these bodies into State, territorial and provincial organizations; to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses; the establishment of national and international Trades Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies; and the aiding and encouragement of the labor press of America."

The next convention of the American Federation of Labor, but the seventh consecutive annual gathering of delegates from trade and labor unions, was held in Baltimore, Md., on December 13, 1887. This convention represented 2,421 unions, or branches, and a total membership of 600,340 members in good standing, as against 316,469 of the year previous, thus vindicating the wisdom of the change adopted at Columbus, O.

The eighth convention was held in St. Louis, Mo., December 11–15, 1888, and is memorable for the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the representatives fixed the date of the general inauguration of the eight-hour workday for May 1, 1890. To secure more efficient agitation, it was resolved to call simultaneous mass meetings all over the country on four great national holidays, viz.: Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1889; Independence Day, July 4, 1889; Labor Day, 1889, and Washington's Birthday, 1890. As illustrative of the interest taken in this action by the toilers, we note the fact that the first series of these meetings embraced 240 cities and towns; the second, July 4, 1889, 311; the third, September 2, 1889, 420; the fourth, February 22, 1890, 526. The Labor Day of the European workingmen was adopted at the suggestion of this convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The ninth convention was held in Boston, Mass., December 10–14, 1889. Among the important measures adopted were to extend an invitation to the labor organizations of the world to attend an international labor congress at Chicago during the World's Fair; resolutions of thanks to European workingmen for their cordial endorsement of the proposed inauguration of the eight-hour workday, and steps to further such co operation; endorsement of the Australian system of ballot reform; the employers' liability law, and adversely on resolution looking to "the formation of a political labor party." The executive council was empowered to select such trade as it might deem best for the concentration of effort to secure the adoption of the eight-hour workday on May 1. As is well known, "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" were so selected, and as a result the movement was successful in 137 cities, and benefited 46,197 workmen of that trade; in many others, also, the impetus thus given secured like benefit.

(To be continued.)

Framing of Heavy Beams and Girders.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

A VERY important matter which the framer should guard against in raising and placing heavy timbers on a new building is, to avoid jarring the green walls by handling the timbers too roughly. This must be especially guarded against on the upper stories, and the girders and wooden or iron columns or posts must be securely braced, both transversely and longitudinally, before commencing to place the floor timbers. When there is a wide unsupported span of timber, say over twenty feet, a temporary top and bottom plate and a few good studs should be placed under the centre of the span, to prevent their springing when weighted and thus avoid jarring the walls. I am very much opposed to the practice of omitting timbers or series of timbers, leaving them out for the purpose of leaving wells for hod-hoisters or such like purpose, as I believe such omissions leave weak spots in the brick walls, as they need to be thoroughly tied when freshly laid or green. All straps, irons and ties, and anchors should be put in as soon as the timbers are placed, and be very carefully fitted and thoroughly nailed in order to avoid the possibility of a high wind or any other strain pulling them apart. If the anchors should not be on the job then temporary hard wood straps may be nailed on, but they are only a makeshift and should be done without by ordering the irons early. To omit putting the strap anchors on the longitudinal girders is a criminal proceeding, especially on a high building or when the girders have a square butt joint. In conclusion I can't say too much to carpenters, about taking the greatest care in the details of their heavy framing, so as to avoid all danger of collapses or accidents, which are full of menace to the lives of mechanics and mean loss of reputation and money to all interested.

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

PERHAPS there is no part of a carpenter's work that is so puzzling and so difficult to master as that where circular and curved work has to be dealt with. I have known, otherwise, good mechanics, put to their wits' ends to overcome some simple problem in curvature, and in order to enable such workmen as may desire to become fairly expert in the use of curves of various kinds, I propose, with the permission of the Editor, to discuss the matter of curves from a practical point of view to extended limits While I may

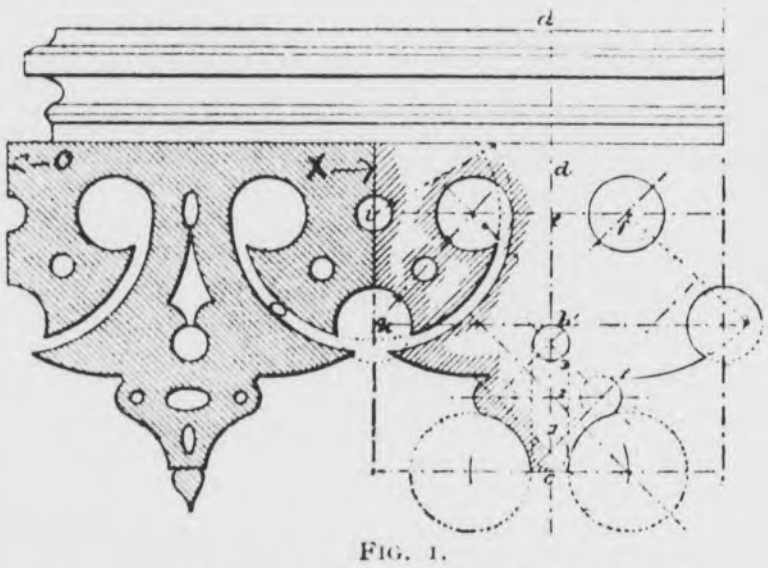


FIG. 1.

enter pretty elaborately into the subject, I will, as far as possible, avoid mathematics and all arithmetical formulæ that might be necessary to illustrate the various properties multi-

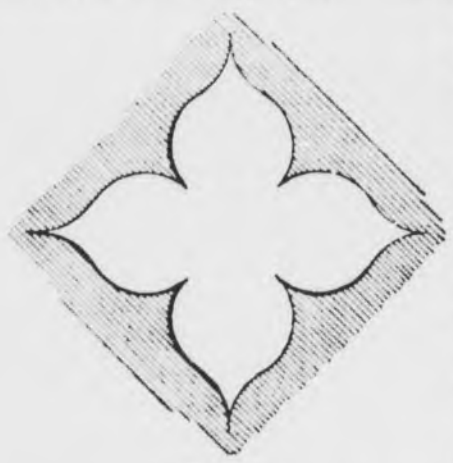


FIG. 2.

form curvature possesses. My object will be to present practical illustrations, together with the simplest methods of solving the problems exhibited.

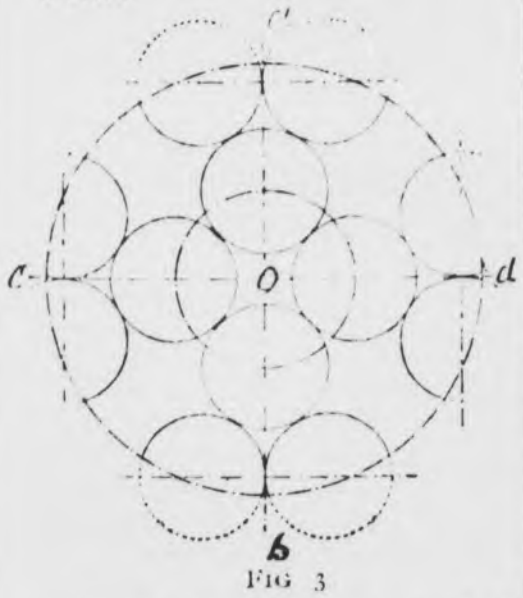


FIG 3

Most of the matter presented will have been met with by many readers before in some one or other of the many works to be found; but I hope to present much of it in a new and simpler dress, and place it where it may be more readily understood I

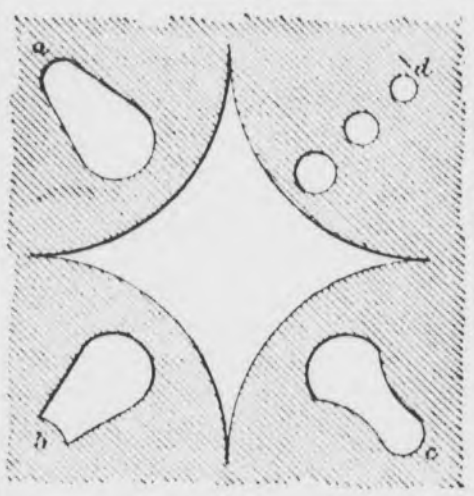


FIG 4

have at this moment before me many old works on carpentry, some dating back 200 years, and in several languages, and from them I shall draw liberally in order that the reader may have at his command a series of examples that will enable him to confront with confidence any emergency that may overtake him.

In a conversation some years ago with the late lamented Robert Riddell, author of a number of excellent technical works on stair building and carpentry, he made the remark that "if he lived he would prepare a work on 'curves and how to describe them.'" His plan was never carried out, but it is the intention of the

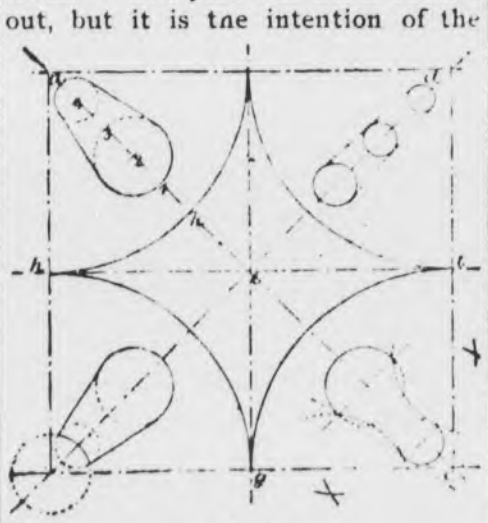


FIG 5

writer, taking his cue from the hint given by Mr. Riddell, to attempt, to some limited extent, in these papers, to follow up the idea, and supply practical workmen with a series of practical examples in the delineation of curves for ornamental and useful purposes.

Simple curves, segments of circles, ogees and parts of circles that are parallel to each other, are so easily described, that every carpenter who may happen to own a pair of compasses, is supposed to know how to produce them without assistance, so we will only explain the methods of describing them when it may be necessary to do so in connection with the exemplification of compound curves. What I mean by a compound curve is shown at Fig. 1, which represents an old-time veranda drop in which all the openings and ornamentation are formed of circles and parts of circles of various diameters. The shaded portion shows the complete drop (o, x,) the whole being cut from stuff not more than an inch thick. The figured portion shows very clearly how the lines are obtained: a, d, e, c, shows the centre line of drop, while the line at i, k, shows the division between the

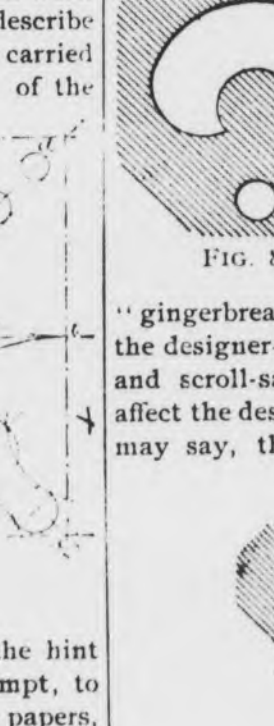


FIG. 6.

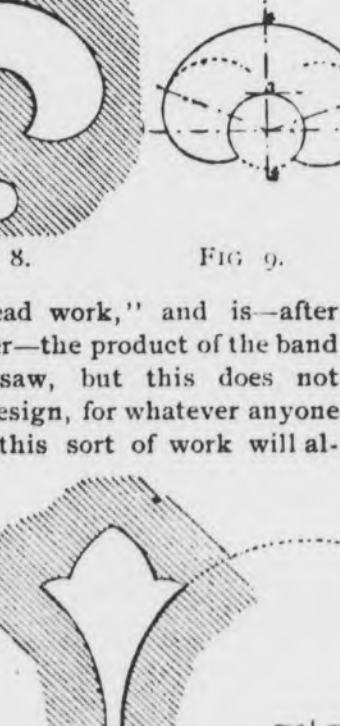


FIG. 7.

two drops. Here we have, by a combination of circles, a very handsome ornament. True, as depicted here, it partakes of what old-timers will term

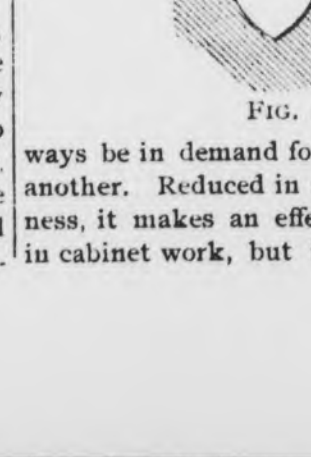


FIG. 8.

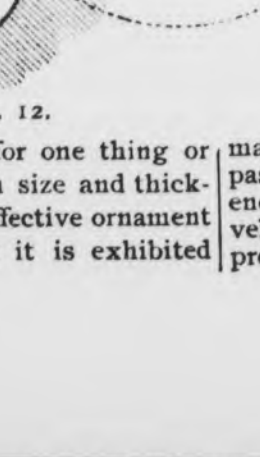


FIG 9.

"gingerbread work," and is—after the designer—the product of the band and scroll-saw, but this does not affect the design, for whatever anyone may say, this sort of work will always be in demand for one thing or another. Reduced in size and thickness, it makes an effective ornament in cabinet work, but it is exhibited here not so much for its use as for an example in compound curves.

Suppose a design for church or other

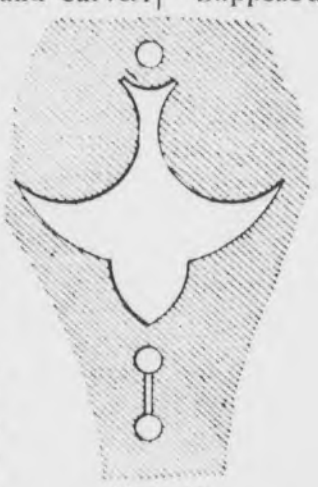


FIG. 10.

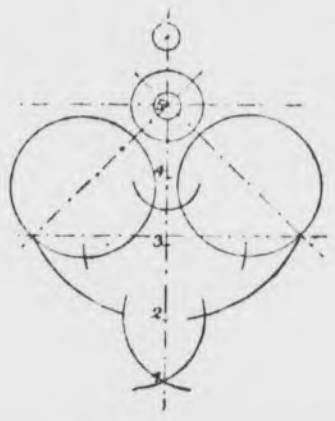


FIG. 11.

work is required similar to Fig. 2. First lay out the extreme size; find the centre, drop a vertical line, a, b, Fig. 3. Then from the centre o, draw lines at right angles, as c, d, Fig. 3; then draw a series of circles, as shown, and through these a tracing of the figure required is easily obtained.

Fig. 4, exhibits another design, the central figure of which is quite simple. The angle figures vary, in order to give a greater number of designs in the same space. The one marked a, is composed of parts of two circles and two straight lines. The one marked b, is composed of the same parts, with one of the circles reversed. c, is composed of parts of four circles, while d, consists of three circles with varying diameters. The manner of describing the example complete is shown at Fig. 5, where all the centres of circles are exhibited and numbered.

If we examine Figs, 6, and 7, we can see at a glance how Fig. 6, is constructed, as the proportions and centres are all marked and figured in the diagram Fig. 7. At Fig. 8, we have an example of what is known as the "kidney ornament," with circles and curved point. The manner of obtaining these forms is shown at Fig. 9, where the centres are shown and the proportions numbered. I might say *en passant*, that the "kidney ornament" is a great favorite with the Turkish architects. Indeed, it is to the Arabs and the Moors that we owe most of the forms resulting from parts of regular circles.

Figs. 10, and 11, exhibit the "flying fish" ornament. Fig. 10, shows it complete, and Fig 11, portrays the proper method of finding the centres and getting the proper proportions. Figs. 12, and 13, show how the ornament exhibited is developed.

These samples are offered in order to show how a few simple ornaments

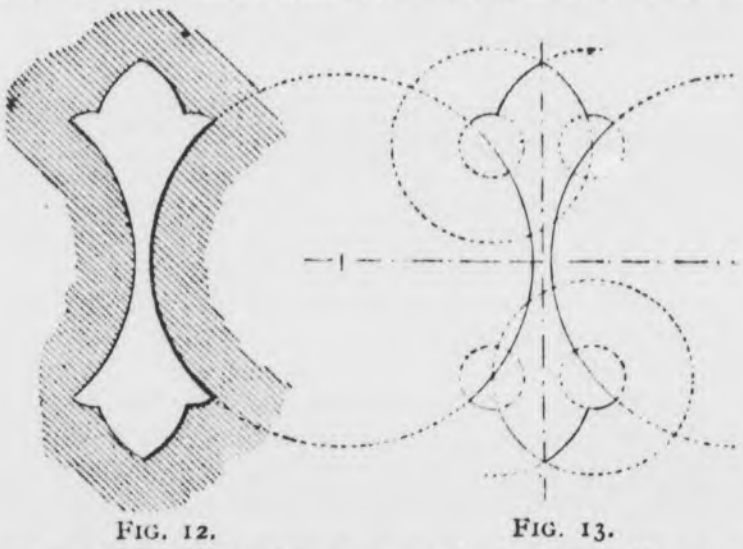


FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

may be formed by the use of the compass alone. In future papers, I will endeavor to illustrate methods of developing some of the more difficult problems of ornamentation.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1897.

Overproduction.

There's an overproduction of cotton,
An overproduction of corn;
Too much of everything is grown,
Too many people born;
A surplus yield of wheat and bread.
Of potatoes, oats and rye;
Hog and hominy, ham and eggs,
And home-made pumpkin pie.

Too much to eat, too much to wear,
And cattle on too many hills;
Too many agricultural tools,
Too many scrapers, plows and drills.
There's surplus now of clothing
Of every grade and kind;
Too many books and papers,
Too much thought and mind.

Too many men to do the work,
Too many women to weep;
More daylight than the people need,
Too much night for sleep;
Of benedicts a surplus,
An oversupply of wives;
Too many birds and blossoms,
More bees than there are hives.

More sunshine and more shadow
Than is needed for the dell;
An overproduction of gravestones,
More coffins than we sell;
An overproduction of ignorance.
A sight too many schools;
Too many poor, too many rich,
And lots too many fools.

—*St. Paul Trade Journal.*

Some of the Results of Sixty Years of Trade Unionism in England.

MR. T. R THRELFALL, of Salford, England, a staunch Trade Unionist of many years good standing, this month has a very instructive letter in the Manchester, Eng., *Weekly Times*. In it he says:

It seems well nigh impossible to write on anything but the Jubilee. Although few articles have been written showing what has been accomplished for Labor during the 60 years of the Queen's reign, the masses have a sufficient conception of the remarkable advance in wages, in reduced hours, and in improved working conditions, which have been obtained by Trade Union work in that period.

One can measure that progress by a few illustrations. According to a Royal Commission, whose report was only presented to Parliament the year the Queen ascended the throne, a fearful state of things existed in our mines. "The seams of coal," says the report, "were sometimes too narrow to allow them (women and girls) to stand upright, and they had therefore to crawl backwards and forwards on their hands and knees for 14 and 16 hours a day, drawing after them the trucks laden with coals. These trucks were usually made fast to a chain, which was then attached to a belt strapped to the woman's waist. The women seldom wore any clothing, but an old pair of trousers made of sacking. Boys, five, six and seven years of age spent 15 and 16 hours a day in the mines, oft times up to their middles in water; the Truck system universally prevailed, and tens of thousands of men never saw a penny for their labors, but were paid in goods; drunkenness (the off spring of despair), death, and disease were fearfully rife. It was not until 1842, or four years after the Queen ascended the throne, that any really determined step was taken to grapple with these evils.

It is certainly well within the mark to say that during these 60 years 80,000 miners have been killed and 540,000 temporarily or permanently disabled. God alone knows the number of widows and orphans made in this one industry by these fearful fatalities, or the vast sums spent by Trades Unions and friendly societies in ameliorating distress among the miners. Careful and observing miners, knowing the cruel history of this industry, and contrasting the year 1897 with that of 1837, may well feel profoundly thankful for the humaniz ing legislation which has found a place in the Statute Book, and for the nobler and more kindly spirit which has taken possession of the hearts of men. While it is perfectly true that there is much still to do before the miner's life can be made as safe and agreeable as it ought to be, his surroundings and conditions now, compared with those prevailing in 1837, are as different as light is from darkness.

Take another illustration—that of the Sheffield grinders, to wit. The establishments in which these sharp-eyed, quick-witted fellows now work can, of course, be greatly improved, but they are perfect palaces compared with the places occupied by many of the grinders in 1837. In numerous instances their employers would be interested in a grocer's shop, a blanket factory, or some other concern, and when the grinder went for his wages for his 70 or 76 hours' work he would, instead of the 16s. or 18s. he was entitled to, have handed out to him an armful of blankets, or a parcel of groceries. His protests and appeals went for nought, and he would have to sell the blankets at a loss in order to realize a little ready money. Often enough the house he lived in belonged to the employer, who invariably took care to deduct the rent from his wages; or that employer was part owner of a public-house, in which case he would pay the wages there, and the workmen would be expected to uphold the establishment by a substantial consumption of liquor. But all this is changed, and the Sheffield grinder is now about as independent a mortal as you will find from John O'Groat's to the Land's End.

Equally marvellous has been the progress of the Lancashire cotton operatives. I have on odd occasions found old operatives who would give wonderful accounts of how, as children, they slept all night under their looms, and were aroused by the overseer's whip about four or five in morning. Although some attempts had been made to improve the condition of the factory hands before her Majesty ascended the throne, still 12 and 14 hours daily were far too common, and the hands were fleeced right and left of their earnings by unscrulous employers.

Did space permit, one could show a similar improvement in nearly every industry. The hours of labor have generally been reduced from 14 or 13 per day to 8 and 9; and wages have increased on the average from 25 to 30 per cent. Altogether, when the reduced hours and the improved wages are taken into account, it is certainly a moderate estimate to say that in these two items alone they have improved by 40 per cent. It is of course impossible to reckon by percentage their bettered working conditions, their improved surroundings, and the greater comfort in which they live. Although none of us may live to see it, if the masses make the same progress in the next sixty years that they have made in the last, this Britain of ours should be a right comfortable place to live in in the year 1957.

Sixty years ago the working man was regarded as both politically and socially a very dangerous being. What, give him a vote, allow him to speak, think, and act as he liked! The suggestion was a mad one. Accordingly he was muzzled in a very effective manner, and the Trades Unions he endeavored to form were promptly suppressed, and the leaders sent off to prison or penal servitude. Combination was conspiracy, free speech, treason; and a strike are volution to be put down by military force. The working man was regarded as a machine. One can now obtain an hour or two's grim amusement in reading the speeches of the frightened politicians and the nervous employers of those days. But, despite their doleful jeremiads, the British Empire is stronger than ever; the vote has made the toiling masses more self-reliant and better; trade has expanded marvellously, and although the working classes may not have secured as good a share of the wealth they produce as they ought to have, still they are better fed, better clad, and better housed than they have ever been. All this is something to be proud of.

Had any one suggested in 1837 that the Queen would see all these wonderful changes, and that in addition she would see miners sent straight from the pit to the House of Commons; workmen factory inspectors; close upon 100 labor magistrates; working men M. P.'s hobnobbing with the heir to the throne; and working men also filling the position of Under-Secretary to the Home Office and the Board of Trade, such a man would have been regarded as a hopeless lunatic even by the champions of labor.

Nonsense and Commonsense.

But we must some day, at last and forever, cross the line between Nonsense and Commonsense. And on that day we shall pass from class paternalism, originally derived from the fetish fiction in times of universal ignorance, to human brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it; from political government to indusrial administration; from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation, from war and despotism, in any form, to peace and liberty.—*Carlyle.*

Minerva Park, Columbus, O., Hired Non-Union Carpenters.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20, 1897.

To all Friends of Organized Labor:

We, the Carpenters of Columbus, Ohio, desire to call your attention to the unfair manner in which we have been treated by the management of Minerva Park, one of Columbus' pleasure resorts, and also to the unfair treatment received at the hands of Nichols & Carr, contractors for the pavilion and summer theatre at that park.

Early in the spring, before it was fully decided to erect the pavilion, our committee communicated with Mr. Worthington, the president of the management of said park, who replied that he would be pleased to ask the contractor to employ union mechanics, but refused to specify the same when letting the contract.

After the contract was awarded to the above firm (Nichols & Carr) our committee called on them and were told that they would not recognize the Union or allow any Unionism to be talked on the job. They would pay 20 cents per hour as the maximum rate and would not conform to the union rule of nine hours per day. And it has since developed that unless a man would work at least eleven hours per day, he would be instantly discharged.

Our prices are 25 cents per hour, and nine hours constitute a day's work.

The committee then called on Mr. Worthington, who stated that the contract had been awarded and the matter was entirely out of his hands.

Having exhausted every effort to adjust matters satisfactorily, the Carpenters referred the grievance to the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, which body referred the matter to the Arbitration Committee, who also failed to bring about an amicable settlement.

The contractors stated that they preferred to employ country carpenters rather than residents of the city, a fact which is in direct opposition to the best interests of Columbus, with its thousands of idle mechanics

In view of the above facts we have resolved to patronize other resorts in preference to Minerva Park, and request our friends to do likewise.

We have the sympathy of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly and the Building Trades Council, who will lend us their earnest support.

Very respectfully,
CARPENTERS UNION NO. 61.

Plans for Public Buildings by Competition.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The scheme provided by the Tarsney act for securing plans for public buildings by competition instead of having them drawn by the force under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury will be initiated by Secretary Gage next week. He will ask five architects of standing to furnish plans for the Norfolk public buildings. If any interest is taken in the matter by architects, competition will also determine the plans for the Government building to be erected at Camden, N. J.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

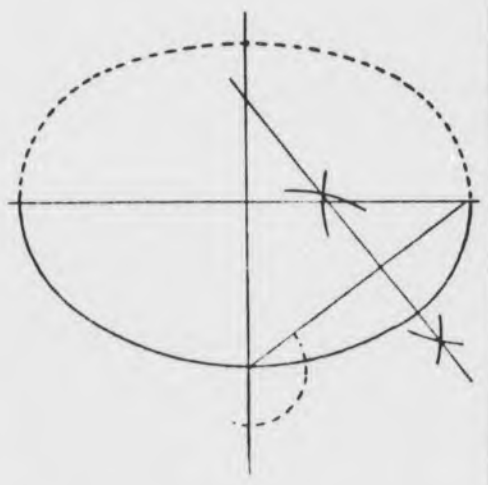
(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Elliptical Arches.

I send diagram of ellipse any height or span; it is very simple and about the nearest approximation that

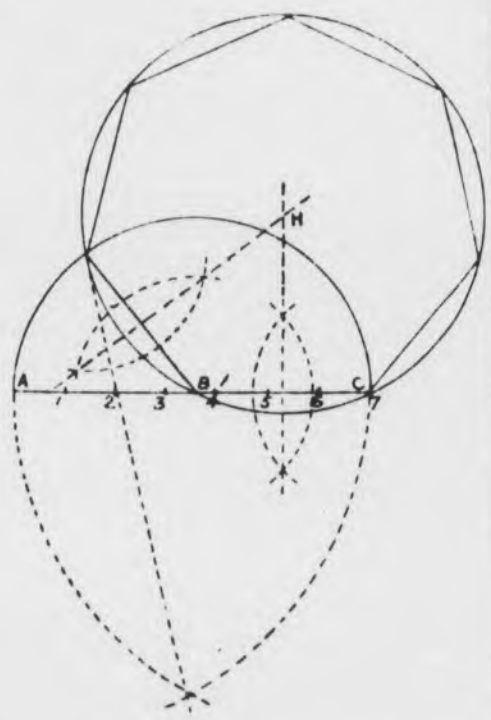


can be got at in showing the true ellipse by the compasses, and I think it self-explained.

E. DRAKE.

Heptagon.

With a given size of each angle and the method to find the radius, centre point to sweep a circle to divide into seven cants, draw a horizontal line



twice the length required, A, B, C, and B, C, is one given cant. Place compass point at B, and draw a half circle from A, to C; place compass at A, and C; bisect at X; divide the horizontal line into seven parts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; draw a line from X, to cut through 2, on line until it strikes the half circle. This will be the second cant, as per sketch. Run a line through each until they meet at centre point, H, which will be the point to sweep the circle to divide into seven cants required.

A. THOMPSON.

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

I HAVE been noticing lately the difference between the ways by which various builders and foremen take care of their stuff as it comes to the job, and have been seriously impressed with the results thereof. I find that the usual method is to dump sawn timber carelessly in any place close to the job, letting the timbers lie as they fall, in any position without properly stacking them and the result is very injurious to the material Sawn framing timbers should be put into piles at once for, being green or unseasoned, if it is piled with one timber bearing on its fellow, the one underneath will become twisted, will crack and warp so as to be unfit for bearing purposes. In stacking, if it is to lie long on the ground, strips should be placed between the ranges so as allow the air to circulate through them and helps seasoning.

Let me here in connection with my article on framing of heavy timbers impress on every carpenter, the importance of being familiar with the proper knots for tying and fastening

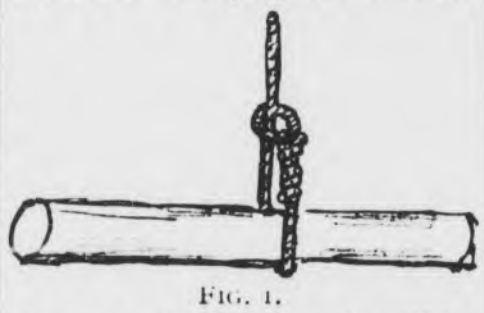


FIG. 1.

his ropes to the timbers, when lifting them up. As I have seen in many journals some unusual knots which, to my mind, are not reliable unless made by a sailor, rigger, or some one thoroughly accustomed to ropes. I would recommend carpenters to stick to the simple timber hitch, which is made by passing the rope once around the timber, taking one turn on the rope and twisting it as seen in the sketch, Fig. 1. If it be necessary to lengthen a rope or join two pieces' end, the simple reef knot shown at Fig. 2, may be used, but all knots should be absolutely certain and sure to hold to avoid accidents. I have



FIG. 2.

seen several men killed by poor knots, and if one is not sure he should turn the job over to some man who can make a reliable knot.

I often wonder if carpenters in these times ever observe or try to study out good examples of constructed carpentry and joinery, for there are many very unique specimens which are full of instruction to mechanics, and an examination of the executed work will teach more than books or sketches. In the cities of New York and Philadelphia, there are some beautiful specimens of joinery in the public buildings, which are very well worth studying out. The proper way is to work out with the eye the constructive details, or to make sketches of each detail. There are many specimens of the splendid handiwork of Union carpenters in New York, notably in the churches and private mansions, which are artistic to the highest degree, and do credit to the skill and care placed upon them, and it is very commendable that the mechanics who did this work like to talk of it, and sometimes on the quiet go back to see if it is lasting as they expected it should.

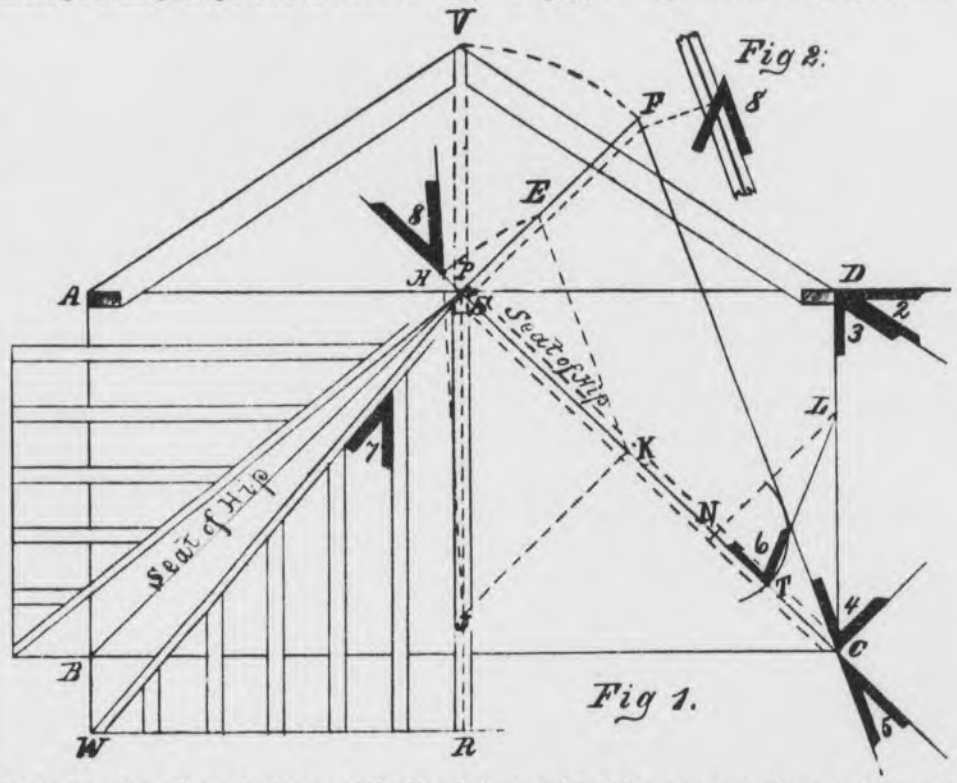


Fig 1.

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof.

WHEN the walls of a building make right angles and a hip roof is required, the first consideration should be as to the best means of finding the lengths and cuts of common and jack rafters.

This may be done by a framing square, or, a method equally correct as to lay down one angle of the building to a regular scale, and by working to it, there will be no difficulty in making every cut on the ground so that each piece of timber in the roof, when in position, will answer the purpose intended. The plan may be drawn to take up the least possible space, and yet clearly show the lengths and cuts of all rafters.

Fig. 1, exhibits two angles of a building. From the corner B, and C, draw the seat of hip rafters so that they form a right angle having its intersection in P; by this arrangement of hips, the jack rafters will be in pairs, and of the same length on both sides of the roof. On each side of P, set off half thickness of ridge. The pitch of roof is shown by the given rafters. Draw the dotted line P, R, making it equal to A, V, the given rafter. Draw R, W, join W, P, set off half thickness of hip; now mark the position of jack rafters. This determines their lengths, and their side cuts are shown by bevel 7; bevels 2, and 3, give the plumb and foot cuts of all the rafters, the hips excepted.

The lengths of hip rafters have already been given by line W, P, and shown in another position by the extended line F, C; to find the side cut of hip against the ridge, take any point, K, on the seat: draw K, E, parallel with F, C; extend the seat and make K, H, equal K, E; draw from K, square with the seat, cutting centre of ridge in J; draw from it through H, which gives bevel 8, as required for the cut. Its application is shown at Fig. 2. To find the backing of hip: From any point, N, in the seat, draw square with it cutting at L; take N, as a centre, and strike an arc touching F, C, and cutting in T; join it and L, which gives bevel 6, for the backing. Bevels 4, and 5, give the plumb and foot cuts of hip rafters.

Fig 3, is a problem on proportions, meaning the comparative relation of any one thing to another. This may be better understood by supposing the square A, to represent the end of a piece of timber, sides of which must

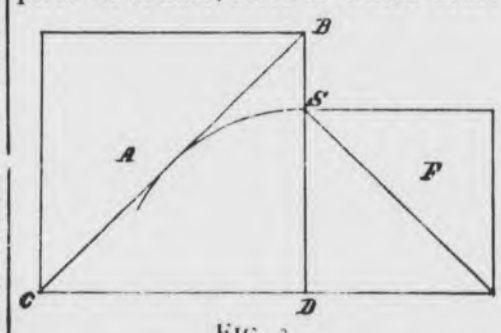


FIG. 3.

be reduced in order to have its end A, one-half the present size. Draw the line B, C; then take D, for centre, and for radius, a circle cutting the line just made, intersecting at S, giving a point to produce F, which is one-half the size of A.

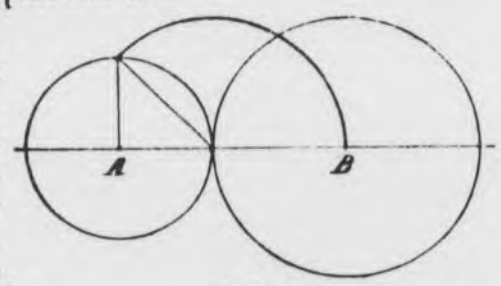


FIG. 4.

Fig. 4, illustrates proportion in round bodies, such as a cylinder or a column. For example, let A, be the base of a cylinder, and it is required to produce another twice as large; square up the line from the centre at A, to cut the circle, from the point just made strike the chord which will be (45), and which will also be the radius of B; which will be the answer.

Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY D. COOK.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1897.

Nine Unions Chartered.

Since last issue these charters have been granted:

73. St. Louis, Mo.
196. Fond du Lac, Wis.
197. Lead City, S. Dak.
201. Mahanoy City, Pa.
202. Pittsburgh, Pa. (E. End.)
204. Erie, Pa.
205. Providence, R. I.
647. Englewood, N. J.
738. Carbondale, Pa.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Giving Prompt Help to the Coal Miners.

FLINTY of heart, indeed, must be the Trade Unionist or human being who does not sympathize with the coal miners in their present fight for bread. But as John Burns well said in the famous London dockers' strike, "To h—l with your sympathy; give us your bobs."

In this battle of the toilers of the mine for living wages, while public sympathy is universally with them, financial help is of far more value. Money in their hands now or in the next ten days can help bring them success before long. If the Local Unions of the U. B. can make any donations to help the miners forward same at once to Gen. Sec.-Treasurer McGuire. The miners' strike covers such a large area of territory, and their membership has been so impoverished by the hard times that very little funds were available in the miners' headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, when the strike took place on July fifth. Organizers and speakers had to be sent out in all directions; meetings and demonstrations, conferences and committees had to be provided for.

Knowing this, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in session at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th inst., sent the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1897.

TO M. D. RATCHFORD, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT UNITED MINE WORKERS:

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, here in Philadelphia assembled, representing a large membership of thousands of mechanics in every State of the Union, are heartily with the coal miners in their manly stand for living wages. We proffer you our unstinted support and the financial aid of our entire organization whenever needed.

P. J. McGUIRE.

In reply the following telegram was received from President M. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17, 1897.

Your proffer of moral and material aid gratefully accepted on behalf of the mine workers of the country; it is such proffer that sustains and will ultimately bring victory to our cause. We await your convenience.

M. D. RATCHFORD.

At once, on the 19th inst., the G. E. B. of the Carpenters appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) to aid the coal miners, and transmitted the money at once, the same day. At the same time Gen. Sec.-Treasurer P. J. McGuire wrote Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to call on twenty or more National Trade Unions to do as did the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and make a liberal appropriation. Mr. Gompers has done so.

In sending the money to the miners the following letter was transmitted:

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1897.

M. D. RATCHFORD, ESQ.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—We are in hopes this appropriation may be of immediate service to your organization in placing organizers and workers in the field in West Virginia, and wherever you think best to advance the interests of the worthy movement you now have in hand. We wish you success, and a speedy victory. Under our Constitution there is no provision for making appropriations of this kind; otherwise we would gladly have made the appropriation larger. But in view of the gravity of the situation which confronts the United Miners, our Executive Board feel justified in making an exception in this particular case, and are sure they will be sustained universally by the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

To-day I have written President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., and urged on him the necessity of issuing an immediate call on the chief Executive Officersof twenty or more National or International Unions. I suggested he should call on them to submit to their respective Executive Boards the proposition of making appropriations similar to ours in behalf of the United Mine Workers in their present almost superhuman struggle against unfair conditions. My idea is that we should be able within the next week or ten days to throw from five to ten thousand dollars right into your hands, to give you ready and necessary assistance to carry on the present struggle to a decisive and speedy determination within the next fortnight.

Yours,

P. J. McGUIRE.

President Ratchford, of the miners, in acknowledging receipt of the $500, wired to Secretary McGuire that, "Five hundred thousand homes, cheered and comforted by your action, will chant your everlasting praises."

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1820.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

A Sound, Sensible Letter From a Carpenter.

IN a Worcester, Mass., daily paper, not long since, a communication was printed well worthy of having imitators and place in papers in other cities. If our active members would from time to time, send similar letters to the papers in their respective localities, it would do a world of good in placing our organization before the public in the proper light.

Here are the main points of the letter:

"TO THE EDITOR:

"It takes more than the name to be what I call a carpenter, for I believe to-day we have from 500 to 600 wood butchers, men who came from the backwoods with a kit of tools comprising a saw and a hatchet, and these are the men we want to look out for.

"It is about time that the carpenters put an end to working for $1.50 to $2 a day at their trade; and that is not all, for you carpenters are obliged to furnish tools for the backwoodsmen whom you chance to work with, and you can't deny it. Did it ever occur to you what you have to pay for tools that you allow this one and that one who may happen along to hack them up? If you haven't thought of the matter before, do so now and stop the practice by making these chaps buy tools, and protect yourselves. Every one on a building borrows from you; plumbers, masons, tinsmiths; every trade in the building line. Stop the practice and you will command the respect of the public.

"Furthermore, working under boss masons is becoming tiresome. He, of course, puts such men as brick-tenders and other unskilled laborers to work with you, and you are so eager to see them work you let them use your tools to build the house, throwing three or four carpenters out of work. I have heard it said time and again that the carpenter possesses the brains of the whole job, but I find it impossible to think so, for if the carpenters were possessed of any brains at all they would not carry on as they have been doing. It seems to me that it is of no use to talk to them, for if they were in possession of such an unlimited amount of brains it would not require this amount of drumming up to get them to do their duty to themselves. Possibly it would be well to say something to the women of those poor stumbling blocks of humanity, for some say that the women possess a big portion of the brains of the human race. If that saying be a true one, then some of the carpenters' wives must be possessed of the entire outfit which was meant for their husbands, as they are not possessed of a particle.

"It is surprising to me that the carpenter can't see the benefits of organization, or is it that he can't understand? I think it is because he is so selfish and greedy, afraid to pay 50 cents unless he thinks he can get $2 for it. There is not one carpenter in the city that I don't know, and they all know me, and from past experiences, if I had my way, I would transport two-thirds of them to Iceland to dig post holes in the ice at a quarter of a cent a hole.

"Connected with the Union we have an insurance which gives $200 to the heirs of a member at his death, and what better life insurance could be carried by a carpenter. The average carpenter to-day works about 240 days in the year, or he receives about $480, at the rate of $2 per day, while the most of them earn about $360 or $1.50 per day, which figured out will not cover the living expenses of a small family. And I would warn any young lady who keeps company with a carpenter to try and find some one else who can support her, for he cannot support himself decently, not to speak of a wife. This year you that are out of work cannot get it without taking it by the job at the rate of a dollar a day, and that I know to be a fact. Most of that kind of work comes from the boss mason, and don't you think that something should be done to stop this? You should.

"Come and join the Union, and then we can keep the carpenter work in the hands of the boss carpenter and not in the hands of the mason, who has no interest in your trade.

"You may ask what more do we want now that the bosses have forced nine hours on us, and that before long they will force $3 50 a day on us, and that everything is all right. You wait and see them do it, and you will live to be much older than a century. We have lots to contend with yet; we need not fear the contractor, it is the journeyman wood butcher we need to fear. Here in Worcester we have been having more than our share of saw and hatchet men, for they are driven from cities where Unionism is strong, and that is the trouble here to-day. Drive that class again to the backwoods and you will have conquered your greatest enemy, if you except some of your own faults.

G. H. L."

Chester Park, Cincinnati, has been Made a Union Resort.

CINCINNATI, June 26, 1897.

On May 1, 1897, we issued a request to organized labor to assist us in making Chester Park a Union resort; we are happy to state, that with the assistance of our friends, the object has been accomplished. A committee from this Council, and also from the Central Labor Council, with the organizer of the American Federated Trades of this District, were visited by the proprietors of this resort, and they have agreed to make Chester Park a strictly Union place in every respect, and that hereafter no person will be employed in that resort unless they have a paid up card in the craft or business in which they are engaged.

They also agree to have a Federated Trade Label on their printing, bread, cigars, etc. They have at our request discharged the objectionable foreman spoken of in our former circular, and this committee believes that these gentlemen will strictly adhere to the agreement they have made with us. We consider this a victory for organized labor, and we herein announce that we consider Chester Park a strictly Union resort, worthy of your patronage.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your assistance in bringing about this result, we remain, as ever, your obedient servants,

THE HAMILTON COUNTY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

Claims Approved in June, 1897.

No.	NAME.	UNION	AM'T.
3842.	Mrs. A. S. Wilde	1.	$50 00
3843.	Mrs. M. McFarland	22	50 00
3844.	Jas Southerton	26.	200 00
3845.	Mrs. M. Hoffman	31.	50 00
3846.	I. N. Molaskey	33.	200 00
3847.	Mrs. M. Grone	51.	50 00
3848.	N. F. Sugrue	63.	100 00
3849.	Chas. Dahlin	63.	200 00
3850.	Mrs. H. C. McKeon	63.	50 00
3851.	Mrs. I. Burns	109	25 00
3852.	P. Reilly	122.	200 00
3853.	Mrs. A. Denis	134.	50 00
3854.	Mrs. M. A Isaac	160.	25 00
3855.	Mrs. A Shankweiler	239.	50 00
3856.	Mrs. I. M Dano	257.	25 00
3857.	A. Hollander	309.	200 00
3858.	C. Hausknecht	309.	50 00
3859.	C. Haerteiss	309.	200 00
3860.	Mrs. L. Gross	309.	25 00
3861.	D J. Foy	334.	200 00
3862.	J. G. Meister	340.	200 00
3863.	J. Fleischer, Jr.	340.	200 00
3864.	S. M. Sims	340.	200 00
3865.	H. Langfeld	346.	200 00
3866.	Mrs. A. Fauser	375.	50 00
3867.	Mrs. Leigh A. Kipp	382.	50 09
3868	J. Goellnitz	554.	50 00
3869.	C. S. Danley	431.	200 00
3870.	J. Brunner	478	200 00
3871.	Mrs. C. Newman	509.	50 00
3872.	Mrs. Griebel	567.	50 00
3873.	Wm. Dysart	704.	100 00
3874.	C. S. Wisdom	43	50 00
3875.	Mrs. K. Baumgartner	32.	25 00
3876.	Robert Mills	10.	200 00
3877.	Geo. Bossert	375	200 00
3878.	Mrs. W. Schurr	375.	50 00
3879.	J. E. Muller	375.	200 00
	Total		$4,275 00

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has called to Himself our esteemed brother, JOHN GOELLNITZ, by death, be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of Local Union 554, Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent for insertion in our official journal, a copy of this be sent to the bereaved family, and a full copy be spread on our minutes, and that we drape our Charter for thirty days.

J. F. LOHSE,
L. C. SCHMIDT,
F. W. BOETTCHER, } *Committee.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$16,262 55
" Rent of office	40 00
" Advertisers	334 90
" Clearances	25 80
" D. C. Supplies	12 75
" Frank Duffy, org. fund, returned	4 00
Cash balance, April 1, 1897	18,383 10
* Total	$35,063 10
Total expenses for April, May and June	19,990 40
Cash balance, July 1, 1897	$15,072 70

* Included in the expenses for the past three months are $1,717.20 expended in Strikes and $1,593.72 for Organizing work. These two amounts run up the expenses beyond the usual amount for the quarter.

DETAILED EXPENSES—APRIL, 1897.

Printing 3,000 agitation cards	$5 50
" 5,000 wrappers	5 00
" 1,000 postals	2 75
" 1,000 memoranda	3 25
" 5,000 arrears notices	7 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 1,000 special cards	2 75
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 125 Sec. Order Books	31 25
" 1,000 receipts for benefit	11 50
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 17,500 copies Apr. CARPENTER	337 50
Expressage	70
Postage on April CARPENTER	21 52
525 Lithographed Charters	140 00
Engravings for April CARPENTER	32 90
Special writers for April CARPENTER	38 00
1,000 stamped envelopes; 500 postals	26 80
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc	23 06
Expressage on supplies, etc.	18 57
26 telegrams	8 94
Office rent for April	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	50 00
P. O. Box rent	3 00
Fire insurance premium	5 85
Law expenses in C. F. Smith claim	7 00
" " " W. T. Fraser claim	34 40
Advertising commissions	37 50
Robt. Hogg, org. Mamaroneck, N. Y.	6 00
F. C. Walz, org. in Connecticut	4 42
T. E. Peterson, org. in Camden, N. J.	15 07
S. J. Kent, to Rochester & Buffalo, N.Y.	24 75
A. Cattermull to Newark, N J.	2 75
Frank Duffy, org. Westchester and Peekskill, N. Y.	29 92
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	35 65
Visit of G. E. B. to D. C. of New York	29 75
Organizing Wilmington, Del.	4 00
A. Cattermull, organizing work	166 05
Stationery	3 90
Rubber seals	3 00
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
D. C. Westchester Co., for 8 hour day	200 00
A. M. Swartz to Harrisburg, Pa.	7 20
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	81 25
A. Cattermull, visits to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland	43 50
A. Cattermull, meeting of G. E. B.	115 25
A. M. Flagg, meeting of G. E. B.	84 25
S. J. Kent, meeting of G. E. B.	156 55
J, F. Grimes, meeting of G. E. B.	175 15
Benefits, Nos. 3781 to 3809	3,367 50
Total	$5.839.06

DETAILED EXPENSES—MAY, 1897.

Printing 1,000 envelopes	$2 50
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 500 postals	1 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 7,000 appeals	11 00
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 18,250 copies May CARPENTER	345 75
" extra for cover	110 00
Expressage	70
Postage on May CARPENTER	25 50
Engravings for May CARPENTER	12 90
Special writers for May CARPENTER	33 66
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	19 94
Expressage on supplies, etc.	12 17
30 telegrams	19 98
Office rent for May	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (April)	50 00
Geo. Chance, visits to Harrisburg, Allentown, etc.	16 00
Organizing work in Philadelphia	11 56
P. J Thomas, org. Hazleton, Pa.	6 00
Frank Duffy, org. in Bridgeport, Conn.	7 97
Alex. Angus, org. in New Haven, Conn.	9 75
John Williams, visit to Rochester, N. Y	23 07
F. J. Weber, org. in Wisconsin	29 95
Geo. Mohne, org. in Wisconsin	32 95
J. D. Cowper, org. in Salem, Mass	5 80
J. D. Cowper, org. in Massachusetts	37 00
S. J. Kent, org. in Omaha, Neb	34 55
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	68 35
A Cattermull, org. work	209 31
James F. Grimes, org. work	218 47
Telegraphing money	1 65
Sign for office	3 00
Stationery	90
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits, Nos. 3809½ to 3841	4,044 00
Total	$5.825.84

DETAILED EXPENSES—JUNE, 1897.

Printing 500 English rituals from plates	$11 75
Printing 500 cards	2 25
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 250 German rituals	15 25
" 2,000 noteheads	6 50
" 3,000 letter heads	13 50
" 50-100-page ledgers	39 00
" 20-200- " "	22 40
" 10—300- " "	15 50
" 10,000 Constitutions	100 00
" 500 postals (two sides)	2 00
" 500 "	1 50
" 1,000 Treas. blanks	3 00
" 1,000 charter blanks	5 00
" 100 Treas. cash books	36 00
" 1,000 bonds	6 75
" 600 password circulars	9 75
" 1,200 general vote circulars	3 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 19,000 copies June CARPENTER	346 00
" extra for cover	114 50
Expressage	80
Postage on June CARPENTER	26 15
Engravings for June CARPENTER	16 35
Special writers for June CARPENTER	48 50
1,000 envelopes	21 80
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on supplies, etc	21 86
Expressage on supplies	11 87
31 telegrams	15 26
Office rent for June	25 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (May)	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
500 pins	100 00
A. Kalisch, attorney	10 00
Court costs, C. F. Smith case	9 85
N. B. Bowlin, attorney	25 00
P. D. Brown, rent of hall	7 50
Frank Duffy, org. in Orange, N. J.	2 10
J. B. Williams, org. in Philadelphia	5 50
P. H. McCarthy, org. in San José	6 00
P. J. Thomas, org. in Pennsylvania	21 06
D. C. San Francisco, org. in California	25 00
J. D. Cowper, org. in Massachusetts	30 00
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	47 05
A. M. Swartz, organizing	99 75
I. N. Northrop, eight-hour strike, Union 56, Boston	21 25
Louis Cohen, eight-hour strike, Union 56, Boston	21 25
Union 56, Boston, Mass,, strike	100 00
" 112, Butte, Mont., strike	300 00
" 349, Orange, N. J., strike	568 00
Memphis, Tenn., eight-hour strike	700 00
Telegraphing money to Memphis	6 70
Advertising commissions	300 00
Rubber seals and daters	10 77
James F. Grimes, organizing	90 30
A. Cattermull, organizing	203 52
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3842 to 3879	4,275 00
Total	$8,325.50

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G.S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending June 30, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$154 20	109	$47 20	221	$9 80	439	$7 00
2	22 20	111	19 00	222	6 10	440	17 00
3	7 00	112	53 00	224	14 00	442	2 60
5	26 00	113	6 30	226	2 20	444	8 25
6	3 25	114	9 60	228	15 80	446	16 00
7	53 02	115	5 60	229	2 40	448	5 00
9	18 40	116	3 00	230	3 90	449	15 40
10	154 64	117	9 20	232	2 60	451	15 80
11	1 00	118	2 00	236	2 00	453	26 80
12	73 70	119	25 60	238	12 20	460	7 60
13	32 00	120	5 60	239	10 00	464	27 40
14	11 00	121	14 40	242	9 00	467	4 00
15	22 00	122	13 95	243	6 60	468	25 80
16	34 60	123	3 00	246	2 00	471	26 80
18	3 60	124	2 60	247	20 80	473	37 00
19	27 10	125	48 05	249	3 70	474	5 40
20	8 40	127	5 00	251	11 00	476	48 00
21	18 00	128	2 60	253	6 40	478	22 55
25	16 40	129	12 40	256	4 60	481	2 00
26	35 80	130	2 00	257	51 65	482	8 20
27	9 80	131	4 00	258	14 40	484	8 40
28	6 40	133	7 80	260	6 60	486	12 00
29	38 40	134	5 80	265	2 40	487	3 40
31	2 00	135	7 20	266	2 00	490	11 10
32	27 60	136	5 40	268	10 00	493	23 40
33	96 40	137	6 95	270	30 70	497	45 45
34	4 40	138	4 25	273	20 30	499	2 20
35	4 80	140	10 00	274	13 40	507	8 90
36	5 40	141	13 60	277	3 20	509	45 00
37	3 00	142	16 50	281	20 80	513	85 85
38	6 40	143	3 20	284	2 60	515	19 20
39	8 60	144	6 60	286	10 20	520	3 40
41	10 60	145	11 40	287	7 60	521	11 60
42	15 20	146	7 20	288	7 80	522	22 30
43	95 20	147	10 20	291	19 20	526	51 25
44	11 00	149	5 00	295	2 60	534	2 80
47	23 25	150	3 45	300	5 40	540	6 20
48	8 40	151	17 60	301	18 70	547	10 60
49	6 00	152	3 80	304	16 20	554	25 90
50	2 00	154	3 60	305	10 80	563	45 00
51	81 40	155	8 00	306	74 90	564	5 80
53	4 00	156	4 10	309	193 80	567	19 85
54	22 20	157	3 80	315	3 53	575	3 20
56	14 60	158	2 60	323	2 20	580	7 00
57	4 20	159	11 95	325	6 00	584	15 00
58	70 80	160	16 80	327	3 00	588	6 20
60	5 85	161	3 00	328	8 20	591	4 00
62	53 80	162	2 50	332	12 30	592	8 40
63	18 30	163	9 80	333	3 80	598	3 00
64	29 80	165	4 40	334	3 80	603	6 60
65	6 80	166	5 60	336	2 80	605	4 20
66	24 90	167	15 00	339	3 10	606	4 10
67	21 20	168	12 60	340	80 00	611	10 00
68	50	169	23 20	343	4 20	612	2 00
70	7 10	170	4 20	346	10 40	633	5 20
71	5 80	171	8 20	349	22 00	637	10 80
72	35 20	172	19 65	352	6 00	638	8 60
75	7 80	173	9 45	355	10 80	639	10 90
77	6 80	174	21 30	356	2 80	640	6 70
78	6 50	176	21 20	359	34 60	647	10 00
79	4 00	177	20 00	360	9 60	650	5 60
80	10 00	178	5 70	361	24 00	659	10 20
81	6 25	179	19 20	365	17 40	664	4 00
82	3 00	182	3 80	369	2 80	667	3 00
84	2 20	184	1 50	374	16 30	676	5 00
85	7 40	186	3 00	375	155 00	678	12 20
86	4 80	187	12 85	381	16 60	687	7 80
87	8 00	188	5 00	382	65 80	692	3 80
88	19 70	190	6 60	384	4 40	696	3 60
89	4 30	191	6 40	386	4 20	699	29 00
90	11 40	192	10 00	391	8 55	703	4 00
91	8 40	193	3 40	393	4 60	704	7 40
92	7 00	195	5 80	394	19 20	707	12 00
93	28 00	196	10 00	399	4 80	714	13 80
94	7 40	197	10 00	400	3 60	715	34 80
95	6 60	198	14 25	402	2 60	716	13 40
96	36 70	199	13 00	406	5 80	717	2 80
97	5 50	200	6 20	407	10 60	723	10 00
98	21 40	201	10 00	409	2 40	726	22 80
99	2 40	203	18 00	416	44 60	739	4 80
100	4 00	207	8 60	419	28 00	746	2 40
101	2 40	208	2 40	424	5 20	750	14 80
102	18 60	209	20 40	427	30 95	783	4 80
104	5 80	211	13 20	428	7 80	785	2 60
105	2 20	214	3 90	429	11 80	786	4 30
106	2 20	215	7 60	434	2 80	799	4 10
107	12 20	218	13 05	437	4 30	802	3 40
					Total		$5.232 79

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM MAKERS UNION — UNION — MADE — REGISTERED — 1893

BREWERS' UNION LABEL.

NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN — UNION BEER — OF THE UNITED STATES. — TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

King Labor.

In this age, when gold is king.
Sitting on a brazen throne;
When it is the proper thing
Rating men by what they own;
When the brute is more and more,
And the Spirit less and less;
When the world is lorded o'er
By corruption and excess;
It is time that men of worth
Boldly step into the van;
With this message to the earth,
Down with mammon, up with man.

— *Anon.*

Chips from a Union Workshop.

THE LAST STAGE OF SOCIALISM—TERRORISM.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

HORRIBLY repulsive as the sentiments expressed in the *Revolutionary Catechism* must appear to every healthy mind, yet none who have sufficiently studied the subject can fail to perceive that the development of such terribly vicious sentiments was the inevitable result of the agitation of the modern communist idea; that is to say, of a social agitation divested of all real moral direction or control.

We have pointed out, in the chapter on Marx's *Capital*, that the fatal defect of that work and of socialism generally is that it is based on that materialist philosophy, miscalled "scientific," which prevents its adherents from recognizing the powerful, moral forces increasingly operating to avert any such cataclysm as that prophesied by Marx and so ardently desired by his fanatical followers. It was this false, scientific doctrine called Materialism that fatally led Marx to indulge in the chimerical belief that the economic problem could be solved apart from certain other grave, social and moral problems equally demanding solution. It should, then, be clearly understood that it was Marx's attempt to thus isolate the economic problem, and so narrow the field of socialism to a mere economic issue, that so speedily led to a revolt against his authority and induced Bakunin to publish a statement of certain fundamental principles—principles undeniably held by all fully initiated socialists, although generally kept from the public through motives of policy. The more important points of the statement thus made by Marx's early colleague and fellow materialist are as follows:

"It is our mission," said Bakunin, "to destroy the lie, and to effect this we must begin at the very beginning. Now the beginning of all those lies which have ground down this poor world in slavery is God. * * * When you have got rid of that belief, and when, moreover, you are convinced that your existence and that of the surrounding world is due to the conglomeration of atoms in accordance with the laws of gravity and attraction, then and then only you will have accomplished the first step toward liberty. The first lie is God; the second lie is right. * * * Might forms the sole groundwork of society. Once penetrated with a clear conception of your own might you will be able to destroy this mere notion of right. And when you have freed your minds from the fear of God and from that childish respect for the fiction of right, then all the remaining chains which bind you and which we call civilization, property, marriage, morality and justice will snap asunder like threads."

Nearing the Brink.—The last and final stage of Socialism, the principles and policy of which we have now exposed, was inaugurated in 1869 by the formation within the ranks of the International of a secret society entitled the International Alliance. The membership of that society was recruited partly from the male and female students who, when the Russian colleges after the crime of Netchaief were subjected to stricter regulations, flocked to the schools of Zurich; and partly from the Proudhon Socialists who were disgusted with that species of barrack socialism identified with the name of Marx. We have seen how the two factions led by Marx and Bakunin came in conflict at the Hague; and also how the Marx faction moved its executive to this side of the Atlantic to hide the deadly wound it there received.

Such was the almost moribund condition of socialism when the Russian government, in 1873, peremptorily ordered the immediate return of all absent students to their own country. Returning to the several cities from whence they had migrated, the majority of these students resolved to live, as far as possible, in common; with one purse and one single object. Many of them, it is true, having influential connections, ostensibly returned to their former habits of life in order to exert a greater power. Others there were who sought employment in field and factory, on docks and railroads, and worked twelve to fifteen hours a day at repulsive and exhausting tasks, not so much for the miserable wages but to convert the work people to their doctrines.

Important as the part played in Russian socialism by the students undoubtedly was, we must, nevertheless, regard them as the conscious or unconscious agents of some few persons of authority in the State, rather than as the prime movers of events Thus, in 1872, before the return of the students from Zurich, Prince Krapotkin, a descendant of the ancient Russian royal dynasty of Rurik, was denounced by a workman for delivering seditious speeches to groups of workmen assembled in certain hovels on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. The arrest of the denounced agitator, whose identity with the Prince was not suspected by the police who made the arrest, was followed by his confinement in the citadel. After some time spent in that fortress, the prisoner simulated a serious sickness, and, being removed to an outside hospital, a fast steam yacht flying a foreign flag soon bore him beyond Russian jurisdiction and the possibility of recapture Evidently, the highest influence was exercised in this case

Of the several prevalent notions concerning Russian socialism none are more erroneous than those regarding its supposed popular character and its numerical strength. We know that for three full years the socialists exerted their utmost energy to convert the recently emancipated workers. But at the very outset the socialists learned that their secret propaganda was not possible among the rural workers, because, owing to the communal organization of the peasantry, non members of the Commune having aught to say were expected to address the *Mir*, that is, the men and women of each village in full assembly. The agitation among the workers in the cities likewise proved a signal failure, although it might have been longer persisted in but for an eventful accident. A factory workman of Moscow had some revolutionary literature given him by a lady student, and, owing to his unguarded efforts to learn the meaning thereof, the police became cognizant of the fact. Both of these persons were arrested privately. One arrest led to another, so that during the next eighteen months nearly 1000 persons were arrested and detained while their statements were being carefully investigated. Of this total number only 193 were held for trial, and 135 of these were finally convicted, March, 1877, of belonging to an illegal society entitled the Ciaikovzi, a society founded or promoted by Krapotkin. The convicted were sentenced to various punishments, ranging from simple exile to the maximum of ten years' penal servitude.

The Final Plunge.—The memorable trial of "the 193" seems to have had the effect of removing the last vestige of restraint from the spirit of socialism. The cry now went forth: "If we do not succeed it is because our propaganda has been one of talk; henceforth our propaganda must be one of deeds. No more talk; let us act!" This was the new watchword of socialism that inspired Vera Sassulitch to evade the police surveillance, to which she had been subject for eleven years, and return to St. Petersburg without a passport. Calling at the office of General Trepoff, the Chief of Police, and being admitted to an interview, she drew a revolver and fired at him. Strange to say, that although Vera boldly avowed her deed when she was placed on trial, the Public Prosecutor called for her acquittal, and the jury, composed of State Councillors, promptly rendered a verdict as suggested. This is another evidence of the connection of high officials with the socialist leaders that explains much that would otherwise appear miraculous.

The policy of Netchaief was now triumphant. Every high official not connected with the socialist organization, or those considered prejudicial to its progress, especially the chiefs of police under the Czar's personal direction, seemed doomed to assassination. One such chief, Trepoff, had escaped with a slight wound, but his successor, General Mezentzoff, soon received a dagger thrust that ended his life in a few hours, his assassin escaping, as was afterward proven, in a carriage loaned for the purpose by a distinguished official. Emboldened by success the terrorists then posted proclamations in the streets of St. Petersburg threatening the life of the Czar, and one of these placards, it is said, was placed by an unknown hand on Alexander's own dressing table. Nor was the threat an idle one, for a few days thereafter Alex. Solovieff, who had been chosen by lot to perform the task, and had been provided with capsules containing poison in case of failure, attempted to shoot him while entering the headquarters of the military staff.

The assassination policy then gave place for a time to one of arson; and night after night, week in, week out, incendiary fires reddened the skies. It is estimated that in the month of June alone nearly 2,000 fires destroying property worth $5,000,000, must be attributed to socialist firebugs. But the utter folly of such infernal tactics soon became apparent, and then the use of dynamite was determined on. Chemists and electricians were called into service, and mines were constructed at immense expense for the wholesale murder of the Czar with his entourage; notable among such mines were those under the railroad at Moscow; the Sebastopol railroad, and the Winter Palace.

It is possible that the danger to themselves involved in such schemes of wholesale murder may have modified the views of some of those who furnished the heavy requisite expenditures But the probability is, that divergent conceptions of the ultimate end to be attained led to serious dissensions. We know, however, that dating from the summer of 1879, the beginning of the dynamite period, an increasing disintegration, which in a few years would probably have resulted in a natural death, arose in the ranks of the terrorists. From such date they were divided into two parties, of which the strongest was the so-called Will of the People, which contended for a constitutional and parliamentary regime as a means to the desired end; and the Black Division, which may be defined as a party of "immediate" communists. Yet, among them all there prevailed the conviction that the day of triumph was at hand. Some of the nobles, perhaps, dreamed of a future of unlimited discussion, logrolling and legislation, by which they might regain the peasant's land; and many of the students may have had visions of a magnified and idealized civil service furnishing well-paid situations for them all, in full accordance with the natural and inalienable rights of man. The only obstacle to the fulfillment of these rosy dreams was, in their opinion, the Czar; and he would surely be soon swept away.

Such was the expectation which the event at once fulfilled and falsified. On the Sunday afternoon of March 13, 1881, the Czar was borne to the Winter Palace a shattered corpse; but the red flag of Socialism was not seen floating from the towers of the Russian strongholds. For sixteen years the blue, swift-flowing waters of the Neva have laved the tomb of Alexander the Emancipator; but in all these long years Socialism has not realized the ambitions of the conspirators, and in all these long years Socialism has not shortened the daily toil of the emancipated by one single hour or increased the reward of his labor by one solitary copeck.

With the murder of Alexander, Socialism completed the exposure not only of its inability to reconstruct,

but also of its inability to really destroy.

In vain then do some argue that because Socialism has made no progress in the past, that we should not conclude that it will make no progress in the future. The unequivocal verdict of history from Plato to Bakunin the history of the agitation of the communist idea as the fundamental principle to re organize and govern society—pronounces it to be the prolonged impotency of twenty-two hundred years. Socialism cannot *solve* the social problem, because it cannot truly *state* it.

The workers, however, should lose no time in perfecting their own institution—the natural and historic working class organization—the Trade Union.

The Little Red Pot on the Window Sill.

A FLOWER in the window of a poor man's home is a silent missionary. It matters not where that home may be—in a back alley, a cellar, or a garret—the little red pot in the window has the same mute message to tell. It is a telegram from heaven. The flower itself may pine in the semi darkness, it may miss the dew drop and the sunbeam, its fragrance may be debauched with sewer gas and soap suds, but so long as it spreads its green leaf and unfolds its blossoms, it is to the eye a pleasure and to the mind an inspiration. The mission of the flower has never been so understood or appreciated as it ought to be. In a park or a public garden it is one thing, in the home of the poor it is another.

No man has seen a dull eye light up, or a haggard face grow radiant when a newsboy or a shoeblack brings home a rose he picked up in the street, or a buttercup he found on a doorstep, without reading the message of the flower. It has been our experience in dealing with men in all conditions of life and character that the man or the woman that loves a flower is not gone to the devil altogether. The man that carries home a pot of geraniums on Saturday night is not likely to do any bone or heart-breaking the next day. The wife or mother that cares for the little red pot on the window sill is not likely to let her children go unwashed or ragged, or a husband complain of missing buttons or undarned socks.

Rushing the growler and baiting bull pups are not in touch with the instincts that are cultivated in caring for a bed of wall flowers or roses. It is a long distance from a pansy to a cock fight, and from a tulip to a lock-up. It is a rule everywhere, in all cities and countries, that where the devil is most in evidence the love of flowers is generally missing. This is not a far-fetched sentiment, but an historic fact. The further a man or a community gets from nature the closer they get to the brute. We believe in the garden on the window sill. The miner from the coal pit, the iron worker from the foundry, horny-handed and grim, finds his home the closer to his heart when a face in the window looks over the flower pots on the sill.

We have seen buttercups from the meadows, and primroses from the hedgerows in the knapsacks of soldiers and the sea-chests of sailors, plucked by their own hands when taking a last look at the home and the faces they would see no more, and sprigs of heather and crushed pansies, sent by friends in letters, in which the sweetest message of all was that of the silent flower. This is human nature, no matter how rough or rude its casting. Call it sentiment if you will, but we are free to say that a little more wine of this kind in the cup of life would be preferable to the wormwood and vinegar, of which the world has too much. In the many and well intentioned efforts being made to elevate the lot of labor and to exalt its ideals, it has too often been forgotten that to make a man the lover of his home and a gentleman among his fellows; that the little red pot on the window sill is as much a factor in these things as the lecture, the pamphlet, or the book. We may pack our cities and double our rent rolls, but if for these things we starve and stunt the better instincts of man and practically reverse the laws of God, when the bill comes in for the damage, the Lord have mercy on the debtor.—*Fred Woodrow, in the Age of Steel.*

Union Labor Best.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Mass., when called to task for rejecting the lowest bid on a city job and giving it to a contractor employing Union labor, replied that, though Trade Unionists are not necessarily more skilled, the best of the skilled workmen were within the Trades Unions, and employers who do the best work usually employ them.

Daniel Webster and Labor.

Daniel Webster in his day was a man whose words were thought to be the embodiment of wisdom, and he said: "In a country like ours, above all others, this truth holds good: If the people can obtain a fair compensation for their labor, they will have good business, good clothing, good food and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great interest of this country is labor."

IN Capetown, Africa, carpenters and painters work only eight hours a day. In "free" America too many of them work ten hours a day for very little.

HERE is the old, old story of labor politics! In the recent election in Leadville the miners' ticket was beaten by 1,200 in a total vote of 5,500. Many of the miners voted against the Union's ticket.

COOPERS' LABEL.



Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona. Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mon.
Belt, Mon.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernor, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash
Bridgeport, Ohio
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
College Point N. Y.
College Hill, O
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can
Chelsea, Mass.
Charlerol, Pa.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.

Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, O.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark
Homestead, Pa
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.

Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kalispell, Mon.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.

Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Mt. Vernon N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville, O
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Moundsville, W. Va
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Milburn, N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O
North Easton, Mass
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport Mass.
Nanaimo Brit Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford Mass.
New Albany, Ind
New Brighton N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia Wash,
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind,
Revere Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield Mass
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherines, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville Pa.
Sharpsburg Pa.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Anaconda, Mont.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Central Falls, R. I.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Central Falls, R. I.
Duluth, Minn.
Rome, N. Y.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffiin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Tex.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnepeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Greensburg, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Little Falls, N. Y.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Olneyville, R. I.
Bangor, Me.
Marion, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.

Total, 426 cities.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Woman With a Saw.

When a woman her home would decorate,
She stops not at the obstacles small or great;
But the funniest sight her trials afford
Is when madam essays to saw a board.

With her knee on a board, and the board on a chair,
She poises her saw with a knowing air;
Makes several wild rasps at the penciled line,
And is off with a whiz the reverse of fine.

With lips compressed, she gets down to work,
And crosses the timber jerkety-jerk;
She can't keep to the line, her knees slip askew,
But she keeps to the work till the board splits in two.

She has damaged the chair, she has ruined the saw;
Her back is aching, her hands are raw,
And she finds when she tries to fit her prize,
It's an inch too short of the requisite size.

Old Roman Labor Guilds.

BY ERNEST ECKSTEIN.

WE are instinctively inclined to consider corporations as a creation of the Middle Ages, and the union of workingmen for social-political purposes as an institution of our own century

Both ideas rest upon want of knowledge of the facts. Guilds or Unions—in Latin, "Collegia"—already existed under the Roman kings. Fable places their foundation back to Numa Pompillius, who was lauded by later generations as the social creator of the city, as the Romulus was the political. According to Livy, King Numa formed nine different trades into guilds, namely, flute-players, carpenters, goldsmiths, dyers, shoemakers, tanners, farriers and potters, the "rest" going into the ninth one. This ninth guild subsequently showed itself to be exceedingly faithful, increasing greatly by means of various branches and divisions. It became, as it were, the maternal city of numerous colonies—of independent Unions, among which, for example, that of the fuller is frequently mentioned.

The trades, which in centuries unborn, reached so respectable a position were in antiquity held in little regard. Besides politics and the pursuit of arms, agriculture and some branches of science, as philosophy and jurisprudence, passed for the only respectable callings, not even the profession of physician, for instance, unto the time of the emperors usually practiced by slaves, being held in esteem. This contempt for the trades the Romans seem to have shared with the Hellenes.

The guilds had from antiquity the right to receive new members by decision of the majority, to choose the presiding officer, and to freely move within the limits of statutory rules. They possessed the rights of a legal person, and could, in consequencce, acquire property, enter into possession of legacies, and carry on processes, etc. Their members paid regularly yearly contributions; and besides, by certain infractions of the governing laws, fees were also levied. They certainly differed from the guilds of the middle ages, as Gull emphasizes, by the fact of their receiving no privileges from the Senate for the purpose of contending against the competition of non-guilders.

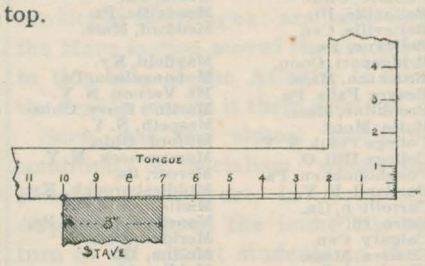
We know, likewise, that the guilds had guild banners, and when they disposed of the necessary capital, also erected buildings for holding their meetings and banquets. These places were called curiæ and also scholæ. Furthermore, the guild unions had burial funds and their own places of interment, where deceased members were solemnly laid to rest under participation of the entire guild. The anniversary of foundations, as well as the birthday of the "honorable president," were celebrated with special ceremony.

Tank Building.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Multiply the diameter of the tank by 3.1416, equals the circumference in feet. Reducing to inches and dividing by the desired width of the stave gives the number required.

If the tank is to be smaller at the top finding the circumference in inches as above and dividing by the number of staves as found in the larger diameter gives the width of stave at top.



The bevel of the stave may be found as follows: For example, we will take a tank 20 feet in diameter and to have staves 5 inches wide. The radius is therefore 10 feet, which we will take on the tongue, as shown in the diagram, and take half as many twelfths on the blade as the stave is inches in width. A line from 10 on the tongue passing at 2½ twelfths on the blade gives the bevel. Now, setting off the full thickness of the stave, as shown, gives the true bevel. The stave may be any thickness desired.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

For Our German Readers.

Ein statistischer Beweis.

Es ist immer willkommen, wenn man für eine seit Langem anerkannte und vor der Welt offen vertretene Ansicht gelegentlich in die Lage versetzt wird, den statistischen Nachweis zu führen. Es gibt so mancherlei Behauptungen, die dem vernünftigen, vorurtheilslosen Menschen selbstverständlich erscheinen und die doch immer wieder von der Welt des Unverstandes bestritten und in ihr Gegentheil verkehrt wird.

Daß unter Umständen Trunksucht die Ursache von Elend ist, kann Niemand bestreiten. Der Nachweis dafür ist leicht zu liefern. Unsere Temperenzfanatiker aber machen aus dieser Gelegenheitswahrheit ein Grundprinzip, während die allgemeine Erfahrung auf die gegentheilige Wahrheit deutet: daß nämlich Elend die Ursache der Trunksucht ist.

Und diese uns seit Langem geläufige, von uns stets vertretene Wahrheit ist es, für die wir heute einen statistischen Nachweis erbringen können.

Bricklayers verlangen acht Stunden.

Die Philadelphia Journeymen Bricklayers Association hielt in ihrer Halle an Broad Str. und Fairmount Ave. eine Versammlung zur Regelung der Lohnfrage ab. Es wurde beschlossen, den achtstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen, Samstags nur vier Stunden zu arbeiten und 45 Cents pro Stunde zu verlangen. Zur Zeit werden neun Stunden gearbeitet. Die Forderung ist am ersten Montag im Mai in Kraft getreten und eventuell durch einen Strike erzwungen worden.

Arbeitslohn und Arbeitszeit.

Was der Arbeiter von seinem Unternehmer in Gestalt von Lohn erhält, ist nicht Bezahlung seiner Arbeit, sondern seiner Arbeitskraft.

Diejenigen Leute, welche ein Interesse daran haben, die Sache so darzustellen, als ob Kapital und Herz eine Seele sind, verwischen das natürlich.

In Wirklichkeit verhält sich die Sache anders. Hier steht der Kapitalist, wohlgenährt, mit freundlichem Angesicht, die Hände in der Hosentasche, in der Thür seiner Fabrik und klimpert mit seinen Thalern; dort steht der Arbeiter mit knurrendem Magen, zerrissenen Kleidern und mit mißtrauischen Blicken die Fabrik musternd.

Der Arbeiter möchte gerne arbeiten, um Brod zu bekommen, und da die menschliche Erfindungsgabe eine solche Menge von vorzüglichen Maschinen und Einrichtungen erfunden hat, welche die Arbeit leicht machen und ihren Ertrag verhundertfachen, so wäre gar nicht viel Arbeit nöthig, und er hätte genug und übergenug. Aber leider stehen diese Maschinen und alles andere, was er zur Arbeit braucht, Rohmaterial u. s. w. nicht zu seiner freien Verfügung, sondern gehören dem freundlichen wohlgenährten Herrn dort.

Mit einer einladenden Handbewegung winkt er unseren Arbeiter zu sich heran. Ihm nützt nämlich seine ganze Maschinerie und Fabrik nichts, wenn der Arbeiter nicht zu ihm kommt. Er hatte einen großen Sack voller Goldstücke; aber da er noch mehr haben wollte und es noch nicht erfunden ist, daß Zwanzigmarkstücke hecken, so beschloß er, mit diesem Gelde eine Fabrik einzurichten. Er kalkulirte nämlich folgendermaßen:

Ich kaufe mir jetzt Maschinen, errichte Arbeitsräume, schaffe mir Rohmaterial an und so fort, alles, was etwa zu einer eingerichteten Baumwollspinnerei gehört. Dann werden die Arbeiter kommen, welche Brod nöthig haben, und deshalb arbeiten wollen. Ich werde ihnen sagen: gut, ich will euch so viel geben, daß ihr leben könnt, und dafür müßt ihr mit meinen Maschinen arbeiten; was ihr dann erarbeitet habt, werde ich für meine Tasche verkaufen. Dabei macht er folgendes Geschäft: er muß bezahlen das Rohmaterial, die Maschinen u. s. w., und den Arbeitslohn; er bekommt bezahlt das fertige Produkt, das die Arbeiter hergestellt haben, und das ist natürlich viel mehr werth; dieses Mehr, das deßhalb auch Mehrwerth heißt, steckt er in seine Tasche und er bewirkt es wirklich, wenn auch auf Umwegen, daß seine Dukaten hecken.

So liegen also die Verhältnisse, während die Beiden sich gegenüberstehen.

Der Arbeiter kommt nun zum Kapitalisten heran und fragt ihn, ob er nicht bei ihm arbeiten kann. Der Kapitalist ist damit zufrieden und schlägt ihm vor, er wird ihm so viel Lohn zahlen, daß er sich Brod, Kartoffeln, alle Festtage auch etwas Fleisch, dann alle zwei Jahre einen neuen Anzug aus der Goldenen Hundertzehn kaufen und die Miethe bezahlen kann. Dem Arbeiter ist das zu wenig; aber der Kapitalist, human und ideal gesinnt, wie er nun einmal ist, antwortet ihm: „Ja, Freund, wenn Sie nicht wollen, —zwingen kann ich Sie natürlich nicht, ich bin ein Feind jeden Zwanges und ein liberaler Mann; aber für das Geld kriege ich alle Tage zehn Arbeiter, wenn ich nur will." Der Arbeiter sieht sich um, und wirklich von der Landstraße her ziehen ganze Schaaren verhungerter und verlumpter Gestalten, elend und eingefallen, die überall schon nach Arbeit gesucht haben, und die froh sind, wenn sie nur ein Loch im Keller haben zum Ausruhen und einen Topf Kartoffeln, um sich den Magen zu füllen. Sie werden ihre Aebeitskraft noch billiger verkaufen wie er, sie werden mit noch weniger Lohn zufrieden sein; und in dieser seiner Angst nimmt eben der Arbeiter die Bedingungen an, die ihm der Kapitalist bietet.

Jetzt ist das Geschäft geschlossen und die Ausführung des Vertrages beginnt. Der Arbeiter wandert in die Fabrik und so lange wie er stehen kann, muß er arbeiten. Natürlich! Der Kapitalist hat ja seine Arbeitskraft gekauft und bezahlt den Lohn auf Heller und Pfennig, sie gehört jetzt also ihm und er kann mit ihr machen, was er will.

Indessen, mit dem Fortschreiten der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise werden den Arbeitern diese Zustände immer unerträglicher und sie sehen sich nach Mitteln um, sie zu lindern oder zu beleben. Das ist nur möglich, wenn sie zum Strike vorgehen, denn die Einzelnen sind ja zu schwach.

Wollen die Arbeiter etwas erreichen, so muß Einer für Alle und Alle müssen für Einen stehen.

„Der Arme Konrad."

An die Indifferenten.

„Woher kommt es, daß Ihr, die Ihr unsere Ideen theilt, unsere Ansichten und Bestrebungen mit Eurer Sympathie beglückt, daß Ihr noch nicht eingezeichnete Mitglieder seid?

„O, ich kenne den allbekannten Grund dieser Erscheinung wohl! Man klatscht Beifall, man sympathisirt, aber man läßt gewähren und behält sich vor, an den Früchten der Bewegung theilzunehmen, die Andere mit ihren Kräften erarbeitet haben werden!

„Ich aber frage Euch, ist das ein männliches, eines Arbeiters würdiges Benehmen? Welches ist der Unterschied zwischen einem Arbeiter und einem Schmarotzer, wenn nicht der, daß letzterer von fremder Arbeit leben und da ernten will, wo er nicht selbst gesät hatte? Bedenket! das Wort Selbsthilfe, welches unsere Gegner mit Unrecht im Munde führen—bei ihnen ist es nur eine trügerische Illusion, unser Schild und unsere Devise ist es in Wahrheit! Oder giebt es eine großartigere Selbsthilfe als diejenige, den Staat umformen zu wollen, um dadurch auch soziale Verhältnisse zu ändern? Euch, also, die Ihr Arbeiter sein wollt, und nicht Schmarotzer, Euch, die Ihr nicht von fremder Arbeit leben wollt, und da ernten, wo Ihr nicht selbst gesät, Euch, die Ihr mich mit Eurem Beifall und Akklamationen begleitet, Euch ermahne ich zur Scham! An jene Tische mit Euch und zeichnet Euch ein als unsere Mitglieder, nehmt Euren Theil an unseren Mühen und Anstrengungen."

Lassalle.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. J. F. Runge, 240 Greenwich st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—J. G. Fredenberg.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johensen, Box 673.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—T. W. Reid, Box 613.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE—W. Shadford, Macon, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—E. E. Burke, 40 Tom Thumb.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tomkins, 13 Buckingham.
97. NEW BRITAIN—J. M. Reynolds, 90 Church st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 224 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st,
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. William Mead, 3836 Dearborn st.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Joseph Mraz, 36 O'Brien st.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—B. Broadwell, 701 Walnut av.
62. ENGLEWOOD A. Westrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434 KENSINGTON (Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 229 S. Madison ave.
245. " —R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—H. N. Menter.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
206. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings, 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard, 989 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) W. Luebking, 81 Summit st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
215 LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey. Box 523.
629 S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—G. McMullin, 836 Muncie Bldg.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ferness. 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116 (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140. C. Bertrand, Jr., 1232 Freret st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—J. Cuthbertson, 220 Travis st.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 40 Hall st. Jamaica Plain.
56. " (Jewish) Wm. Meltzer, 3 Waverly pl, Chelsea.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218 E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C G. Francis, 740 Kempton.
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
49. WORCESTER—P. A. Scott, 43 Bellevue st.
93. " C. D Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—E. W. Brown.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
59. J. P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st,
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 931 Garden st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57 IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Walter Cubberley.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, Geo. R. Edsall, 270 Clifton ave.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
306. A. L Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 317 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sta. E.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258 M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, Ocean Place.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Chas. Suthergreen, 308 47th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355 (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 966 Walnut st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229 GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Hugenot st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. T. B. DeGreef, 1179 2d ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) L. Ernst, 650 E. 14th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave
457 (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 712 E. 147th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473 Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. F. Doherty, 3603 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st ave.
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.
513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 360 E. 72d st.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575 NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 403.
182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL.—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Coe, 21 Bush ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onendago st.
26. " H. J. Watson, 111 Norris ave.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—George Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.,
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1924 Western ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Joseph Menke, 2250 Vine st.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) George Klaehn, 160 Merchant ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Joseph Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
708. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—B. Seivers, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E 12th st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487 ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
738 CARBONDALE—W. P. Ferrel, 48 10th ave.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204 ERIE—Thos. Purcell, 458 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—R. Moyer, E. Maple st.
288 HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey. Box 527
253. JEANETTE—H. Chrisman, Box 86.
208 LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
201. MAHANOY CITY—Geo. F. Scheuhing, 423 E. Centre st.
333 NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler. 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142 H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave, E. E.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca av.
484 S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case., 164 Grant st.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J Bonvouloir, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. E. Duffy, 27 Mulberry st.
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.
205. " J. Wm. Brown, 149 Gallup st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson. 1523 E. Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY George H. Gibson.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave
152. MEMPHIS (Col.) E. I. Lewis, 99 Hernandost.
394. " Chas Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.
766 NASHVILLE S. A Bowen, 60 Ramsay st.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN C. J. Armstrong, 10 Rainey st.
133. BEAUMONT—H. S. Smith, Box 116
185. CLEBURNE—J. G. Grant, Box 47.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—F. Klinkman, care P. Kelly, 810 Houston ave.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
611. (Ger.) K, Schuhmacher, 3312 Ave. I.
114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 718 Dowling st.
53. ORANGE—M. Wickersheimer.
156. PORT ARTHUR—W. E. Powell.
460. SAN ANTONIO (Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 1124 S. 5th st.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—P. G. Hoffman, 265 I st.

VIRGINIA.

132. RICHMOND G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WASHINGTON.

98 SPOKANE—H. G. Rosslow, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511 CHARLESTON—J L. Jones, Box 599.
236 CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428 FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.
Sec. District Council, Wheeling, etc.

WISCONSIN.

196. FOND-DU-LAC—John Schomaker.
588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
161. KENOSHA—David Schusted, Box 657.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.
30. (Ger) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 829 Vliet st.
188. John Boland, 504 Maple st.
228 (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th Ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
180. OSHKOSH—A. Nelson, 145 Pearl st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

Was it a Crime?

The following pathetic poem is taken from Will Carleton's Magazine, "Every Where," appearing under an illustration of the court scene and the title "The Sack of Flour."

Guilty, Judge, and I own the crime—
I slipped away with a sack of flour;
They nabbed me just in the nick of time—
I'd have had it home in half an hour,
Only, the constable on the hill
Knew that I must have jumped the bill;
Knew as well as he could, that I
Hand't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny?" that's the proper word;
There's never a crime but Law can name.
Only I wonder if Law has heard
That any one but the thief's to blame?
Say; did the constable on the hill
Tell you about the closed up mill?
Tell you of men that must beg or steal,
To give their babies and wives a meal?

Yes, I have begged- and I'll tell you how;
I walked the roads and the fields and lanes,
And asked for work with pleading brow
And came back empty for all my pains!
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you the wheels of trade were still?
Tell you, when work was dull or dead,
The wife and child might go unfed?

Guilty, Judge—let the law be paid;
But if you had children four or five,
As pretty as God has ever made,
And lacked the food to keep them alive,
Lacked the method, but not the will,
Their cries of hunger to stop and still—
And then saw oceans of food in view—
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife whose heart
Had fed your own for a score of years,
And never a moment walked apart
From all of your griefs and hopes and fears,
And now in that faithful bosom had grown
A little life that was part your own,
And Hunger harrowed them through and through,
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—
Harvests rotting in barn and shed—
Silks and ribbons and fine display—
And children crying for lack of bread!
Wealth and Famine are hand in hand,
Making a tour of a heart-sick land;
Half of the country's future weal
Crushed by the present's selfish heel!

Guilty, Judge—and I own the crime;
Put me in prison without delay—
Only—please work me double time,
And send my family half the pay!
And tell my children, if ever they ask,
That I was working my gloomy task,
Not for pleasure or money or gem—
But for the love that I had for them.

—*Will Carleton.*

Present Low Cost of Building.

THE *American Architect* in a recent issue, calls attention to the fact that the public outside of the profession and the building trades hardly realize how cheap building is now compared with its cost fifteen or twenty years ago. "Wages," it says, "are about the same, or, considering the length of the working day, are rather higher now than then, materials, especially where machinery is concerned in making them, are far lower. To say nothing of structural iron, which has fallen in price to a little more than one-fifth of its cost in the early seventies, lumber, brick, cement and other materials are cheaper now, perhaps, than they have ever been. After the great fire of 1872, the cost of bricks, laid in the wall, was ordinarily reckoned in Boston at thirty-six dollars a thousand. Now, better bricks, quite as well laid, with better lime and cement, cost there, in the wall, fifteen dollars a thousand. Moreover, fireproofing processes have been of late greatly improved and cheapened, so that an ordinary mercantile building can be erected, with floors, roof and partitions all of iron and concrete, or terra-cotta, for ten to fifteen per cent, more than it would cost with the cheapest wooden floors, roof and partitions that the law will permit. Considering the immense superiority in durability, in freedom from shrinkage and rot, in exemption from the constant repairs made necessary by such shrinkage and rot, and in saving in insurance rates, of the fireproof structure, it is surprising that any other sort should, at present prices, be built for mercantile purposes.

"It is hardly possible that prices can go lower. Even now, American structural steel is sold in Germany and Belgium, handicapped by the cost of four or five thousand miles of transportation, in direct competition with the local material, made by workmen whose wages average thirty or forty cents a day, so that any further fall is practically out of the question, and it appears to be certain, from the reports of contracts in the foreign professional papers, that an ordinary house can be built more cheaply here, notwithstanding the higher wages paid by our contractors, than it can be, using the same materials, in England, while our workmanship is, as a rule, far superior to that of foreign mechanics. Although it is possible that such a state of affairs may last for some time longer, it is very unlikely that contractors and material men will make any further sacrifices, and a return to a normal scale of prices, which should be, for this country, a little higher than those which prevail abroad, is certain to occur sooner or later."

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation nationality religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C, and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B, must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Loius Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

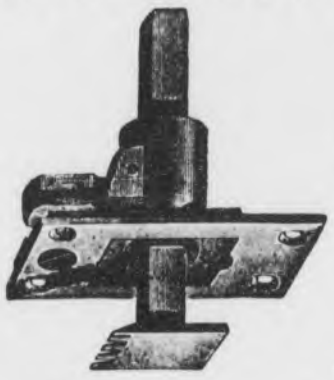
July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

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Bench Stops. **Car Sealers.**

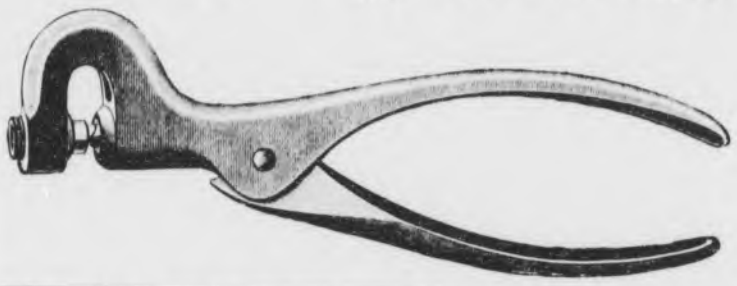
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This Trade Mark is stamped on all Saw Sets and other Hardware Specialties of my make.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

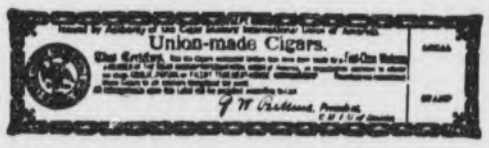


UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



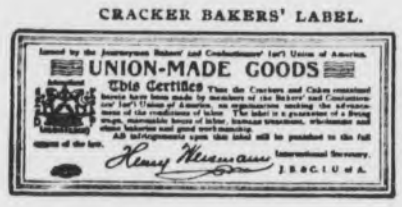
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

UNION BREAD.



This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



LOCAL STAMP.

UNION MADE HATS.



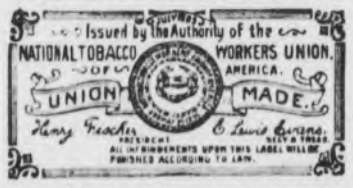
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings

TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

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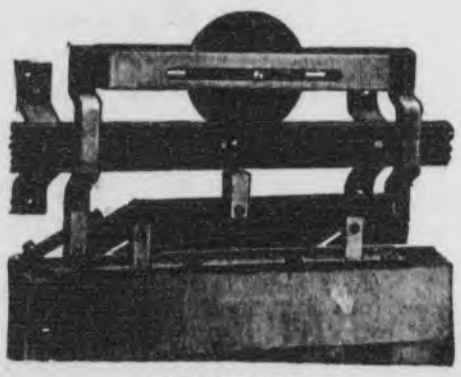
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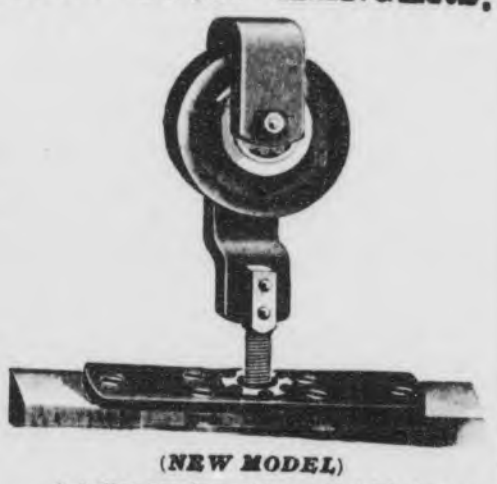


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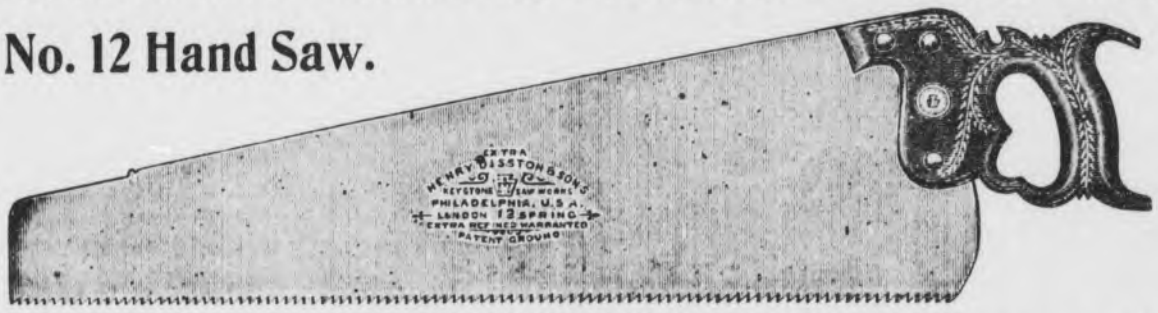
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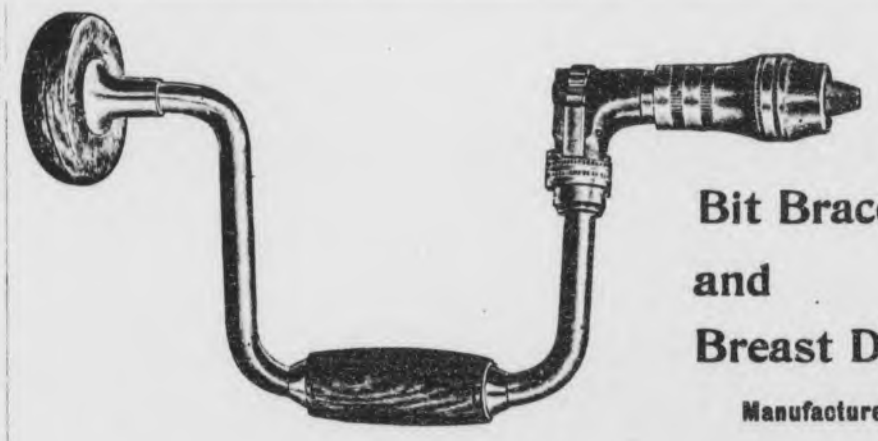
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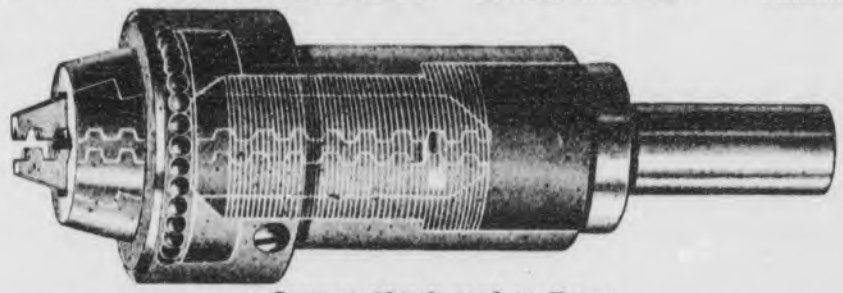
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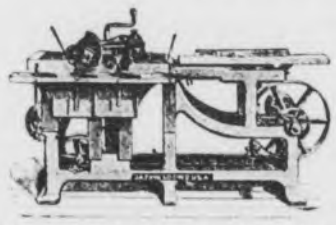
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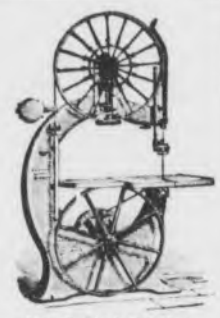
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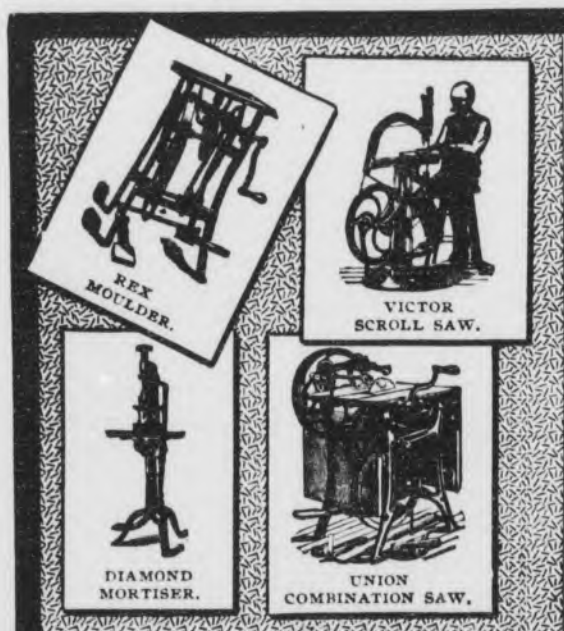
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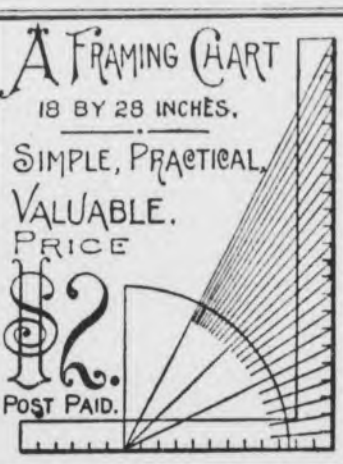
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It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVII.—No. 8. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Unions Not Sending Lists of Officers.

Under Sec. 152 (*b*) of Constitution it is the definite duty of the Recording Secretary of each Local Union to send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers to the G. S.-T.; also all changes.

Last election of local officers took place in June; two months have now passed and still quite a number of Unions have not sent in their list of officers. There is no excuse for such negligence.

A special postal form for the purpose of making this return was sent every Union, and it is the duty of the R. S. to send in a list of the officers, whether they are new officers or re-elected. See that this is attended to at once. Here are the dilatory Unions.

17	161	344
24	164	349
37	165	360
41	173	365
46	180	369
48	184	371
50	186	391
52	196	407
66	197	409
68	204	444
69	232	451
78	245	453
86	246	464
92	250	481
94	253	484
110	260	511
112	265	520
117	268	578
123	275	588
124	284	604
130	305	612
136	323	617
138	325	629
142	332	664
150	336	705
154	339	714
158		

A LABOR Union is an institution. It is as well recognized in civilization as the church. This battle of the right of workingmen to unite for short hours and decent wages has been fought. The thing is settled. Another thing has been settled; you can not manage your own business in your own way, if your own way is a injury. You can not ride your own bicycle in your own way. If you are going to live in the society of your fellow-man you may receive, but you must give. Your own way must be the way of public welfare.—*Rev. Myron Reed.*

THE great cause of revolutions is this—that while nations move onward constitutions stand still.—*Macaulay.*

Time for Vote on Immigration Extended.

In the June CARPENTER, a circular from the A. F. of L. on the subject of the Restriction of Immigration was published. The closing lines stated return of votes on this question could be made to the A. F. of L. not later than October 30th next. It seems this has misled quite a number of our Locals, for not half of them have so far sent in their votes to this office, though returns were to be here by the 2d inst. To give all Unions a chance to vote who have not done so, the time to vote is now extended until Sept. 13, 1897. Then it will positively close and the result will be announced

Aid for the Coal Miners.

In response to a recent appeal sent out by the G. S.-T. to the Local Unions of the U. B., the following sums of money have been received and forwarded to the coal miners' headquarters at Columbus, O. This includes all moneys received at this office up to date of August 18th. Any moneys sent direct to Columbus, O., or Pittsburg, Pa., by our Locals, or given to visiting committees or delegations of miners should also be reported to this office.

The amounts received up to 18th inst. are:

Union	10, Chicago, Ill.	$100 00
"	33, Boston, Mass.	75 00
"	38, St. Catherines, Can.	5 00
"	72, Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
"	91, Racine, Wis.	5 00
"	167, Elizabeth, N. J.	5 00
"	416, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
"	427, Omaha, Neb.	30 00
"	467, Hoboken, N. J.	5 00
"	484, Scranton, Pa.	5 00
"	716, Zanesville, O.	15 00
"	726, Yonkers, N. Y.	25 00
Total		$305 00

EXPULSIONS

G. W. MOORHOUSE, from Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., for stealing tools.

J. M. CHANDLER, from Union 53, Orange, Tex., for drunkenness and false representation.

L. M. HOLMES, from Union 181, Chicago, Ill. Received initiation fee under false name.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN, from Union 33, Boston, Mass., for converting to his own use $28.35 of the Union's money and not paying it back.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, JULY, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$6,103 02
" Rent of office	10 00
" Advertisers	95 62
" Subscribers	1 50
" Clearances	5 65
Cash balance, July 1, 1897	15,072 70
Total	$21,288 49
Total expenses for July	4,981 92
Cash balance, August 1, 1897	$16,306 57

DETAILED EXPENSES—JULY, 1897.

Printing 200 letter sheet circulars	$3 50
" 500 bill heads	2 75
" 100 Fin. Secy. Rec. Books	25 00
" 2,000 arrears notices	5 00
" 1,000 claim blanks	12 25
" 2,000 noteheads	6 50
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 1,000 envelopes	1 25
" 500 postals	1 25
" 17,500 copies July CARPENTER	253 13
" extra for cover	105 50
Expressage	70
Printing 1,000 note sheet circulars	3 75
Postage on July CARPENTER	21 35
Engravings for July CARPENTER	39 50
Writers for July CARPENTER	30 00
1,000 stamped envelopes; 1,000 postals	31 80
Postage on password	8 50
" " supplies, etc	21 42
Expressage on supplies, etc.	10 12
16 telegrams	11 08
Office rent for July	25 00
P. O. Box rent for quarter	3 00
Gas bill for quarter	2 81
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (June)	50 00
Bowlin and Williams, attorneys	8 50
F. C. Walz, org. in Connecticut	5 50
H. Lloyd, 2 visits to Providence, R. I.	6 00
Frank Duffy, org. in Peekskill, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J.	8 05
A. Cattermull, organizing	18 30
A. M. Swartz, organizing	27 55
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	21 35
P. J. Thomas, organizing	90 80
Twine, ink and mucilage	2 10
Stationery	1 75
Seals	3 00
Incidentals	1 80
Janitor, cleaning office	6 25
500 carpenter's pins	100 00
A. M. Swartz, G. E. B. meeting	90 25
A. M. Flagg, G. E. B. meeting	93 25
A. Cattermull, G. E. B. meeting	124 25
S. J. Kent, G. E. B. meeting	165 55
Jas. F. Grimes, G. E. B. meeting	184 35
Donation to striking coal miners	500 00
Benefits, Nos. 3880 to 3901	2,475 00
Total	$4 981 92

THOS. V. SALISBURY, an old-time member, formerly of Union 170, Bridgeport, O., has joined Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va. He has recently taken up residence in the latter city, where he is editor of the *Ohio Valley Workman*.

WE have the Constitution of the U. B. of Carpenters printed in the Italian language. A supply was sent us from San Francisco, where we have a Latin union, No. 95, and it does business in the Italian language.

SEND in donations from your Local Unions to aid the Striking Coal Miners. They are worthy of liberal help.

Local Unions Should Study this Proposed Law.

The G. E. B., at their session last month, considered all the hardships and drawbacks of the new law of arrears of members as it now reads in Sections 89 and 90 of the Constitution.

In these hard times when so many members have dropped out for want of work and from lack of money to pay dues, it is sheer folly to "soak" them with all their back dues, fines, etc., along with the full initiation fee, whenever they apply for readmission.

A more liberal policy should be pursued. Otherwise the Local Unions cannot be rebuilt and trade rules cannot be enforced.

How can a Union have any influence if a large number of ex-members are barred out by arbitrary rules? These men will thus become the Union's worst enemies, and will be a constant menace and hindrance. Besides that, Sections 89 and 90 are subject, as they are now, to more than half a dozen different interpretations and all at variance with each other.

Hence the G. E. B. deem it necessary to draft a plain, satisfactory law, and this month two amendments will be submitted to a vote of the Locals and members. Section 39 gives the power to the G. E. B. to do so. Meanwhile we will keep these amendments standing in THE CARPENTER for our members to study and discuss.

Here are the new amendments:

SECTION 89. Any member indebted to his Local Union for a sum equal to three months' dues is not in good standing, and shall stand suspended from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full. Payment of said arrears does not entitle a member to any benefits for any illness or accident incurred during said suspension from benefit.

SECTION 90. A member owing a sum equal to twelve months' dues shall be suspended without vote of the Union, and his name thereby stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member.

Hunger and Cold.

While the music fell and rose,
And the dance reeled to its close,
Where her round of costly woes
Fashion strolled.
I beheld with shuddering fear
Wolves' eyes through the windows peer
Little dream they you are near,
Hunger and cold.

God has plans you must not spoil,
Some were made to starve and toil,
Some to share the wine and oil,
We are told.
Devil's theories are these,
Stifling hope and love and peace,
Framed your hideous lusts to please—
Hunger and cold.

—*James Russell Lowell.*

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS.

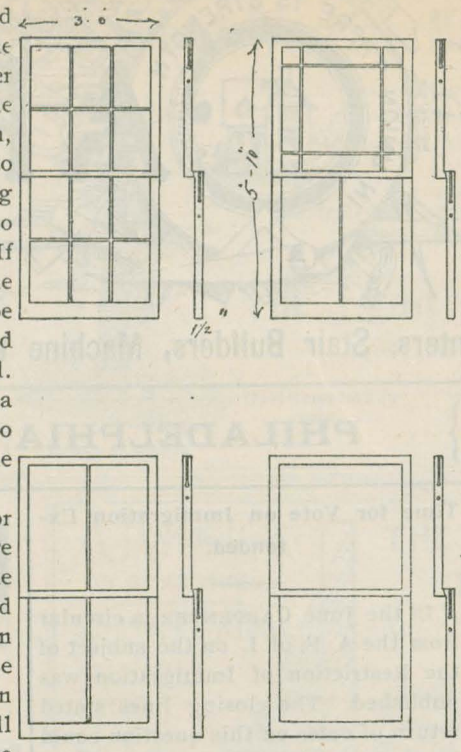
Copyright, 1897.

UNDER the above heading I intend from month to month to give carpenters some valuable information showing how to proceed in measuring up all the details of trim, sash, etc. These articles will be illustrated by some of the latest details and will prove of use not only by illustrating the methods, but also by giving some handsome designs.

At Fig. 1, carpenters will observe vertical and horizontal sections of window and door frames, showing window frames for brick, stone and wooden or framed walls. The brick frames are usually measured, both in height and width, by the height and width of the brick opening. For the height, from the outside bottom corner of the sill to the upper edge of the head hanging stile; and for the width, from the outside edge of the right to the outside edge of the left hanging stile. These measurements are also followed for brown-stone frames. If the frames have circular heads, the height to the spring line should be obtained and the radius, if the head be not semi-circular but segmental. If an elliptic head, it must have a paper pattern made the exact shape to fit the wood head to the brick or stone opening.

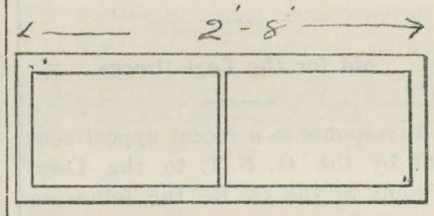
In measuring up window frames for framed or wood walls, the sizes are usually taken from the sill to the head, cross studs, top and bottom and an inch allowed for clearance between the studs. For example, if the frame be 6′ 6″, as in the vertical section then the framer will keep his head and sill pieces about 6′ 7″ or 6′ 8″. The width is taken from between studs and 2½ inches is allowed for a sash weight-box to permit them to run up and down freely and without sticking. A comparison of these details with my previous framing articles will help the carpenter greatly in measuring up his work. In this engraving the carpenter will also see partition and light shaft window frames for inside work. The measurements for these are taken in the same way as those for wood walls.

Sizes for door frames are taken in the rough brick stone or wood opening, allowing sufficient clearance to allow it to drop in loosely and allow for wedging, also, in brick and stone door frames, to allow for the trim on the outside, which is generally two or three inches wide.

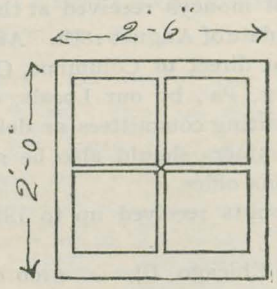


WINDOWS.

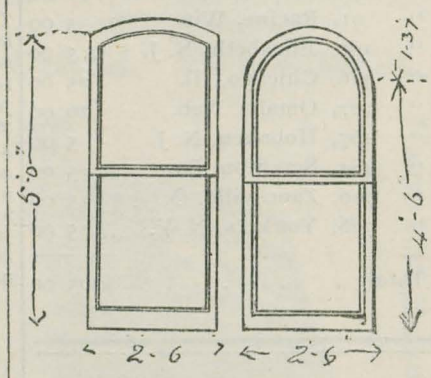
At Fig. 2, a few different examples of ordinary sash windows are represented in elevation, and on the edge,

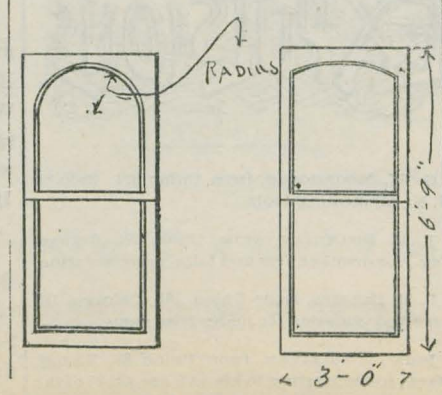


HEAD-LIGHT.



SINGLE SASH.

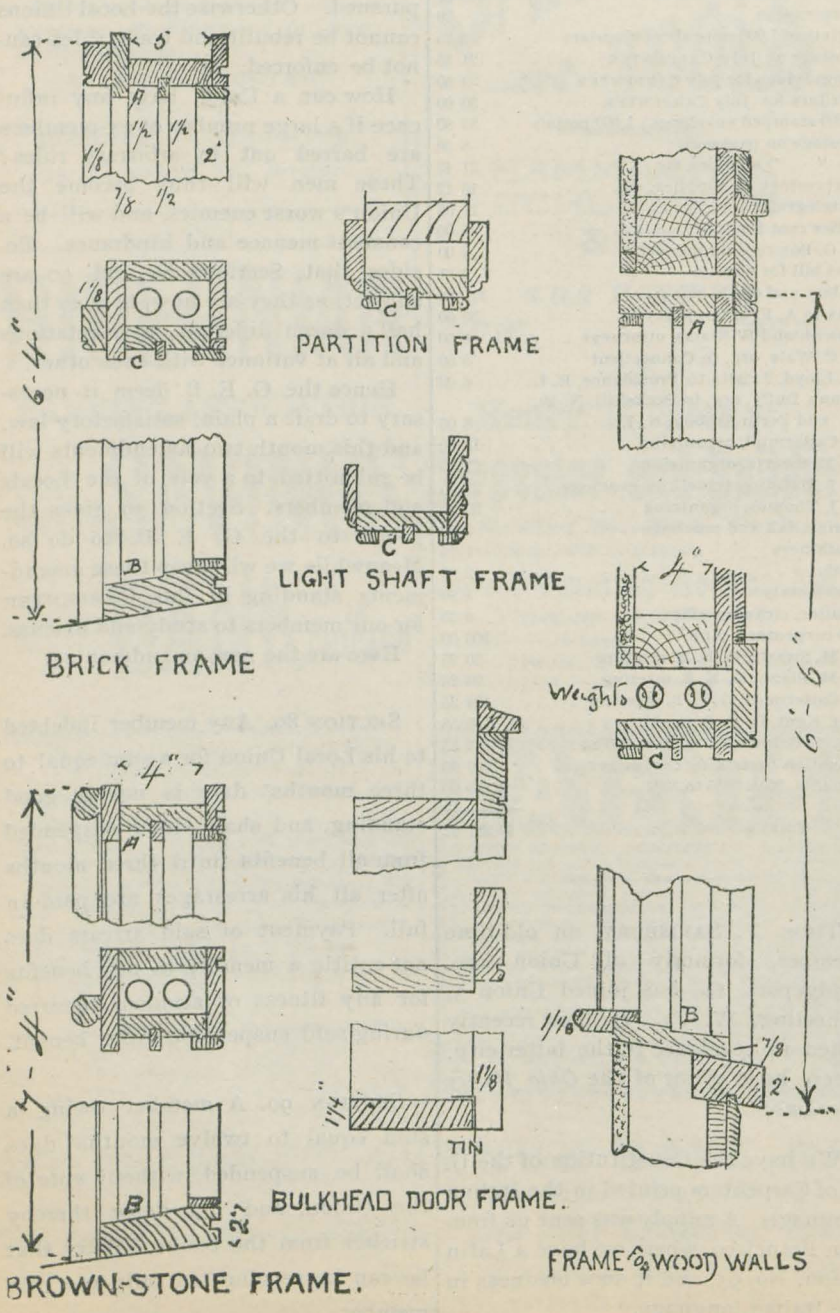




showing the plowing and boring for the sash cord. Very careful measuring must be done in getting sash sizes, so it is advisable to use a long rule or two rods to get them exact, measuring from A to B in the window frame (see Fig. 1) It is always safe to allow ¼ or ⅜ of an inch for scribing the bottom part of the bottom sash down on the window frame sill.

Fig. 3, shows a head or fanlight sash and a single stationary or hinged or pivoted sash, measured as seen in the *clear*, or inside of the frame, and Fig. 4, circular and segmental headed sashes. The outside dimensions of these are always given or determined with the radius, *which must be taken from the frame and be absolutely accurate.* Should these sashes be ordered from a mill, state the size of glass, number of lights in a window, thickness, if plain or check rail, glazed or open. For segment or circle corner windows, always give the radius of the segment or circle corner. For circle head, segment head, and circle corner windows, *always state* whether they are wanted to finish circle inside and outside, or to finish circle on outside only.

(*To be continued*)



Municipal Ownership and Control of Natural Monopolies.

Wm. H. Hale, Ph.D., of Brooklyn, at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Detroit, Mich., this month, had these words to say, and they are indicative of the drift of the public mind:

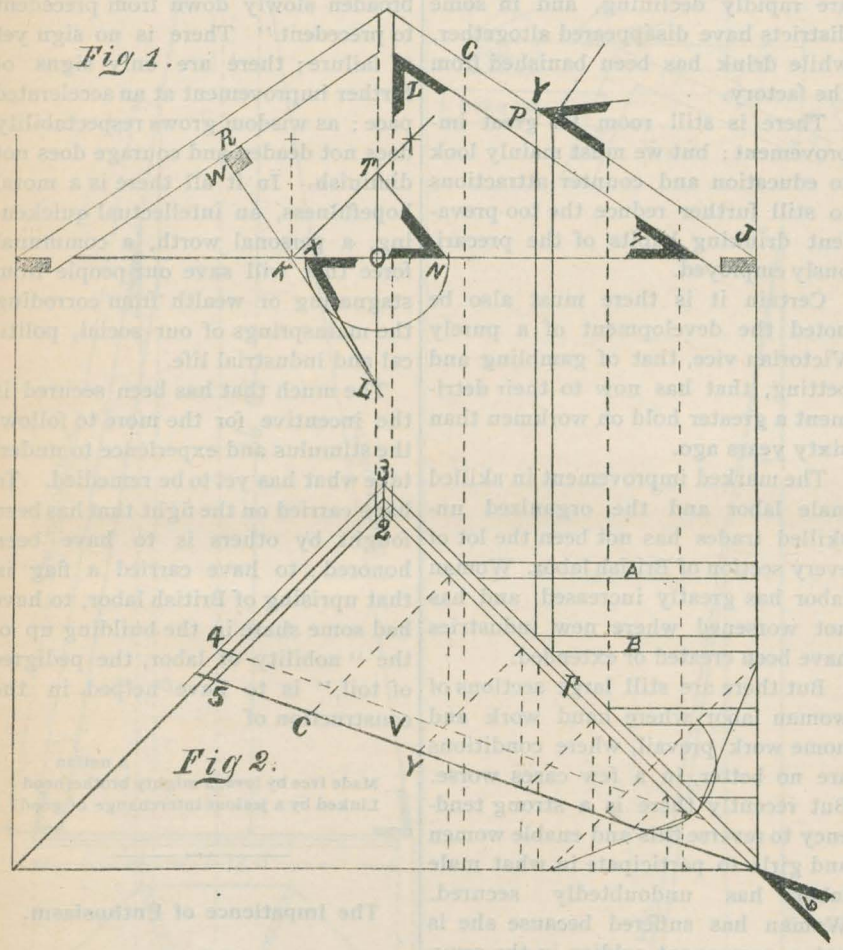
"There are many obvious advantages in having a responsible government control and operate all franchises which use public highways and supply public necessities. It is well that the comfort and convenience of the people supplied by these monopolies be made the paramount consideration, rather than the gain of a soulless and selfish corporation. Strikes and boycotts, the bane of street railway systems, would thus be averted or minimized. I believe that this country is on the eve of a vast extension of municipal ownership and control of systems to supply light, heat, transportation, etc. Perhaps there is danger of too sudden and explosive a movement in this direction. Work of this kind requires skill, integrity, industry and experience, which can only be secured by a careful selection of men for merit and fitness, and the best man cannot be obtained without a somewhat stable tenure of office. To leave these difficult and important public works a spoil to politicians would seriously impair their efficiency, and would also confer upon party leaders a dangerous power of irresponsibility and unlimited patronage. The system of reform civil service, which aims to secure, and to a large extent, succeeds in securing the best men for the performance of public duties, affords the only economic and, therefore, the only practical solution of the problem of governmental administration of these natural monoplies for the public good."

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof.

THIS subject exhibits the construction of an ordinary hip roof, the angles of the building being square. The best method to adopt would be to make the seats of hip rafters also square, or to form a right angle, in order to have each pair of jacks equal in length.

On commencing this job, or any other, be particular in having exact dimensions. Then fix upon some scale, say 1½ inches to the foot, this being the most convenient. As every eighth represents one inch, there will be no necessity of laying down but one of the angles, which will be quite sufficient to give the different lengths of rafters and their cuts. For example, F, at Fig. 2, shows the seat of the hip laid down in the manner stated.

Fig 1.



The Rise or Pitch of the Roof.—The usual custom is to make it equal to one-third the width of the building, as shown in Fig. 1. This, however, depends on circumstances. The given rafter being R, and P, the height of hip rafter V, make equal to that of the given rafters; and in all cases measure from the centre of the ridge.

To cut the hip V, so as to fit against the ridge, square up the lines from 2, and 3, cutting through V, at 4, and 5; then 4, is the longest point of the hip, and the line through 5, being carried over the edge square, and marked on the other side, gives the shortest cut.

To find the cuts and lengths of jack rafters A, and B, lay them down at any convenient place on the plan, say their present position. Find the length of A, by drawing a line from its longest point, parallel with the ridge cutting at C; then C, J, is the required length. That of B, is obtained in the same manner by giving Y, J, as the length.

To find the bevel for the side cut, draw a line from the shortest point of B, cutting through P; square out the line, on which mark the thickness of B; then from Y, draw through the intersection, thus giving the bevel required; that for the plumb cut L, in the upper angle.

The difference in length of the four rafters C, Y, etc., etc., will give the length of all the others.

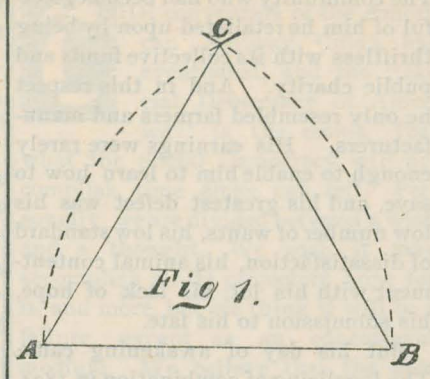
The Backing of the Hip V, Fig 2—At any convenient place draw a line square with F, cutting the angle. The intersection made on the dotted line through F, is now a centre; draw a circle touching the upper edge of V, and cutting the dotted line through F, from which draw the solid line,—the angle formed being the backing.

Before leaving this see that everything is understood perfectly as regards the lengths and cuts of the rafters. To make this perfectly clear, suppose the hip V, raised to its position

Standing over F, its seat, now take the jack rafter C, J; make it stand over its seat A; then C, will be opposite a corresponding letter on the hip V. Again let the rafter Y, J, be placed in position over its seat B, and a corresponding letter will be opposite.

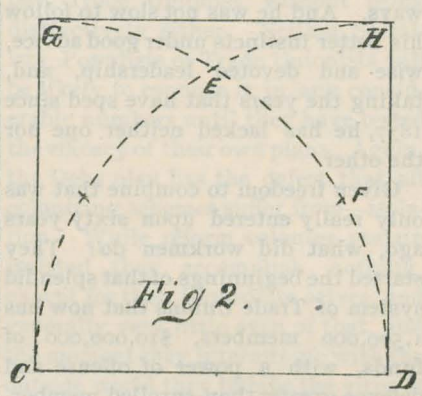
The purlin is a piece of timber to support the rafters when the roof has framed principals, as shown at W; you will notice that the line W, K, L, is made square with the rafter R, and the dotted line square with K, N; bisect these two lines, and draw K, T, through the intersection. To find the bevel take any point, say O, through which draw the perpendicular, cutting T, and L. Take O, for a centre, and for a radius, a circle touching the line K, L, cutting at x, and N; join N, T; and in the angle is the bevel for the side cut. Again join x, L, and in the angle is seen the bevel for the plumb cut. The bevel for the foot of given rafter is seen at 7, and that for the foot of hip is seen at 6. When cutting the hip, make allowance for half thickness of ridge.

Fig 1.—*An Equilateral Triangle*—A figure of three equal sides



To construct this figure let A, B, be the given side, and upon A, and B, as centres, with A, B, as radius, mark the arcs intersecting at C; connect A, C, B.

Fig. 2—*An Equilateral Rectangle or Square.*—A figure of four equal and parallel sides.



To construct this figure let C, D, be the given side, and upon C, and D, as centres, with C, D, as radius, mark the arcs intersecting at E, bisect D, E, in F, make E, G, and E, H, each equal E, F; connect C, G, H, D. Equal arcs of any radius, as D, E, and C, E, always intersecting at the sixtieth degree, and by bisecting the arc D, E, in F, thirty degrees may be measured, as F, E, or F, D, and by making E, G, equal E, F, ninety degrees, the measure of the right angle is obtained.

HENRY D. COOK

Kindly Words of Advice.

If some pet ideas you may propose are not well received, do not imagine that the Union is composed of a parcel of fools. There is such a thing as an honest difference of opinion, and intelligent men take defeat philosophically. Above all, learn to be patient, energetic and faithful. If the union has not accomplished as much in the past as it should, it is because you and others did not give it earlier support, and the only wonder is that without your aid, and in spite of the open antagonism of others who should have been its friends, it has accomplished so much. Almost every law on the statute books of the various States favorable to the masses was enacted through the influence of the Union. The higher wages, shorter hours, and many other concessions came to the toilers through the work of the Union. With the proper support of the new men the Union will become invincible, and its power for good increased beyond estimation.—*International Woodworker.*

Society or Civilization.

SOCIETY—in its true and lawful meaning—is as necessary to man as the food he eats, the air he breathes. It is the uniting of man with his fellow-men for mutual succor, mutual aid, mutual good. First comes the family, then society. Both good, both natural, both lawful, both uplifting man from the Brute into the Human. Our civilization is not Society, but an attack upon Society—the short-lived triumph of reviving brutishness still lingering in human nature, which, triumphing, slays itself In spite of all its wealth, of all its machinery, of all its knowledge, of all the gorgeous garments with which it hides its sickliness, civilization and the civilized peoples are perishing together. Life has ceased to be worth living. We have learnt how to build great cities, but we have forgotten how to build homes. With all our fancied wisdom we have broken the law of God—the law which teaches sternly and pitilessly that no good can come excepting as kin-folk care for each other. For communism is not an experiment. Communism, gradually broadening, gradually widening, gradually adapting itself to more intricate ways of living, has ever been the law since Society began, thousands of generations ago. We Germanic peoples come into history as Communists. From our communal villages we drew the strength which broke Rome down, the energy which even yet lets us live. Not where men beg landless for work in electric-lighted factories, not where women, poverty-fearing amid heaps of riches, shrink from child-bearing, was the courage born that still keeps the drum-tap beating with the sun. It was from wife-kept homes in free villages, where the land was common, and all equal, and only the sluggard and the criminal were outcast, where every man had friends to stand by him in his need, where none could injure one without injuring all, where every usurer was accurst, and the children came unquestioned into their birthright. This we have lost, and for what? For the right to be homeless in our own land, to be outcast among our own people; for the rare privilege of plundering our brothers if we can, and the common penalty of being plundered ourselves if we cannot; for the wonderful liberty to change our masters, and the strange reward of being hung in secret should we dare to assert our God-given human rights.—*Cosme Monthly.*

Institutions Must Keep Pace with the Times.

Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened; as new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also and keep pace with the Times.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1897.

Our Motto.

When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day,
When your tale's got little in it,
Crowd the whole thing in a minute.
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't you fill the whole blamed paper
With a tale which at a pinch,
Could be cornered in an inch,
Boil her down until she simmers
Polish her until she glimmers.
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't wait half a day.

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Labor Sixty Years Ago.

LOW WAGES AND FRIGHTFUL DEGRADATION—SOCIETY YIELDED TO HIM AS A PRIVILEGE WHAT HE NOW ENJOYS AS A RIGHT.

MR JOHN BURNS, M. P., recently contributed to the London Daily *Chronicle* an extremely able article entitled "Labor's Retrospect," from which we quote the following:

The year 1837 found the workman politically disfranchised, industrially a mechanized automaton, socially ostracised; after centuries of repression, just learning the power to combine; his Trade Union suspected, his citizenship denied, his mental faculties untrained, his personal productive powers overtaxed, his children driven too early to work, his home too often a hovel, his wife too frequently the slave of a slave. His low wages paid at long intervals, often in a public house, and frequently subject to truck. He was powerless to arbitrary deductions; for his special exemption ordinary laws were unmade; he was in the state, but not of it.

Factory legislation was hardly worth the name. Sanitary supervision was almost unknown. The great industry claimed him as a hand, the home industries often as a sweated victim, and society yielded to him as a privilege what he now enjoys with others as a right. He had no public libraries, polytechnics, baths, nor free education. The amenities belonged to the aristocracy, the brutalities to the workman. His sports, like his work, were often cruel and degrading. His holidays were scarce, too often disgraceful orgies. His employment long and monotonous, his play had to be exciting when not brutal. He drank more than he does now, and his self-respect was less, but with all this he never was a snob, rarely a cad, and nearly always the splendid savage the Englishman is reputed to have been when industry and empire were in the making. Centuries of dependence on others made him prone to regard communal provision through the poor law as licensed aids to dissoluteness. The community who had been neglectful of him he retaliated upon by being thriftless with its collective funds and public charity. And in this respect he only resembled farmers and manufacturers. His earnings were rarely enough to enable him to learn how to save, and his greatest defect was his low number of wants, his low standard of dissatisfaction, his animal contentment with his lot, his lack of hope, his submission to his fate.

But his day of awakening came. The legalizing of combination in 1824, the extension of political power in 1832, the growth of Chartism, the magnificent work and education of the greatest Englishman of this century, and most powerful of formative influences of all time, Robert Owen—these, with the extension of railways, steam and industry, forced upon the workman that other times meant other ways. And he was not slow to follow his better instincts under good advice, wise and devoted leadership, and, taking the years that have sped since 1837, he has lacked neither one nor the other.

Given freedom to combine that was only really entered upon sixty years ago, what did workmen do? They started the beginnings of that splendid system of Trade Unions that now has 1,500,000 members, $10,000,000 of funds, with a power of offense and defense greater than enrolled membership. That has been a barrier and shield to all who have had the courage to raise it on their behalf. It has raised wages in some cases over 50 per cent., it has reduced hours, humanized industry, and at last is recognized by nearly all as the agency of collective bargaining, and protection of all who work by hammer and hand. Its annual parliament has grown in numbers, influence and respect: its literature, machinery and constitution have been copied by the labor movement in all countries, and it is only fair to say that where Britain's example in labor organization is not followed, there capitalism remains unchecked, monopoly paramount, and individual greed triumphant.

Still far behind what it should be, but infinitely better than it was sixty years ago, is that feature and primary necessity of life. It says much for the average workman that he increasingly spends a disproportionate share of his larger earnings on his home. It is equally creditable to all classes of society that greater importance is attached to this problem, and it shows every sign of quickly yielding to the desires of all, as every day sees private interests, stimulated and driven by public example, making some attempt to do what it too long neglected, and what will be regarded soon as the exclusive duty of municipalities to provide.

Side by side with these two great streams of working class protection and philanthropy there has grown up another, and potentially greater than either—the co-operative movement. Less than sixty years old, this rapidly-growing institution shows signs of greater permanent benefit than any product of the Victorian era. Conceived in communism, nurtured by altruism, threatened in its later stages by a too commercial spirit, there are all the signs that it will avoid the sentimental difficulties of its creation by the correction applied to it by its business side, and continue to grow, a state within a state, till it absorbs what is outside in distribution and production, or, failing in that, will cause, as it is rapidly doing, the state and municipality to follow its example.

Where co-operation terminates and collectivism begins is difficult to define. Some day the labor movement may be strong enough to bring about the unity of both. Till then it remains a monument of working-class combination, a tribute to the capacity and character of British labor.

Not least among the welcome changes that have come over the mass of the people is the growing sobriety and the relative diminution of drunkenness. Saint Monday is less popular than he was, his votaries are rapidly declining, and in some districts have disappeared altogether, while drink has been banished from the factory.

There is still room for great improvement; but we must mainly look to education and counter attractions to still further reduce the too prevalent drinking habits of the precariously employed.

Certain it is there must also be noted the development of a purely Victorian vice, that of gambling and betting, that has now to their detriment a greater hold on workmen than sixty years ago.

The marked improvement in skilled male labor and the organized unskilled trades has not been the lot of every section of British labor. Woman labor has greatly increased, and has not worsened where new industries have been created or extended.

But there are still large sections of woman labor where hand work and home work prevail, where conditions are no better, in a few cases worse. But recently there is a strong tendency to reverse this and enable women and girls to participate in what male labor has undoubtedly secured. Woman has suffered because she is not a permanent soldier in the army of industry.

Marriage breaks the continuity of her interest in her trade. Legislation, public opinion and social forces are combining to prevent her being any longer the Cinderella of the industrial family. Since the collapse of the Chartist movement in 1848 there has always been a keen desire for labor representation. Slowly that has been achieved, till now there are over 1000 workmen members of governing bodies, local, educational, magisterial and imperial.

Admittedly they have done good work, rarely abused their trust, and been relatively free from all the weaknesses that were freely made against their election. Agreeing to differ on many questions, they have avoided the independence that means impotent isolation, and have co-operated with each and all on broad human industrial questions and social reforms.

Leavened by socialism, tempered by native shrewdness, labor representatives in Britain have hitherto pursued in working out their ideals the line of least resistance. This required more courage than would have been possible by men of another class, and has finally been rewarded with success for labor interests, simply because no other policy has been proved by experience to be possible.

Now that this has been demonstrated, and fusion is taking the place of faction, there are hopes of British, Colonial and American labor devising some rational, concerted plan by means of which labor legislatively can improve its position through the councils and parliaments of the world.

The sixty years that have closed have witnessed many changes, some revolutions, but no transformation more remarkable than the hopeful oncoming and ingathering of the common people who labor.

Originating in England, developed in the colonies, followed the wide world over, the growth of organized labor has made social "freedom broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent." There is no sign yet of failure; there are only signs of further improvement at an accelerated pace; as wisdom grows respectability does not deaden and courage does not diminish. In it all there is a moral hopefulness, an intellectual quickening, a personal worth, a communal force that will save our people from stagnating or wealth from corroding the mainsprings of our social, political and industrial life.

The much that has been secured is the incentive for the more to follow, the stimulus and experience to undertake what has yet to be remedied. To have carried on the fight that has been fought by others is to have been honored; to have carried a flag in that uprising of British labor, to have had some share in the building up of the "nobility of labor, the pedigree of toil," is to have helped in the construction of

A nation
Made free by love, a mighty brotherhood
Linked by a jealous interchange of good.

The Impatience of Enthusiasm.

One by one the movements for the quick solution of the acknowledged wrongs and injustice that beset and hem in labor on all sides, that are born of enthusiasm and lead by men who have no fixed principles, are falling by the wayside. While the Trades Union movement still lives on, ever increasing, even in times of great adversity, slowly but surely raising the standard of life of its members; and while its growth is slow, this very fact argues well for its future stability. It did not grow up in a night, neither will it perish in a day. Its growth has been gradual, its principles and methods correct, because it ameliorates as it grows and logically tends to final emancipation.
—*Exchange.*

IT is not enough that honest men are appointed judges. All know the influence of interest on the mind of man, and how unconsciously his judgment is warped by that influence.
—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Steep Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The following diagrams are good methods for laying out and illustrating steep pitches.

Fig. 1, shows plan of an octagon spire In the illustration we omit the common rafter and show only the hips running to the centre. The rise being equal to three times the span, the hypothenuse is therefore equal to three pitches.

The lengths of the rafters are as

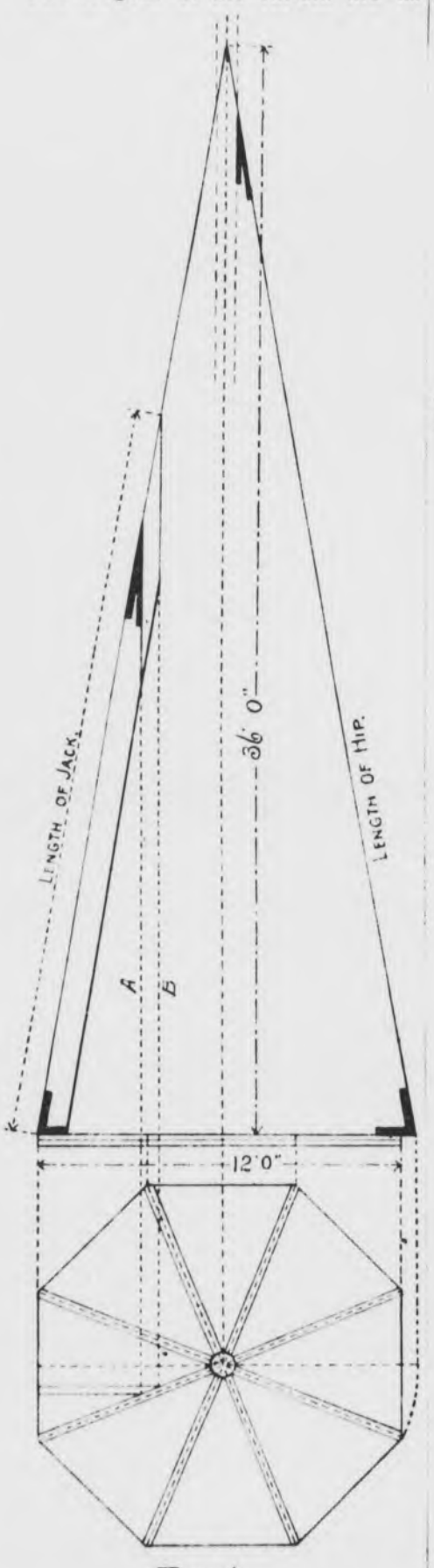


FIG. 1.

per the scale, and by adjusting a bevel to the angles will give the seat and plumb cuts.

The plumb cut of the jack is the same as that of the common rafter, but instead of a square cut across the back of the rafter it must be at a diagonal to fit against the side of the hip, as shown by the dotted lines at A, and B. (Fig. 1.)

These lines are always vertical and the same distance apart regardless of the pitch given. A diagonal line from A, to B, across the back of the jack determines the angle.

Fig. 2, illustrates this point. If there was no pitch at all then 5 and 12 would give the cut. These figures also give the starting points of lines A, and B, which if the rafters being of the same thickness will remain at right angles the same distance apart. Thus: If the rafter be 2 inches thick, the lines A, and B, will be 4¾ inches apart.

The jack cut may also be found as follows: Take 5 on the tongue and the length of the common rafter for one foot run on the blade. The blade giving the cut.

Fig. 3, is a modified diagram of Fig. 1.

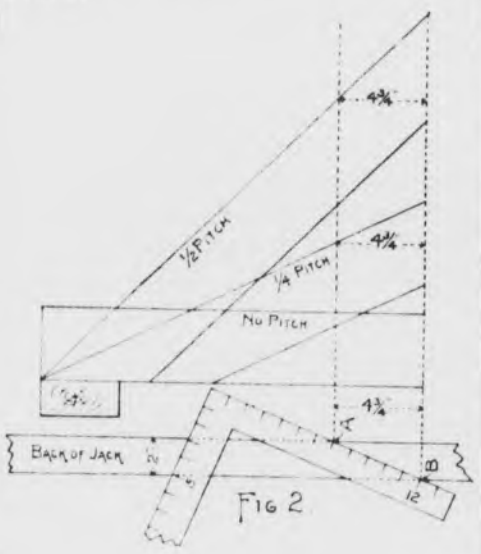


FIG 2

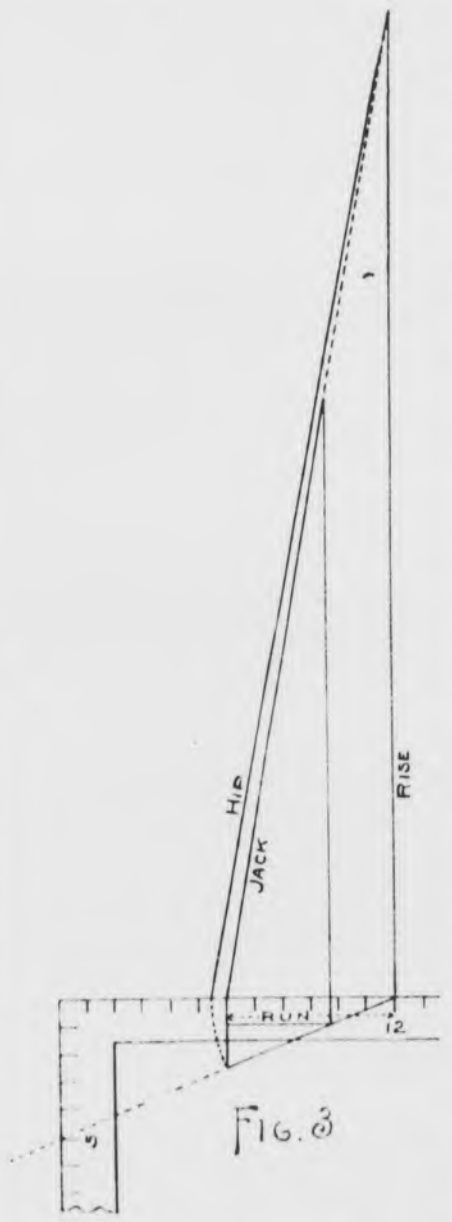


FIG. 3

The Bravest Battle.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From the mouth of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battlefield.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave!
But oh, these battles! they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—*Joaquin Miller.*

Debs and Democracy.

THE convention of the American Railway Union has eventuated, and the "Social Democracy of America" is the result. Just what the Social Democracy will accomplish time alone can tell. Personally, we are divided between a wish and a thought. We wish it may accomplish all its projectors hope for it, and more, but we think it will be a failure, except as an educational medium. We believe that the new movement has started with a very severe handicap. Its organizers are distinguished mainly for their very unfortunate failures. Failure in a good cause may inspire sympathy and respect, but it is fatal to the confidence necessary to successful leadership. The platform of the Democracy is part Socialist, part Populist, and part Trade Unionist, without being distinctively either. Neither Socialists, Populists or Trade Unionists will be likely to espouse it in any considerable numbers until they have tested the efficacy of their own plans. Again, the Debs plan has the defect that all colonizing schemes suffer from—isolation. While reform colonies remain isolated they accomplish nothing, except for their immediate selves, and generally very little even of that, and the moment they intermingle with the outside world they imbibe the virus of disruption. It is always possible that Debs and his associates will overcome these obstacles, and that the Social Democracy is the long-sought panacea.

Assuming that we are right in our fears, we cannot help thinking that Debs is the most unfortunate man identified with the labor movement, both as regards himself and the labor movement. The present movement is, according to Debs' own confession, the result of his experience of Trade Unionism. That, in itself, bodes ill for its success. Debs' experience of Trade Unionism has been of the very sort that leads to impatient and short-sighted radicalism. In fact, he has had no experience at all worthy the name. Brought up in the extremely conservative Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and finished up in the extremely progressive A. R. U., he may be said to have jumped the middle course of actual Trade Unionism. It is such experience as this that leads inevitably to conceptions of armed industrial corps or co-operative commonwealths, sometimes to a paradoxical mixture of both. We believe that Debs presumes a little too much when he says, if he is reported aright, that he has found Trade Unionism a failure. What he really has found is that a body inflated during times of great public excitement is liable to collapse when the excitement is over. But that is not Trade Unionism. The real inspiration of the A. R. U. was given by the refusal of the railroads to move their trains without Pullmans. Had the Pullmans been left off the trains the A. R. U. would have gained a victory, but it would not have swelled to the size it did at the time. It would have grown slowly, and Debs would probably be saying to-day that Trade Unionism is a success. It is unfortunate for Debs that his experience has been such as it has, and it is unfortunate for the labor movement that it should be blamed for that experience. However, we must stand it. The A. R. U. has formally given up the ghost. Such of its former members as continue to work on the railroads will have to get along the best they can without an organization, and the labor movement will continue in its work, unassociated with the victories or failures of social revolution. We share the general confidence in Debs' honesty, and will watch his progress from now on with added interest, free from fear.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Ben Butterworth's Significant Warning.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, in an oration at the memorial exercises at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, gave expression to these thoughts:

The Republic is in more danger today than when Fort Sumpter was fired upon. We have plenty of education, but education, unless leavened with morality, simply fits the man to be an expert scoundrel. Our country is in danger because corruption in our politics is as common as elections, and corruption in our municipal and state legislature is as common as luncheon at noon. In almost every municipal and state legislature there is an organized banditti that demands tribute and sells legislation. We know this to be so. We do not guess it. You know it in Philadelphia, and you know it in Pennsylvania, and it must stop, or it will stop the wheels of this Republic. The influences are ripe and ripening to destroy our government unless we turn aside from the way we have been going and adhere to principles rather than party. There are too many men who would scorn dishonesty in private who encourage it in politics. Half the world is going to the devil because no one will shout out loud. The time has come. If the Republic is to be preserved, then we will have to rebuke men out loud.

Labor, the Primary Factor.

Can you comprehend how absurd it is for the working people to be poor and idle, useless loungers and schemers to be rich? What could a civilized people enjoy that is not first produced by the working people? Those things which are free to all without the aid of labor are just as much the property of one person as another, and those necessaries, comforts and luxuries, which are the result of any kind of effort, are certainly the belongings of those who apply the effort to produce them. It does not give any clear and honest right to get wealth, or the representative of wealth, into his possession by means of trickery or deception, although a special law may have been made to legalize such theft.—*Exchange.*

SUPREME Court of Utah has declared the eight-hour law of the state constitutional. The mine owners are fighting the law and they threaten to carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Two Lives.

Two babes were born in the selfsame town
On the very same bright day;
They laughed and cried in their mothers' arms
In the very selfsame way;
And both were pure and innocent
As flakes of falling snow,
But one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two children played in the selfsame town,
And the children both were fair,
But one had curls brushed smooth and round—
The other had tangled hair;
The children both grew up apace,
As other people grow,
But one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two maidens wrought in the selfsame town,
And one was wedded and loved;
The other saw through the curtain's part
The world where her sister moved;
And one was smiling—a happy bride,
The other knew care and woe,
For one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two women lay dead in the selfsame town,
And one had tender care,
The other was left to die alone
On her pallet thin and bare;
And one had many to mourn her loss;
For the other few tears would flow;
For one had lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

If Jesus, who died for rich and poor,
In wonderous, holy love,
Took both the sisters in his arms
And carried them home above.
Then all the difference vanished quite,
For in heaven none would know
Which of them lived in the terraced house,
And which in the street below.

– *Chicago Sentinel.*

Curves for the Practical Workman.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

(*Second paper.*)

IN my first paper, which was somewhat introductory, I illustrated a few examples of ornamentation which consisted altogether of curves drawn from a single centre; but the reader must not suppose that all ornamentation formed by curvature is confined to the limits of single centres, as I will endeavor to illustrate in following examples.

While it is not the intention, as stated before, to enter deeply into geometry, yet, in order that an understanding between my readers and myself may be perfect regarding the matter in hand, it will be necessary

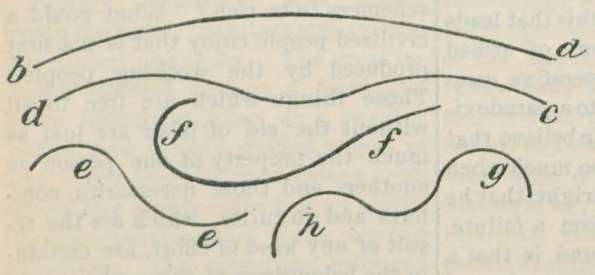


FIG. 9.

to make use of some few geometrical examples and geometrical phrases to render the subject clearer and less difficult to comprehend. If we examine Fig. 9, we find a number of lines each differing from the other and ever changing their direction; *a*, *b*, shows a single line of uniform curvature, and while it continually changes its direction it has been described by compass from one point which is termed its centre; and would, if continued, make a complete circle. At *c*, *d*, we have a continuous wavy line which is made up of parts of three circles, which may or may not have equal diameters. This is one of the most useful compound curves known to the carpenter. It is from this combination of fractions of circles that nearly all moldings are formed; it is the Cyma Necta, Ogee, or "line of beauty," and is supposed to represent the crest and hollow of the sea waves. At *h*, *g*, we have the same principle applied with more limited diameters. At *f*, *f*, we have a line composed of parts of circles of varied diameters, which shows that quick curves may be connected with slow ones without destroying the harmony of the combination. At *e*, *e*, we have the true Ogee whose qualities will be discussed later on.

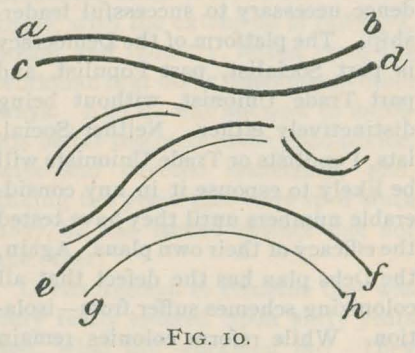


FIG. 10.

Fig. 10, shows a number of lines of various curvature, each pair of lines being parallel with each other, and which, if produced ever so far both ways, will never touch or cross. The lines *a*, *b*, and *c*, *d*, are drawn from several centres, while *e*, *f*, and *g*, *h*, are drawn from the same centre. These latter lines are also termed concentric, because of their having a common centre. Any number of lines may be drawn by the same methods, and yet all be parallel with one another.

It must be remembered, all curves so hitherto dealt with have been circles, or part of circles, but there are other curves, called by geometricians, the "higher curves," the most common, the most useful, and the best known to workmen, of which is

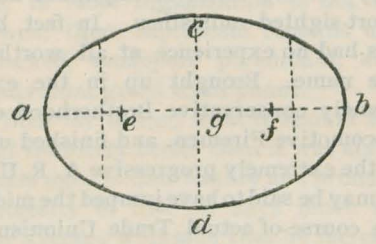


FIG 11

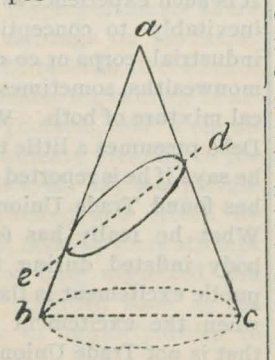


FIG 12

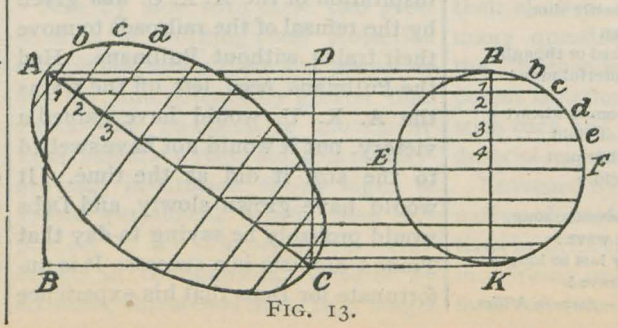


FIG. 13.

the *ellipse*, or, as is sometimes incorrectly called by workmen, *the oval*, a diagram of which I exhibit at Fig. 11. This figure is produced by the section of a cone, *a*, *b*, *c*, the plane *d*, *e*, being oblique to its base as shown at Fig 12. The largest diameter, as *a*, *b*, at Fig. 11, is called the "transverse diamter," or "major axis"; the shortest, *c*, *d*, the "conjugate," or "minor axis" The two points *e*, *f*, are termed the "foci"; they are placed in the major axis, at an equal distance from the minor axis. The "centre" of the ellipse is at the point of intersection of the two diameters. All lines drawn within the ellipse parallel to the tangent at the vertex of a diamater and bisected by that diameter are called double ordinates to that diameter which bisects them. The point where the diamater cuts the circumference or boundary line of the ellipse is called the vertex. When the major diamater, as *a*, *b*, is cut into two parts by an ordinate, the parts are called "abscissæ."

The ellipse may also be considered as a section of a cylinder, as may be seen by an examination of the following: Suppose A, B, C, D, Fig 13, to be the projection of a cylinder of which the circle E, H, F, K, represents the base divided into twenty equal parts, through each division draw a line parallel to the axis of the cylinder, dividing the moiety of the surface of the cylinder A, B, C, D, into ten equal parts. Now if we imagine A, B, C, D, to be the plane corresponding to the diameter H, K, each line will be distant from it by the length of the corresponding perpendiculars 1*b*, 2*c*, 3*d*, 4*e*. From this problem is derived the most commonly used method of describing an ellipse by ordinates.

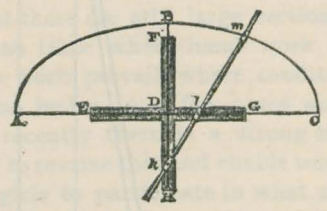


FIG. 14.

I give here several methods of describing an ellipse The first, which is the most correct, is performed by use of an instrument called a trammel, and which any fairly good workman should be able to make. It consists of two principal parts: The fixed part being in the form of a cross, E, F, G, H, Fig. 14, and the moveable piece a tracer, *k*, *l*, *m*. The fixed piece is made of two rectangular bars, or pieces of wood of equal thickness, joined together so as to be in line on the surface. Two grooves are wrought in the arms of the cross at right angles to each other, crossing at the centre of the trammel. In these grooves are sliders, in which are small holes to receive the points that are attached to the tracer. The sliders must run smoothly in the grooves. The tracer is generally made to slide through a socket fixed to each point or stud, and provided with a wedge or screw, by which the distance between the points may be regulated. The tracer has another point, *m*, also adjustable, which carries a pencil or point. The instrument is used as follows: Let A, C, be the major, and H, B, the minor axis of an ellipse; lay the cross of the tram-

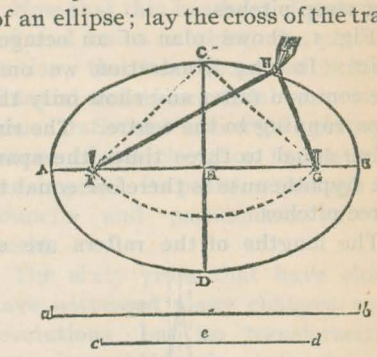


FIG. 15.

mel on these lines, so that the centre lines of it may coincide with them; then adjust the sliders and points on the tracer so that the distance between *k* and *m* may be equal to half the major axis, and the distance between *l* and *m* equal to half the minor axis; then by moving the tracer around, the pencil will describe the ellipse.

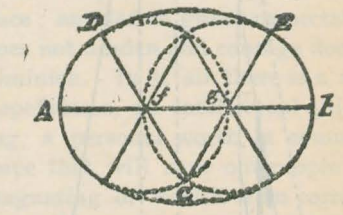


FIG. 16.

Another method which is often employed by bridge builders in making large castings for elliptical arches, and by landscape gardeners and others, is the employment of a couple of pins or pegs, a string or rope, and a pencil or other marker. Let A, B, Fig. 15, be the major axis, and D, C, the minor axis of the ellipse, and F, G, the two foci. Take a string, E, G, F, and pass it over the pins, and tie the ends together, so that when doubled it may be equal to the distance from the focus F, to the end of the axis, B; then putting a pencil in the bight or doubling of the string at H, and carrying it round, the curve may be traced. This is based on the well-known property of the ellipse, that the sum of any two lines drawn from the foci to any points in the circumference is the same.

There are at least a score of other methods of describing an ellipse, many of which have appeared in THE CARPENTER and most of which are mathematically correct, so that it would be useless labor and a waste of space to extend the subject of elliptical curves at this point, though it may not be out of place to offer the solution of a figure that approaches

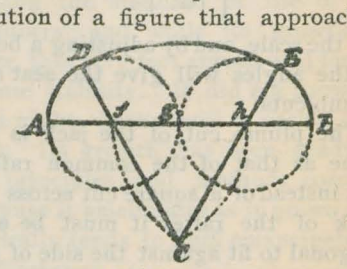


FIG. 17.

the true ellipse and which may be obtained readily by the compass. The proportions of the ellipse may be varied by altering the ratio of the divisions to almost any extent. I exhibit two figures to show how this may be done. Let A, B, Fig. 16, be a given axis, which divide into three

equal parts at the points *f*, *g*. From these points as centres with the radius *f*, A, describe circles which intersect each other, and from the points of intersection through *f*, and *g*, draw the diameters C, *g*, E, C, *f*, D. From C, as a centre, with the radius C, D, describe the arc D, F, which completes the semi-ellipse The other half of the ellipse may be completed in like manner, as shown by the dotted lines.

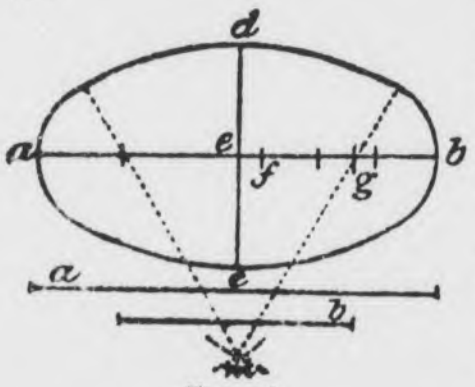


FIG. 18.

At Fig. 17, we have another proportion, which is obtained as follows: Divide the major axis of the ellipse into four equal parts in the points *f*, *g*, *h*. On *f*, *h*, construct an equilateral triangle *f*, *c*, *h*, and produce the sides of the triangle C, *f*, C, *h*, indefinitely as to D, and E, then from the centres *f*, and *h*, with the radius A, *f*, describe the circles A, D, *g*, B,

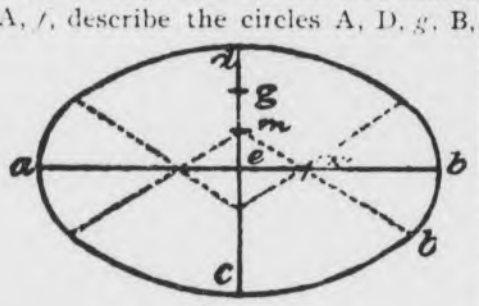


FIG. 19.

E, *g*, and from the centre C, with the radius C, D, describe the arc D, E, to complete the semi-ellipse. The other half may be completed in the same manner. By this method of construction the minor axis is to the major axis as 14 is to 22.

Figs. 18, and 19, are self-evident as the points are all shown; they are intended to be described with the compass, and are as near to true ellipses as it is possible to make them by this method. They will be referred to again.

Fig. 20, is one example of ornament drawn altogether with the compass. It is given here to show how elaborately the lines or curves made by the compass in skillful hands may be made.

I published this ornament, along with many others, in a leading building journal nearly thirty years ago, and it was adopted and used for many purposes. An examination of the diagram will show the reader how he may make it with ease.

I will take up the other higher curves in my next.

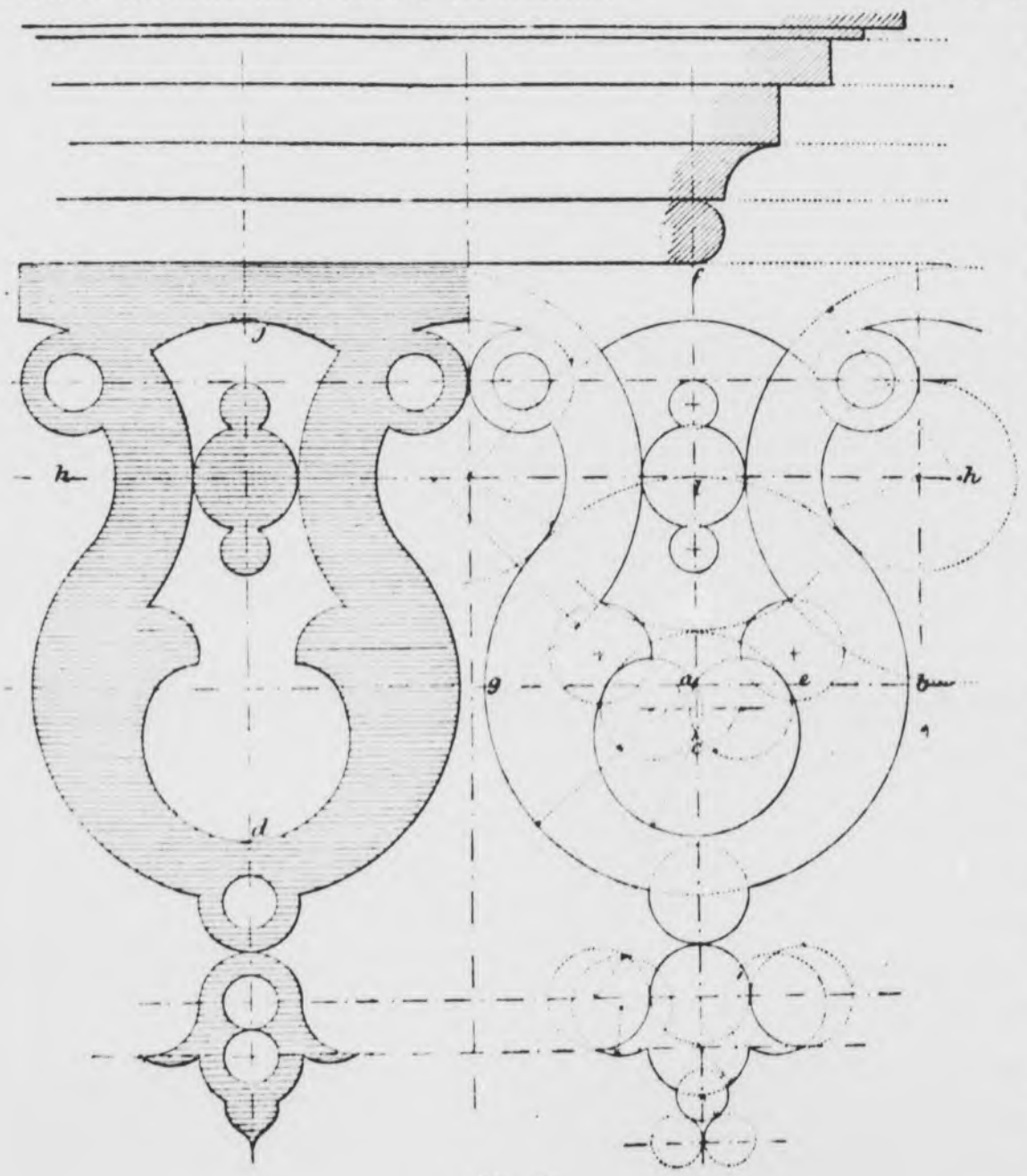


FIG. 20

The Debs Social Democracy.

Following upon the heels of the Debs emigration scheme comes another from Paul Vanderwoort, the well-known Populist leader, who proposes to capture Texas in the same manner as Debs proposes to capture Utah. Summing the whole matter up we cannot agree with these distinguished gentlemen? Why should labor, after having created all the wealth, lay it aside, march out into the wilderness to again create under the same old system? No, sir, we believe in staying right here and insisting upon our rights; if there is anyone who wants to emigrate into the wilderness, let the other fellow go —*The Motorman and Conductor.*

What Labor Organizations Have Done and are Doing.

"There has been a great improvement in the condition of labor in England during the last few years, which is the result of humane and broad-minded benevolence on the part of certain progressive employers and statesmen and dogged persistence on the part of labor leaders and reformers. In the attainment of these improvements the industrial reformers have used all kinds of men and all kinds of measures, but it has been chiefly due to thorough organization, which not only made its force felt in industry, but in politics. It harnessed to the labor chariot both the fanaticism of the Socialists and the practical common sense of the capitalists. It has utilized the religious and charitable organizations throughout the kingdom, although it has not adopted or denied any creed. The movement began with the Earl of Shaftesbury, who first applied wisdom and benevolence to the betterment of the working classes, and found an able lieutenant in Robert Owen, who among workingmen is regarded as one of the great Englishmen of this century.

"The Trades Unions, which were legalized less than fifty years ago, now number over 1,500,000 members, and have in their treasuries to-day more than £2,000,000, with a moral power of offence and defence that is even more effective than money and votes. They have raised wages an average of 50 per cent.; they have reduced the hours of labor from twelve to nine; they have made education free, and have humanized industry by improving the home, the manners and the morals of the people. Although the working classes of Great Britain are still much below those of the United States, the technical and manual training schools, the opportunities of education in the arts and sciences are constantly developing the taste and the genius of the working people, while the sanitary laws, which are rigorously enforced, have protected their health and caused a remarkable improvement in their physical condition. They have better food and they cook it more economically and healthfuyll than they did twenty or even ten years ago.

"The free baths which are now found in every parish in London, the public laundries and the tenement house inspection system have encouraged cleanliness, moral as well as in person, while the recreation clubs have developed themuscles, improved the digestion and added much to the contentment and happiness of the people. Cricket and football clubs have been organized in every parish, and boat clubs upon the Thames and other rivers in England, while the use of the bicycle is general on Sundays and Saturday half-holidays, so that the habit of breathing fresh air and taking wholesome exercise has made it necessary for the working people to live in a purer atmosphere and to be surrounded by more wholesome conditions than formerly. The sanitary experts estimate that these outdoor exercises, the improved homes and food, the cleanliness and better dress, have reduced the death rate among the British working people more than 40 per cent., and added twelve years to the average of human life."—*W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record.*

Stuck In a Rut.

In most of the Unions there are some subordinate locals which are dwarfed, inanimate, stuck as it were in the mire, and standing still. They do not, will not grow. Officers who are regular and faithful become discouraged because so many are willingly absent. A feeble Union is drawing out a waning life. Why? Because there are so many men who will not share light burdens, or who are satisfied when their own interests are cared for. Is your Union feeble? Wake up yourself, and awake others. Give one hour or more a week to invigorating the weak hands of those who are watching and working for you. They are guarding from forgetfulness, suspension and severance by keeping business going and straight. You can cheer them, you can help others to secure a benefit for their homes and families, and can invite them to come with you. You can show that you are willing to be companionable and assist others. Wake up! Show yourself faithful. Find a live man, and send him out to gather in those who will make things lively. Grow! Growth makes more life, and swells out larger the life that lived before. Get new blood into the old body Live things die when they stop growing, and it is the proper thing to do. Get more names, and gather in good spirited and pushing men.

Some Achievements of Trade Unions.

The labor Unions in London have accomplished what should be done in this country. Every piece of work done for the city of London has this stipulation:—The Trades Union price shall govern all wages paid. Nearly all work in done directly by the city; they select their own foreman, who gives bond and receives only the same wages as the others, the city looking to him as security for the class of work done. The lowest bid from contractors for a sewer in York road, London, was $58,000, the city did the work itself for $26,000, and paid $1.75 per day, when the contractor paid $1.25 for similar work. It is claimed to have been better than was ever done under the contract system.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1897.

The Carpenter's Accounts.

BY OLD CHIP.

I HAD been in the building business a good many years and kept accounts for myself and for others a long while before I really comprehended the purpose of all bookkeeping. When I did perceive the essential thing in bookkeeping, all the details of that somewhat prosy art were imbued with new life and meaning.

Every one, sooner or later, is urged by parent, teacher or friend, to learn bookkeeping. It makes no difference how little money or property a man has, bookkeeping will be a most useful servant. If a man has much property and many interests to watch, then more especially is bookkeeping—and proper bookkeeping at that—a necessity. The average carpenter, saving something from his wages every week, depositing it in the savings bank, or in a building association, or paying for his home bit by bit, upon the instalment mortgage plan, needs some bookkeeping, if for no other purpose than to encourage him by the correct story of improvement it tells thus keeping him in heart during the long time through which certain problems are to be worked out.

However, it is not necessary to urge before an intelligent constituency of readers the necessity and advantages of bookkeeping. Every one agrees to that, and yet very few, even among those who have the greatest need of adequate and accurate accounting, have their books in presentable shape. Perhaps with the new idea in bookkeeping, which will be the central feature of what these articles present will interest not only those who have not heretofore kept accounts, but also some of those who are at present putting upon paper the results of their transactions.

The main object of all bookkeeping is to show a person's financial condition, that is, to show what he has, what he owes, and what is his net worth. Every system of accounts will reduce to this, no matter how large nor yet how small the interests represented may be. For purposes of illustration we shall be obliged, in order to meet the requirements of the majority of those who follow these paragraphs, to include some things in our examples which various readers will find inappropriate to their special cases, and by the same token some things will be omitted which perhaps many would be glad to see; but thereby the principle will be illustrated. The way of making applications in various directions will also be pointed out. Questions proposed by the reader will always be in order and the writer will be glad to answer any queries which may be forwarded to the editor for that purpose

Throwing all bookkeeping out of the question for the moment let us find a starting point. If for any reason a man's credit is to be measured, the leading question put to him will be, what are you worth? This question will be correctly answered by putting down in one list what the man has, and in another list what he owes. Then by subtracting one from the other, there will be shown his net worth—in other words, what he would have after he had paid all his debts. Business men call such a statement of affairs a Balance Sheet. The items in the first list are called Assets, and the items in the second list are called Liabilities. The difference between a person's assets and his liabilities is described as his Net Worth or Capital.

In order to form a balance, by way of proof the net worth or capital is added in with the liabilities. In other words, a man's capital is what the business that the man is conducting owes him. It is to be observed in this connection that in bookkeeping as a rule, the business is treated as something independent of and apart from the man or the proprietor, something which the man manages or conducts, but which in itself is responsible to the man for results and for the repayment of the capital he has invested therein or his net worth.

The same principle would apply where there is no business in the sense of buying and selling, but where the books that are kept represent simply the condition of affairs of a man who depends upon wages or salary. The balance sheet of a wage-earner or salaried man might consist of the following items:

Assets.		
Cash in hand	$ 25	
Cash in bank	150	
House and lot	2,500	
Household furniture, etc.	500	
		$3,175
Liabilities.		
Mortgage on house and lot	$1,000	
Mortgage on furniture	150	
Premium, life insurance	25	
Premium, fire insurance	5	
Net worth or capital	1,995	
		$3,175

In this statement of liabilities two insurance premiums are included, on the assumption that they are about to fall due. The interest on the mortgage on the house and lot might similarly be stated, if about to fall due. How such items come to be put into a balance sheet will be the subject of discussion further on. All that we have in view at the present moment is the construction of the balance sheet itself, showing how a man's present worth is ascertained by taking the difference between his liabilities and his assets.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

JULY 12, 1897.—G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A. M. All present.

Appeal, W. H. Austin *vs.* Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., against action of said Union in entering into agreement with Contractors' Association of that city. In said agreement it is stipulated, among other things (see Sub-Sec. C), "That no member of the Union shall work for any person but a regular contractor legitimately engaged in the general contracting business for less than 20 per cent. in excess of the regularly established scale of wages." Also Sub-Sec. F provides "That no member of the Union, so long as he is a member thereof, or while performing work as a Journeyman, shall take or attempt to take or perform contracts of any kind in the building line, or bid for contracts for anything in the building line." Upon a full and thorough consideration of this appeal, and of the other parts of agreement involved, G. E. B. decide Sub. Sec. C is indefinite and misleading and therefore illegal. The following is offered by G. E. B. as a substitute, viz.: "That no member of the Union shall take contracts in violation of the rule established in paragraph E of this section." G. E. B. further find Sub.-Sec. F is in conflict with Sec. 70 (b) of Constitution.

G. S.-T. referred to G. E. B. for their consideration Sec. 3 of an agreement between Union 427, Omaha, Neb., and Master Carpenters' Association of that city. Said Section stipulates that "No member of said Union shall contract, subcontract, or do jobbing or day's work for any owner or agent, without becoming a member of the Master Carpenters' Association." The G. E. B. finds said Section is in conflict with Sec. 70 (b) of Constitution. Therefore G. E. B. must decline to approve it. Sec. 70 (b) allows members of U. B. to contract subject to the trade rules of the Union.

JULY 13TH.—Communication, Newark D. C., asking permission to seat delegate in that body from Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. G. E. B. decide they cannot give such permission in contravention of our laws. If Newark D. C. wishes to work jointly in harmony with Amalgamated Society, they should do so through a conference or executive committee.

Gen. Sec. Thomas I. Kidd, of Amalgamated Wood Workers' I. U., appeared before the Board as representative of his organization. He spoke in support of a protest from his society against grant of charters by U. B. to two Unions of mill men in New Orleans, La. He also discussed with G. E. B. the advisability of formulating a new agreement between the two organizations in lieu of the one made at Indianapolis Convention. Action deferred.

Bros. Gaillard and Bohnen, representing New York D. C., appeared before the Board in support of application of said D. C. for sanction and support of G. E. B. in their movement against unfair trim. The Board gave attention to the arguments and plans outlined, and action was deferred.

Communication, Union 80, Moreland, Ill., asking that G. E. B. give reasons for decision rendered in appeal of Union 80 *vs.* Bro. Job Dickens, of Union 1, Chicago. G. E. B. will answer that decision in this case was rendered on the evidence submitted to them. The inference made by Union 80 in regard to Chairman of G. E. B. is entirely unfounded.

Communication, A. R. Wyatt, Union 306, Newark, N. J. He desired G. E. B. allow him a hearing on 15th inst., in support of his appeal against action of Newark D. C. in the case of Wyatt *vs.* said D. C. G. E. B. decide the time of the Board is taken up at some length at almost every meeting hearing oral testimony in appeal cases. This appears unjust, inasmuch as it gives near-by members or Unions an advantage over those more remote. Hence, the G. E. B. will henceforth refuse to hear oral testimony in appeal cases, and will render decisions solely on written testimony, as provided for in the U. B. Constitution.

G. E. B. instructed the G. S.-T. to at once communicate with the Governor of Pennsylvania, asking, in behalf of U. B., that he sign the Eight Hour Bill, recently passed by the State Legislature.

JULY 14TH.—Petition, Unions 19 and 93, Worcester, Mass., for appropriation of $20 to pay expenses of mass meeting recently held by them. G. E. B. decide that as Gen. Office did not authorize this expenditure, they must decline to make appropriation desired.

Appeal, Chas. Deeke, Union 47, St. Louis, Mo., *vs.* D. C. of said city, in retaining $5, part initiation fee on application of J. Templin, initiated in Union 47. Appeal sustained, and G. E. B. hold Union 47 is entitled to the full $10 paid by Bro. Templin. There is nothing in laws of U. B. that allows a D. C. to lay claim to moneys paid on initiation, where the candidate has been initiated in a L. U.

Appeal, W. J. Fagan, Union 10, Chicago, *vs.* St. Louis D. C., in fining him $10 for alleged violation of trade rules while working in St. Louis. On a full review of all the evidence, appeal of Bro. Fagan is dismissed. It is apparent Bro. Fagan not only violated the trade rules of the St. Louis D. C., but he also violated Sec. 113 of Constitution in failing to obtain and deposit his clearance card.

Joint appeals of Bros. W. Glass, R. Martin, J. C. Symington and J. J. Fiske, and separate appeal of J. Gault, members of Unions 526 and 611, Galveston, Tex., *vs.* D. C. of said city. These members were fined $5 each for alleged violation of trade rules while working on the ship "Cuban," which was being fitted out for the cattle carrying trade. The appellant's main plea is justification on the ground of non-jurisdiction by the D. C. over its members while working on a vessel afloat. The G. E. B. hold that inasmuch as the present trades rules or by-laws of the Galveston D. C. do not cover shipbuilding, repairing, or refitting being done at yards, or at wharves in that city, the members can not be held amenable to the present trade rules of the D. C. while employed at such work. The appeals are therefore sustained, and the fines ordered remitted.

Appeal, D. E. Featherstone, Union 713, New York, *vs.* Grievance Committee of New York D. C. in case of Featherstone *vs.* Coleman. After expenditure of much time in reviewing the voluminous evidence submitted in this case, G. E. B. hereby affirm the decision of the Grievance Committee of N. Y. D. C.

G. E. B. received appeal of the New York D. C. to next Convention. Appeal is against decision of G. E. B. in re-payment of the expenses incurred in the late controversy between the N. Y. and Brooklyn Districts. G. S.-T. instructed to place same on file for action by next Convention.

Appeal, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., asking reopening of the disapproved death claim of Wm. Myers. New evidence by way of affidavits were considered by G. E. B. Claim reopened. Entire evidence reviewed, and former decision of G. E. B. reaffirmed.

Communication, Michael Olsen, Union 181, Chicago, stating decision of G. E. B. had been complied with by Chicago D. C. in his case.

G. S.-T. informed G. E. B. no reply had been received either from Chicago D. C. or the appellants in the appeal cases of Robert Seibert, B. Illingsworth, G. H. Norie, and Andrew Mathiesen *vs.* Chicago D. C. as to whether or not decision of G. E. B. had been complied with in these cases.

Protest from Chicago D. C. against action of G. E. B. in sustaining several appeals from decisions of said D. C. Chicago D. C. also questions the right of G. E. B. to act on appeals from decisions of D. C. until such appeals are first passed on by G. S.-T. The D. C. also claims its by-laws give it executive powers, and that any action taken by them in relation to appeals and grievances is final and conclusive. G. E. B. will merely reply that they have acted in these cases according to their best judgment, basing their decisions on the evidence before them. In regard to question raised that all appeals should be first passed on by G. S.-T. the attention of the Chicago D. C. is called to Sec. 81, where exception is made of all cases originating in the D. C.s. Said law provides all appeals from decisions of D. C.s shall be subject to appeal to the G. E. B. As to the by-laws of the D. C. vesting it with executive powers, it needs no argument to show a by-law cannot vitiate a Constitutional provision nor abridge the right of appeal.

Further consideration of appeals of Bros. Stieden, Stuhlfaut and Wilbert *vs.* Chicago D. C., in fining them for violation of trade rules. Cases were laid over from last meeting to secure the evidence upon which the men were found guilty. Instead of that, the only evidence furnished is that taken in trial of Bro. Voss, foreman of the job, and on which he was exonerated by trial committee. As there is no evidence before the G. E. B. which they consider warrants the fining of appellants, the appeal is sustained and fines ordered remitted.

Appeal, Union 181, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. of said city, in failing to properly pass on appeal of Union 181 *vs.* Union 58, Chicago. Case laid over from last meeting, and G. S.-T. was instructed to write the D. C. for its side. After waiting three months, and evidence not being forthcoming, G. E. B. is compelled to decide the case on evidence before them. Appeal of Union 181 sustained, and G. S.-T. instructed to notify Union 58 to strike G. Christenson from its roll of membership.

Appeal, L. Mason, Union 1, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. of said city, in fining him $25 for violation of trade rules. Appeal was laid over from last session, awaiting answer of D. C. Answer not being at hand, G. E. B. must decide case on the evidence before them. Bro. Mason not having denied his guilt, action of D. C. is sustained, with exception of fine, which G. E. B. recommend be reduced to $10.

JULY 15TH.—Appeal, W. F. Stoddard, Union 1, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. of said city. Stoddard was fined $5 for violation of trade rules while working on Great Northern Hotel. On review of testimony, G. E. B. concur in decision of Chicago D. C.

Appeals, Louis Courchere and George Bard, Union 21, Chicago, *vs.* D. C. in fining each $5 for violation of trade rules on Great Northern Hotel. Evidence examined. Decision of D. C. sustained.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

Appeal, Charles Boucher, Union 21, *vs.* Chicago D.C. in fining him $50 for remaining at work while strike was pending. Evidence reviewed, G. E. B concur in decision of D. C., with exception that fine is reduced to $25.

Appeals, A. R. Wyatt, Union 306, Newark N. J., *vs.* Newark D. C., against two fines of $5 each imposed on said Wyatt. Evidence thoroughly examined. Appeals sustained. There is no evidence to show the provisions of Secs. 170 to 178 have been observed in these cases. Union 306 must therefore allow Bro. Wyatt all rights and privileges of the U. B.

On perusal of the voluminous correspondence connected with the many appeals from Newark, N. J., G. E. B. are of opinion charges should be preferred by some officer of Union 306, against Bro. Wyatt for violating Sec. 163, and said charges have due trial as per Constitution.

Appeal, A. R. Wyatt *vs.* Newark D. C. in case of Wyatt against Union 306. Laid over awaiting answer from Union 306 and the D. C.

Appeal, A. R. Wyatt *vs.* Newark D. C. in case of Wyatt *vs.* Robertson. Evidence reviewed. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Application for charter for new Union in Providence, R. I. After due consideration of objections of Union 94, Providence, and all the correspondence, G. E. B. advise charter shall be granted.

JULY 16TH.—Further consideration of agreement between U. B. and M. W. W. I. U. made at Indianapolis Convention. (Page 42, Proceedings.) The latter organization has been superseded by the A. W. W. I. U., thereby changing the name, and to some extent the character of the M. W. W. I. U., and practically nullifying said agreement. Therefore it is the joint opinion of Sec. Kidd of the Amalgamated and G. E. B. that it is expedient to revise and re-adopt such agreement. G. S.-T. is instructed to submit the following agreement to representatives of the A. W. W. I. U. for their approval.

AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS, It is hereby jointly agreed by the A. W. W. I. U. of A. and the U. B. of C. and J. of A. that the agreement made at the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B. Sept. 21, 1894, between the U. B., and what was heretofore known as the M. W. W. I. U., relating to the jurisdiction of each respective body, is on and after this date extended to the A. W. W. I. U., as the latter body has superseded the M. W. W. I. U.

It is hereby further agreed by the A. W. W. I. U. and the U. B. of C. and J. of A., that the terms of the aforesaid Indianapolis agreement shall not apply to those who are now members of the U. B., and employed in planing mills. Nor shall the A. W. W. I. U. have jurisdiction over carpenters engaged in house joiner work in or out of the mills, or in the preparation of material or fixtures that may be used in the construction of any building, or in the fitting up of any office or store, or in the placing of same in any building. With the exception of the foregoing stipulations, the A. W. W. I. U. shall exercise sole jurisdiction over all workmen steadily and exclusively engaged at wood work in mills.

Telegram from Governor of Pennsylvania, acknowledging G. E. B.'s request to sign Eight Hour Bill, and stating it will have his best consideration.

Communication, New York D. C., stating they accept decision of G. E. B. in New York-Brooklyn controversy under protest.

Notice of appeal from New York D. C. to next Convention against decision of G. E. B. repayment of law expenses in New York-Brooklyn cases. Filed for consideration of next Convention.

Appeal, Knobloch and others against action of strike committee of N. Y. D. C. From evidence at hand, G. E. B. sustains decision of New York D. C.

Appeal, G. J. Bohnen, Union 476, New York, against ruling of Pres. Judge of D. C. Latter decided a motion "to lay on the table" out of order. G. E. B. decide the ruling is wrong, and is a denial to those concerned of fundamental rights and privileges under our laws and the general usages of assemblies governed by parliamentary procedure.

Claims of Bro. Northrop, Union 33, Boston, and Bro. Cohen, Union 56, Boston, for additional pay for services as deputies in eight hour movement of Union 56. From correspondence, G. E. B. are unable to find the aforesaid brothers were authorized to continue in said work the length of time they did. Hence they advise G. S.-T. to disallow these claims.

Communications from various Unions as to legality of circular issued by Union 56, Boston, for financial aid in their eight hour strike. G. E. B. hereby severely condemn the action of Union 56 in sending out said circular without having been first approved by the G. E. B., and especially as the strike of Union 56 was never legally sanctioned by G. E. B. G. S.-T. is hereby requested to require Union 56 to make report to this office of all funds received in response to appeal issued. Unions should, under no circumstances, pay any heed to such circulars unless endorsed officially by G. E. B.

Application, New York D. C. for sanction and financial aid of G. E. B. in detailed movement against outside non-union trim. After due consideration, G. E. B. hereby sanctions said movement, and appropriates sum of $1,500 to be expended under direction of G. S.-T. Payment of any part of said appropriation must be understood to be on condition that the funds when sent by this office shall be controlled and paid out only under direction of New York D. C.; further, that the D. C. does not participate in the passage of, or enforcement of, any by-laws or trade rules made by the Carpenters' Executive Council of N. Y. which is in conflict with Constitution of U. B.

Appeal, D. Nichols, G. Parsons and others *vs.* Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for revoking permits to certain members to work in factories more than nine hours. Evidence considered. Action of Union 43 sustained.

Charges of C. L. U., Auburn, N. Y., against Union 453 of said city. Both sides considered. G. E. B. instructs G. S.-T. to write the C. L. U. to use its good offices in unionizing the painters of Auburn, and bring them and the carpenters into harmonious relations. G. S.-T. also to write Union 453 to make every effort to adjust its differences with painters and C. L. U., and urge them to have their members patronize Union shops and further in general the interests of organized labor.

Appeal, Union 21, Chicago, *vs.* Chicago D. C. in imposing fine of $40 on said Union, on charge that its officers violated Secs. 74, 75 and 76 of Constitution. On thorough review of the evidence, G. E. B. sustains appeal of Union 21, and find there is no proof said Union violated Secs. 74, 75 and 76. There is no evidence to prove the so-called special meeting was illegally called. Unions have a right to initiate members at a special meeting if called for that purpose. It is apparent, however, Union 21 acted in a hasty and ill advised manner.

JULY 17.—G. S.-T. instructed to wire Pres. Ratchford of Mine Workers. (See page 6, July CARPENTER.)

Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. begun, and consumed balance of day.

JULY 19TH.—Application, Westchester County, N. Y., D. C. for $134, balance claimed to be due them as strike pay. G. E. B. decide they cannot allow the claim. The $400 already appropriated was a donation to meet the preliminary expenses of the Eight Hour movement. No application was made by said D. C. for permission to strike with financial aid, nor were laws of U. B. relating to strikes observed. Even had G. E. B sanctioned the strike with financial aid, there is nothing in our laws would warrant the Board in appropriating money to pay for committees, nor for members on strike the first week.

Application, Pittsburg D. C., for dispensation setting aside the provisions of Sec. 90 for three months, so as to take in ex-members on same terms as new members. G. E. B. decide that as present Sec. 90 is unsatisfactory in its terms, conflicting and liable to different interpretations, G. E. B. deem it expedient to propose an amended section for vote of the Unions as a substitute for the present section, rather than grant dispensations. G. S.-T. is hereby instructed to submit the following sections to vote of the L. U.s:

SECTION 89.

Any member indebted to his Local Union for a sum equal to three months' dues is not in good standing, and shall stand suspended from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full. Payment of said arrears does not entitle a member to any benefits for any illness or accident incurred during said suspension from benefit.

SECTION 90.

A member owing a sum equal to twelve months' dues shall be suspended without vote of the Union, and his name thereby is stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member.

Appropriation of $500 made to Miners. (See page 6, July CARPENTER, for full particulars.)

G. S.-T. handed G. E. B. a communication from Attorney Murray, of Springfield, Ill., stating the Schontz claim had been laid over until fall.

Appeal, Union 715, New York, *vs.* New York D. C. in the case of D. Munro, formerly of Branch 1 of the Amalgamated Soc. Case was laid over at Jan. meeting of G. E. B. Evidence again reviewed. Action of D. C. sustained.

Claim, St. Louis D. C. for $50 advanced Bro. Rutledge for attorney fees in Ex-No. 4 case. G. E. B. declines to pay claim, as there is nothing to prove Bro. Rutledge was authorized by Gen. Office to hire any attorney.

Appeal, J. B. Callanan, Union 306, Newark, N. J., *vs.* D. C. of said city. Laid over, awaiting statement from Union 306 and the D. C.

Appeal, Bros. Callan, Moore and Callahan, Union 408, New York, *vs.* D. C. of said city. Laid over, awaiting statement of the New York D. C.

Consideration of correspondence between G. S.-T. and the Dist. Sec. of Amalgamated Soc. of Carpenters. Also correspondence between G. S.-T. and Sec. of St. Louis D. C relative to alleged violations of the agreement between the U. B. and Amalgamated Soc. Taking the facts as gleaned from said correspondence, it is the sense of G. E. B. that the Amalgamated Soc. should compel the four members working in Goesse and Remmer's shop, St. Louis, at time of strike, to each pay a fine of $10, the same amount as paid by the members of the U. B., who went to work in the same shop previous to strike being declared off.

JULY 20TH.—G. E. B. decide when they adjourn, they do so to meet again Monday, Oct. 4, 1897.

Conclusion of audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T., from which the following summary is drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, April 1, 1897, . .	$18,383 10
Receipts, April, May and June, ...	16,680 00
Total.	$35,063 10
Expenses for same period, ...	19,990 40
Balance on hand, July 1, 1897, ...	$15,072 70

Appeal, Union 304, San Francisco, Cal., for permission to withdraw from D. C. of said city. G. E. B. decide that they cannot grant the request, for, to do so, they would have to set aside Sec. 47 of the Constitution.

Adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again Oct. 4, 1897.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Ashland, Wis.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Newark, N. J.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal	New York, N. Y.
Bessemer Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Pasadena, Cal.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago, Ill.	Randsburg, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill	Rochester, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Antonio, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Galveston, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Gilette, Col.	South Denver, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind	So. Englewood, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Manor Station, Pa.	Victor, Col.
Marion, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Marblehead, Mass.	West Troy, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y
Moreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending July 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$149 20	102	$6 40	221	$9 80	437	$2 80
2	23 80	104	5 80	222	5 20	439	7 00
3	7 10	106	2 00	224	15 40	442	2 85
5	25 80	107	16 35	225	7 20	444	4 20
6	3 20	108	67 80	226	66 55	448	2 55
7	60 00	109	44 00	227	14 25	449	13 60
8	25 60	111	15 00	228	16 40	451	15 80
9	16 20	112	47 00	229	2 45	453	32 50
10	154 00	113	3 20	230	3 80	457	72 80
11	74 70	114	16 40	232	2 60	460	6 20
12	70 80	115	7 95	235	7 80	462	7 20
13	31 60	117	9 20	236	2 00	464	29 40
14	11 00	118	4 40	237	8 45	467	4 00
15	22 40	119	27 00	238	15 15	468	27 00
16	83 60	120	5 60	239	10 40	471	27 40
17	5 40	121	9 80	242	12 10	473	36 60
18	3 60	122	12 30	243	6 40	474	4 80
19	24 80	123	2 60	245	2 00	476	44 60
20	8 40	124	1 60	246	1 90	478	19 80
21	19 00	125	58 00	247	19 20	481	2 00
22	179 80	127	5 40	249	3 20	482	8 70
25	17 60	128	2 40	250	6 80	484	8 40
26	32 60	129	13 40	251	10 80	486	10 60
28	5 00	133	7 80	253	6 40	487	2 00
29	33 40	134	7 00	256	4 20	490	8 50
30	47 20	135	8 05	257	44 80	493	26 00
31	2 00	136	5 40	258	13 20	497	39 00
32	22 40	137	6 40	260	6 00	499	2 20
33	118 50	140	8 20	265	4 40	509	43 40
34	10 00	141	14 10	266	2 20	513	39 80
35	5 20	142	16 20	268	5 00	515	18 60
36	6 00	143	3 20	273	26 20	520	3 40
37	3 30	144	6 60	274	14 40	521	11 80
38	6 40	145	2 50	275	10 40	522	21 60
40	7 80	146	80	277	3 00	526	45 80
41	7 40	147	50	284	2 60	534	3 50
42	13 80	149	4 20	286	9 50	540	6 20
43	101 40	150	2 80	288	7 80	547	9 20
44	11 00	151	17 60	291	15 00	563	59 60
45	27 20	152	3 60	295	2 60	564	5 40
46	2 00	153	10 00	300	2 40	567	31 10
47	18 80	154	6 60	301	23 60	575	6 40
48	4 60	155	9 50	304	10 40	580	6 40
49	107 40	156	6 25	306	72 40	584	14 60
50	2 00	157	5 05	309	204 80	588	18 50
51	41 00	158	2 80	315	6 60	591	4 60
52	14 77	159	11 05	316	3 75	592	8 40
53	3 20	160	18 90	323	2 40	593	7 40
54	22 00	161	6 20	325	6 00	605	3 80
55	12 00	162	50 80	327	2 80	606	3 60
57	4 40	163	11 40	328	8 20	611	10 00
58	64 40	164	1 80	332	11 00	612	2 00
59	18 10	166	9 20	333	4 80	617	3 20
60	7 40	167	32 45	334	3 80	622	5 25
61	39 00	168	12 80	336	2 80	628	6 80
62	56 20	169	19 40	340	9 80	629	6 80
63	19 40	170	3 20	342	8 20	633	5 50
64	31 60	171	9 20	343	4 60	637	9 80
65	10 00	172	16 40	344	6 80	638	8 60
66	20 40	173	75	346	5 00	639	11 55
67	13 00	174	22 00	349	22 00	640	4 20
68	7 20	175	14 50	352	8 00	650	5 90
69	9 00	176	19 20	355	8 80	658	5 20
70	6 20	177	32 70	356	7 50	659	9 40
71	5 00	178	4 40	359	17 10	667	3 00
72	31 80	179	20 00	360	9 20	676	12 30
73	48 60	181	107 20	361	24 10	678	11 60
74	11 80	182	3 80	365	17 40	683	4 60
75	7 20	183	8 60	369	2 80	687	7 20
76	5 60	184	8 40	370	6 40	692	4 00
77	11 40	185	2 60	371	4 00	696	3 60
78	4 60	186	6 00	375	160 40	703	4 20
79	8 00	187	13 60	376	7 50	704	6 20
80	9 80	188	6 95	381	18 50	707	12 20
81	2 40	189	17 60	382	64 80	712	3 80
83	11 00	191	6 60	384	4 20	714	13 20
84	2 30	192	2 50	386	4 20	715	35 80
85	5 40	193	4 80	391	6 80	716	16 70
86	11 00	195	5 80	393	4 80	717	5 80
87	7 80	197	10 00	394	21 40	726	13 20
88	14 00	198	18 10	399	2 60	726	22 80
89	5 45	199	11 40	400	2 80	738	5 00
90	11 90	200	10 70	401	8 80	739	4 40
91	10 80	201	1 50	402	2 60	746	2 60
92	7 00	202	11 00	406	8 50	750	14 80
93	23 60	203	18 40	407	8 30	757	3 80
94	4 40	204	10 00	409	2 65	783	4 20
95	7 20	207	8 00	416	46 00	785	2 60
96	36 00	208	2 70	419	28 60	786	4 40
97	9 00	209	20 40	427	33 00	799	3 20
98	23 80	211	11 60	428	7 60	802	3 40
99	2 40	214	2 80	429	15 25		
100	4 00	215	10 75	433	19 15		
101	2 40	218	13 90	434	2 80		

Total $6,103 02

Claims Approved in July, 1897.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3880.	Mrs. Eliz. Camp	3	$50 00
3881.	J. D. Coolidge	11	200 00
3882.	Mrs. E. P. Loeb	15	50 00
3883.	Mrs. M. Vezina	22	50 00
3884.	D. F. McLean	33	200 00
3885.	Mrs S. Goudey	33	50 00
3886.	Mrs. D. Whaples	43	50 00
3887.	Mrs. M. Krauss	43	50 00
3888.	Mrs. P. Johnson	52	50 00
3889.	F. Filek	54	200 00
3890.	R. G. Hewlett	105	100 00
3891.	Mrs. A. Wright	109	50 00
3892.	Mrs. E. Murphy	112	25 00
3893.	Mrs. C. E. Brockett	125	200 00
3894.	Mrs. R. F. Pugsley	340	50 00
3895.	Henry Hoh	375	200 00
3896.	Carl Johannes	419	200 00
3897.	Mrs. E. Beerman	440	50 00
3898.	Wm. Stricker	464	200 00
3899.	C. Vanderbilt	474	200 00
3900.	James Harris	715	200 00
3901.	Mrs. G. Faustich	783	50 00
	Total		$2,475 00

The Voice of the Time.

Day unto day utters speech !
Be wise, O ye nations, and hear
What yesterday telleth to-day ;
What to-day to the morrow will preach !
A change cometh over our sphere,
And the old goeth down to decay !
A New Light hath dawned on the darkness of yore,
And men shall be slaves and oppressors no more.

Hark to the throbbing of thought
In the breast of the wakening world !
Over land, over sea it hath come !
The serf that was yesterday bought
To-day his defiance hath hurled—
No more in his slavery dumb—
And to-morrow will break from the fetters that bind
And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind !

Hark to the Voice of the Time !
The multitude think for themselves,
And weigh their condition, each one ;
The drudge has a spirit sublime ;
And, whether he hammers or delves,
He reads when his labor is done,
And learns, though he groans under penury's ban,
That freedom to think is the birthright of man !

But yesterday thought was confined ;
To breathe it was peril or death,
And it sank on the breast where it rose ;
Now, free as the midsummer wind
It sports its adventurous breath,
And round the wide universe goes ;
The mist and the cloud from its pathway are curled
And glimpses of glory illumine the world !

The voice of opinion has grown ;
'Twas yesterday changeful and weak,
Like the voice of a boy ere his prime :
To-day it has taken the tone
Of an orator worthy to speak,
Who knows the demand of his time,
And to-morrow will sound in oppression's cold ear
Like the trump of the seraph to startle our sphere !

Be wise, Oh, ye rulers of earth,
And shut not your ears to his voice,
Nor allow it to warn you in vain ;
True freedom of yesterday's birth
Will march on its way and rejoice,
And never be conquered again !
The day has a tongue, aye, the hours utter speech !
Wise, wise will ye be if ye learn what they teach !

—*Charles Mackay.*

Under the Yoke.—I.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

THE Trade Union—the natural and historic organization of the workers—recognizes the separation between the functions of the capitalist and the workman that has increasingly developed during the last six centuries ; and, accepting this separation as a permanent one, the Trade Union seeks to systematically regulate the relations between these two great industrial classes.

Such being the evolutionary principle and policy of the Trade Union, and as that institution includes in its bosom the most intelligent, devoted and respected members of the working class, it is not surprising that the social revolutionist—whose avowed object is the immediate and total destruction of the capitalists, good and bad alike—make the most strenuous efforts to either bend or break the Unions that stand as a barrier in their path. Under the influence of a false and pernicious philosophy, teaching "the end justifies the means," the socialist leaders pursue a systematic policy of blackening the characters of faithful Union officers ; of garbling statistics to make the present industrial situation appear worse than it really is ; and of raising expectations of an impossible equalitarian Utopia to be realized in the sweet by-and-by.

While the socialist leaders confine themselves to Cassandra, or Marxite, predictions of the ultimate collapse of the capitalist system, and of Bellamy babble about social equality, they stand on tolerably firm ground ; but whenever and wherever they attempt, either on a large or on a small scale, to realize their dreams, they find them collapse at the first touch of practical life. As tending to prove the truth of this assertion, it may be both useful and interesting to review one of the latest socialist attempts.

The Locality.—Carmaux is a little town marked only on the most recent octavo maps of France. Situate some ten miles north of the historic city of Albi on the Tarn, it lies in the midst of one of the famous wine regions comprising the vast basin of the Garonne. All the surrounding country, though divided into innumerable peasant properties, resembles one immense vineyard. In spring the trellised vines clothe the fertile valleys with a bright robe of emerald green softly blending with the darker fringe of the pine clad hills ; and in summer, when the ardent solar rays load the vines with ruby and opal clusters, the orange red foliage contrasts most vividly with the dark-blue mountain peaks of the bordering Cévennes.

Although highly favored in its surroundings, the town of Carmaux is by no means beautiful. The bounteous vintages of the Garonne annually demand many millions of bottles, and the bottle industry also demands abundant fuel. Thus, Carmaux owes its existence to the little coal field in which it is located. Its soil and air are both black and dusty. Its streets, deeply coated with coal dust, are lined with mean and grimy tenements. Its water, like that of many other coal-fields, is none of the best ; and it is possibly due in a measure to this fact that the town, with a population of 9,000, maintains 138 cafes, inns, wineshops, and concert-saloons ; or 1 drinking place to each 13 families.

Working Population.—The workers of Carmaux are principally miners and glass-workers. The former are largely recruited from the peasants of the adjacent mountains who, leaving their small and rocky holdings to be cultivated by their neighbors on shares, seek the less fatiguing and more remunerative labor of the mines. The miners earn $1.10 for eight hours' work ; their wives and daughters generally find employment in the glassworks as packers and sorters ; and their sons, by passing through several grades, may eventually become glassblowers earning twice as much as their fathers. To slowly add franc to franc in order that he or his children may buy a few acres of vineland—that is to say, to be independent of a master—is the great ambition of the peasant miner. In accordance, then, with their peasant habits and aspirations, the miners are economical, abstemious, sedate and conservative in politics and religion. In all these respects the glass-workers are otherwise inclined.

Working eight hours a day, during which they enjoy two *stops* of twenty minutes each for refreshments, the glassworkers have considerable leisure. But such is the enervating effect of the scorching heat of the furnaces, and the rapidity with which they necessarily manipulate the molten glass, that they quit work with the only desire to take a comfortable seat in a cafe, and, over a stimulating drink, discuss the latest opinions emitted by the radical and revolutionary journals. Unlike the miner, the glassworker rarely occupies a cottage and vegetable garden ; he generally lodges in a tenement near the works, from whence his wife or child may readily bring him a warm luncheon or an occasional pitcher of coffee and cognac. From the very nature of his calling the glassworker is a delicate eater, and is constrained to tempt his appetite with the earliest vegetables and fruit, the best butter and new-laid eggs, the choicest cutlets and poultry.

Having seen somewhat of the habits and opinions of the glassworker, by contrast with those of the miner, let us take a glance at the organization of capital against which the socialist leaders incited him to revolt.

Organization of Capital.—That Carmaux has doubled its population in the last thirty-five years is a remarkable fact, and it is probably true that this extraordinary increase is chiefly due to the enterprise of Mr. Eugene Rességuier, the founder of the celebrated glass works known as Sainte-Clotilde. Commencing business as a bottle merchant in the city of Toulouse, from whence he still directs his extensive operations, this clear sighted industrial chief early recognized the possibilities of Carmaux as a glass manufacturing centre.

Previous to 1862, that little town of 4,500 souls had but one small furnace, giving only partial employment to less than a score of persons, and furnishing an annual output of no more than 20,000 bottles. But in the year mentioned, when it was decided to extend the railroad from Albi to Carmaux, Rességuier built a large furnace on a plot adjacent to the site of the new railroad depot. Strictly devoting his entire profits to the extension of this business, he was enabled to successively build five other furnaces ; so that after twenty years of unremitting effort he was giving full employment, 14 hours a day, to about 300 persons, producing 10,000,000 bottles annually, and increasing his capital at the rate of $60,000 per year.

In 1882, however, it became evident to Rességuier that an improved process of manufacturing, that must ere long be introduced in the glass industry, necessitated the complete reconstruction of his works. First and foremost among these inevitable improvements was the use of gas instead of coal for heating the furnaces. This change involved the construction of large tank-furnaces in place of the then existing furnaces in which the glass was made in small crucibles. And, furthermore, such tanks, requiring to be kept in constant operation day and night, economically demanded the employment of three successive *shifts* working eight hours each. But this great projected transformation, requiring the immediate employ of a capital nearly equal to that already invested, did not daunt the veteran industrialist. He speedily solved the difficulty by the formation of a joint-stock company, in which he retained a controlling interest, and on whose new capital he guaranteed an annual interest of seven per cent.

As a matter of course, M. Rességuier was chosen president of the company ; and now, thirty-five years from the date of its foundation, the Carmaux glass works has increased its product from 20,000 bottles a year to 30,000,000 ; and continues to furnish employment under the best conditions in the trade to 1,100 persons.

Conditions of Labor.—The Carmaux glassworks consist of seven tank-furnaces devoted to the making of bottles. No more than six of these furnaces are in operation at the same time, some one of them being always under repair. The furnace is an immense construction of firebrick, in which, under an intense heat, the constituent materials of glass—sand, lime, flints, and basalt-rock—are melted. Each furnace has several mouths from which the glass is ladled, and each mouth is occupied by a *team* of three men, consisting of a *blower* and two assistants, one of whom is called a *boy*, and the other a *big boy*.

The perfect co-operation of a team is of the utmost importance. The boy ladles up sufficient glass to make a bottle ; the big boy then takes up that lump of glass on the end of a tube, whirls it around and blows it into a bubble ; the blower then takes the bubble, places it in a mould, and blows it into its final shape. Opening the mould, the blower severs the bottle from the tube, takes it by the bottom in a pair of tongs to the furnace mouth, where he laps a thread of molten glass around the neck to finish the opening. He then hands the bottle to a child to carry to the tempering furnace, where they are reheated and allowed to cool very slowly. From the time the glass is ladled from the furnace until the finished bottle is handed to the carrier not more than three-quarters of a minute has elapsed, and this operation is repeated without a moment's respite for two hours and a quarter on a stretch.

If the six furnaces in operation have a total of 45 mouths, it needs 405 glass workers for the three eight-hour shifts, exclusive of 30 regularly paid *substitutes* for such as may be tired or sick. In addition to those employed in the tempering process, a large number of mechanics—masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, moulders, gas men, basket-makers, etc.—are regularly employed, together with many men, women and children employed in more or less simple operations. All of these, who taken collectively rival in number the glass workers proper, are known as *similars*, and receive widely different rates of wages.

The wages earned by the glass workers vary considerably with the kind of work that falls to their lot. Taking then for example, not champagne or cognac but ordinary claret bottles, we find that under the Carmaux scale 550 bottles, with 50 more added for casualties, constitute a day's work as fixed by the Union. These bottles are paid at the rate of 69 cents a hundred. This sum being divided among the team, the blower receives 36 cents or $1.90 per day ; the big boy 20 cents or $1.10, and the boy get 13 cents or 72 cents a day. Taking the

average of the whole year the glass-workers work 21 days a month, and a good blower earns a minimum annual wage of $480.

Every eight hours in the year, then, some 27,000 bottles are produced, except on Sundays, when the works are closed from noon until four o'clock on Monday morning. All three shifts being free on Sunday afternoon that is the time chosen for meeting. Thus a full week's work at Carmaux consists of 48 hours, except every third week, when 56 hours are required. Other glass works shut down only eight hours on Sunday. Here it is necessary to state that in addition to advantages hereafter noted, all employees of Sainte-Clotilde were entitled in case of sickness to free medical attendance, medicine, and pecuniary assistance, and every head of a family, before the late strike, received an abundant supply of coal—4¼ tons per year—at the cost of cartage, together with a rent allowance of $12.00 annually.

Labor Organization.—Trade Union organization has only been legalized in France since 1884. Yet, as we are credibly informed, out of 12,000 glass workers in that country, 10,000 are members of the several Local Unions. Some of these Unions are of long standing, seeing that hostile legislation has rarely prevented the existence of Local Unions, although it may have militated against the development of such highly centralized national Unions as exist in Great Britain and North America. With the exception of the printers, who have largely emancipated themselves from revolutionary ideas, the nearest approach to national Union organization in France takes the form of loose federations of the Local Unions in each trade; and it was precisely such a federation, having its headquarters in Lyons, that agitated the general strike of glass workers in 1891, to enforce a general scale of wages equal to that paid at Carmaux. The inefficiency of the federal system was soon manifest when put to the test, for at the end of one week 35 of the 42 Unions engaged in that struggle succumbed, and soon thereafter, when nothing was to be gained by prolonging the strike, work was resumed at Carmaux.

Concerning M. Rességuier's attitude to the Trade Union at that time, we have reason to believe that it was quite favorable, seeing that he was paying considerably over three per cent. more wages than any of his competitors, and while many of his rivals still maintained the 10-hour workday, the Carmaux workday was but seven hours and twenty minutes. Moreover, it is known that on more than one occasion M. Rességuier favorably responded to requests to contribute to the Union funds.

But as time rolled on the relations between the company and the Union became less friendly. The Union meetings were less and less occupied with the discussion of the once much-desired equalization of wages, hours of labor, and other trade interests. More and more often were the meetings monopolized by the consideration of some forthcoming election. Those members who by their peasant origin were unable to abandon the positive principles of their fathers for the negations of the red doctrine were soon relegated to the rear. The time then came when the victorious faction arbitrarily judged men not by their industrial merits but according to their political affiliations. In accepting a political dogma the Union became a political club; and the organization by and for the laborers became an organization of laborers by and for the politicians—the socialist yoke was imposed on the neck of the Union. In the now clamorous meetings, the hacknied phrases of the socialist press were rolled from the tongues of self-styled "class-conscious" candidates for political preferment. Until, at length, the most sober members were convinced that the social revolution was at hand; and their Sainte-Clotilde, and all other works, would be confiscated without compensation.

A Socialist Strike.—The long industrial depression following the financial crisis of 1893 had not been without its effects on the business of Sainte-Clotilde; and although business generally had been improving since the opening of 1895, no improvement was yet apparent in the glass industry. The immense stock of bottles that had accumulated in the Carmaux warehouse was rapidly increasing, so that in May, 1895, the stock on hand was sufficient to supply any ordinary demand during the next four months. Under such penible conditions M. Rességuier would have been something more or less than human if he had not then taken advantage of the situation to make a clearance of those who defied industrial discipline and levelled insensate denunciations against him and the work he had achieved. The opportunity speedily came.

M. Baudot, a glass-blower of the Carmaux works, had been elected an alderman on the socialist ticket. He had already caused considerable confusion by his repeated absences from work, and, finally, he was notified that if he absented himself again without proper notice he would be discharged. According to an old custom, it is the duty of an employee of the works, known as the *caller*, to go from house to house and awaken those who work on the shift commencing at 4 A. M., and in case of any of these being tired or sick, to awaken the first substitute on the list, and notify the office accordingly. On the morning of July 19th Baudot was so called for work. He answered the caller, saying "I am going." But he did not show himself at the works until eleven days thereafter. It was well known that this, his last, absence was caused by attendance at a convention of glassworkers at Marseilles, but that absence was without notice. The company maintained its rules, and Baudot was told that he should no longer consider himself in its employ. The next morning a delegation went to the works and demanded Baudot's reinstatement, and at a mass meeting, held in the afternoon of the same day, July 31st, it was voted unanimously to strike.

On the memorable August 1, 1895, M. Jean Jaures, socialist member of the legislature, arrived in Carmaux to conduct the strike. Headquarters were established in an hotel opposite the entrance of the works, and predictions were freely made of speedy victory by means of the powerful political influence at the command of the strikers. It soon became known that the Union of Bosquet-d'Orb, a town where the Carmaux Company had a smaller works, had also gone on strike for the reinstatement of a delegate named Pelletier. This act of solidarity aroused popular enthusiasm, but the socialist leaders, niggard of expense outside of politics, were alarmed at the prospect of demands for food from the 1,000 families directly affected. Therefore, the very next day M. Jaures and other leaders besought a peace justice to arbitrate the matter. The justice wrote M. Rességuier at Toulouse as requested, and the latter gentleman replied with a decided refusal.

Astounded and dismayed by such refusal, the strike committee called a mass meeting August 5th, in which, after M. Jaures had repeatedly urged the meeting to abandon the demand for the reinstatement of Baudot and Pelletier, and return to work on such conditions as M. Rességuier should impose, an unconditional surrender was resolved on. The strike committee immediately sent a telegram to M. Rességuier informing him of the resolution adopted, and he replied the next day that "he would see, *when the time came*, under what conditions work would be resumed."

Destitute of any real knowledge of the labor interest they had the presumption to meddle with, the socialist leaders had incited 1,330 persons to imperil their daily bread for the sake of one who was uncertain whether to earn his daily bread as alderman or glassblower, and then having induced them to abandon the two delegates, and to throw themselves on the generosity of the man whom they themselves had denounced as an enemy, all they had to show their dupes was the factory gates closed indefinitely against them.

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CARPENTERS will appreciate the useful little device I show at Fig. 1, for driving *matched* stuff or tongued and grooved boards together. It consists of two pieces ⅞ "x6" stuff of white pine or yellow pine, or yellow pine about 18" long, with a piece of oak or yellow pine in between them. The whole three are screwed together, so as to form a tool or block. This little tool will greatly save the tongues on the edges of the boards, and is easily made.

At Fig. 2, I illustrate the proper method of constructing a high horse or "trestle," as some mechanics are pleased to call it. Some of the unworkmanlike horses I see are positively painful to look at, on account of their poor construction, not to speak of their being dangerous to work on. This horse is made up of 2x4 joists and ⅞" boards, and if put together as seen in the engraving will carry a great weight without breaking. For a horse 6 feet high the legs should spread about 24 inches at the foot.

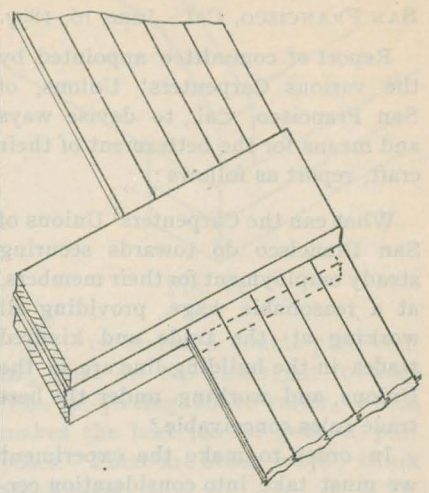


FIG. 1.—A SAMPLE BLOCK FOR DRIVING MATCHED STUFF TOGETHER.

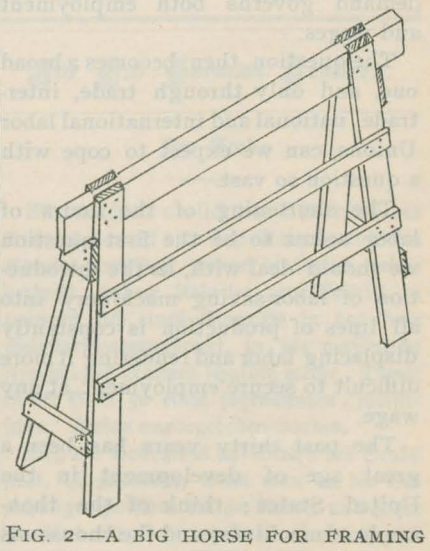


FIG. 2.—A BIG HORSE FOR FRAMING OR TRIMMING.

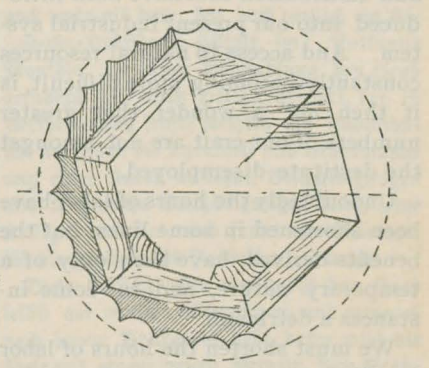


FIG. 3

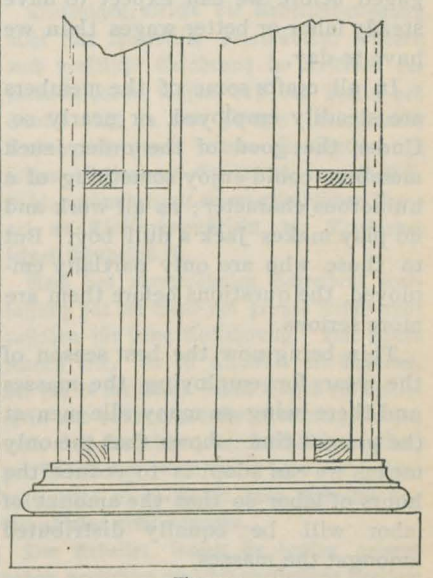


FIG. 4.

At Figs. 3, and 4, I show two methods of building up a circular fluted wood column. The inside frames should space out about two or three feet apart, and have plenty of battens and be well screwed together so as to prevent springing apart. All the stuff in these columns should be well-seasoned and have no splits or shakes.

How to Relieve the Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16, 1897.

Report of committee appointed by the various Carpenters' Unions, of San Francisco, Cal., to devise ways and means for the betterment of their craft, report as follows:

What can the Carpenters' Unions of San Francisco do towards securing steady employment for their members, at a reasonable wage, providing all working at the trade and kindred trades in the building line are in the Unions, and working under the best trade rules conceivable?

In order to make the experiment we must take into consideration certain economic laws, and in so doing we find that the law of supply and demand governs both employment and wages.

The question, then, becomes a broad one, and only through trade, intertrade, national and international labor Unions, can we expect to cope with a question so vast.

The shortening of the hours of labor seems to be the first question we should deal with, as the introduction of labor saving machinery into all lines of production is constantly displacing labor and rendering it more difficult to secure employment at any wage.

The past thirty years has been a great age of development in the United States; think of the thousands of machines, and the thousands of improved methods in production and distribution that have been introduced into our present industrial system. And access to natural resources constantly becoming more difficult, is it then not a wonder that greater numbers of our craft are not amongst the destitute disemployed.

Undoubtedly the hours of labor have been shortened in some lines, but the benefits derived have been only of a temporary nature, and in some instances a detriment.

We must shorten the hours of labor in all lines where wage labor is engaged before we can expect to have steady labor or better wages than we have to-day.

In all crafts some of the members are steadily employed, or nearly so. Under the good of the order, such members could enjoy something of a humorous character; as all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. But to those who are only partially employed, the questions before them are more serious.

This being now the best season of the year for employing the masses and there being so many idle men at the present time shows that the only means we can adopt is to reduce the hours of labor so that the amount of labor will be equally distributed amongst the masses.

Sunday work should also be abolished, only where it is absolutely necessary should it be allowed at all, and the same is true of overtime in general, as this enables a few to get more than their share, whilst debarring others from getting what little is due them, viz., the co n necessaries of life—food, clothing, and, in some cases, even shelter. Teams may be seen every Sunday hauling building material to various jobs. While in many other lines they are often doing the same. Take, for instance, the teams alone; see the amount of extra men would be employed if these men only worked six days a week. The result is to throw more idle men on the market.

During the last winter a new means of livelihood was started in San Francisco, "The Rope Gang," not the Chain Gang. The latter are cared for by the State, being provided with good food and lodging, and are composed of men of the vilest kind. Whilst the Rope Gang, as we choose to designate them, are composed of men who have the misfortune to be out of employment, and thus unable to provide for themselves and families, are compelled by our civilized ways to pull a heavy wagon from store to store and beg the store-keepers to give them the necessary food and clothing to keep the pangs of hunger and cold away from them. Yet we speak of the barbarous ways of the Turks, the barbarous bull fights in Mexico, and call this a civilized community. But such are our true conditions, and if they do not change next winter we may see our mothers and daughters, wives and children pulling on the rope. To hear the remarks of those who passed by the Rope Gang—they were very pleasant. "See that fellow with the red nose, he is a common drunk;" "see that fellow's pants and shoes, they ought to send them to jail," says one of the fair sex. Probably that young lady, under like conditions, might have a red nose herself. Her remarks are cruel about the fellow with the ragged pants and sole less shoes, viz., that they should not allow it, they should send them to jail. Whilst not being very appropriate one way, yet the Rope Gang would, no doubt, sooner be getting their square meals in the county jail, without paying for them, were it not for the stigma attached to that State boarding house. What could be more degrading than this. But this is only every-day life under our personal observation, and the facts therefore require our immediate attention.

This condition of things may be changed, but not until Labor federates or works in harmony and asserts its power, as it can, if it only will do. It has done things in the past, and if careful plans are laid it can accomplish more the next time than it ever did before.

Labor has twice, under the Federated Trades, stopped all commerce, and let the rich feel the want of bread the same as the poor; and that inside the last ten years. With all their gold—they could not eat it. The rich appealed through the Government for an arbitration commission; they got it, but labor won the day.

Without united action on the part of Labor we never can expect to make any headway either economically or politically. We must never rest until we get all wage labor working the same number of hours per day, be it skilled or unskilled.

Every wage worker who has studied the question must admit that great changes must be made in our economic system before labor can be looked upon as anything more than a commodity, to be sold in the market the same as the shoes they make, and to be employed only when capital can make a profit. This state of affairs is gradually being understood by the masses, and this version of the question being accepted as a fact. A continuation of this condition will make the masses more willing and abject slaves.

This fact has been fairly demonstrated during the past winter by the thousands that were ready and willing to work on the boulevard for anything that might be offered them. This depression is not of a temporary character, as some of our capitalistic friends would have us believe, but the result of forces that have been at work for years.

The tendencies of the times are towards bringing the producer and the consumer as near together as possible, and to eliminate the middle man. This plan is being successfully carried out by the gigantic department stores, that are being equipped in all the large cities of our country. And the result is that these displaced middle men are forced into the already overcrowded labor market. Thus it is plain that as our system of commerce and manufacturing changes, so must labor adopt new methods in order to meet the emergency.

By the crafts that are already organized acting as missionaries among all the crafts, skilled or unskilled, with a view to bringing all labor together in one gigantic federation, and by force of numbers make the necessary change in our economic system, that will prevent the calamity to labor that seems otherwise inevitable.

Therefore, your committee appointed to devise ways and means for the betterment of the condition of our craft, recommend that we immediately settle upon some definite line of action to try to bring together the thousands that are unorganized, both in our city and every city and county of the nation where our advice and counsel will have any weight, and that we make a special effort in this direction And as we are vigilant so shall we partake of that which every American citizen values so highly—liberty.

Signed by the Committee on Ways and Means.

T. O. ARTHUR,
C. JACKSON,
W. H. GOFF.

The Morality of the Movement.

The movements toward the further restriction of immigration, abolition of child labor, and the eight hour day are essentially moral in their nature. By preventing the immigration of a low class of labor we prevent the destruction of American standards of life by the industrial Goth and Vandal. By abolishing child labor we reinstate youth in the home, there to be brought up in health, love and intelligence. By the eight hour day we give more time for physical recreation, reasonable pleasures and mental development. In so far as these movements tend to raise wages their morality is further shown, for the wage question properly considered must merge into the final question of morals.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Affairs in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CARPENTERS NEED ORGANIZATION—SLOW PROGRESS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., July 31st.

Editor Carpenter:—Though not a carpenter, I take an interest in the carpenters of Wilkes-Barre. To look at these skilled mechanics working day in and day out, and simply through the lack of proper organization are only receiving from $1.75 to $2.25 for a day's work. We have from 450 to 500 carpenters in our city and to think of only about 50 men being in the Union, when every one of them should be in its ranks, and stand man to man. Take the bricklayers of our city, who are organized to a man, they are getting $3.50 a day, and we all know that the bricklayer is a less skilled mechanic than the carpenter, but they get these wages by being thoroughly united.

The boys in the Union say they are not successful in their work, and I don't see how they can be successful with so big a majority on the outside. We need organization here in the worst kind of a way, and it would be a good move to put a couple good organizers to work in this city and build up the Union to 400 members at least. Let the organizers make a thorough canvass of every carpenter in the city, explain the move and cause, and it will be a very ignorant man who will not join a Labor Union in his own behalf, and protect his own trade from utter destruction.

Take Scranton, our sister city—it has two Carpenters' Unions, and from all appearances, both are flourishing, and the men are receiving better pay.

We need organization, and then we'll need the support of the bricklayers, the plasterers and the plumbers, who, as a rule, work on the same building as a carpenter, and it would not be a bad move to start a Building Trades' Council, separate from the central body, that the building trades may support one another—and when a building goes up, see that Union carpenters, Union bricklayers, Union painters and Union tinsmiths are only employed on the building, and in case a non-Union man is to work, all Union quit until such man is discharged—and protest against working with any so-called scabs. Hoping that something may be done in a short time, I remain, yours in Union,

JOHN C. HARRIS.

YOU see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children are portioned off, and his daughters married, and his home furnished and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when—

> Ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers.
> Ere the sorrow comes with years.

discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action.

We would fain save this issue from an outbreak of actual violence. Therefore, we go into politics.—*Wendell Phillips.*

Sills, Posts and Partitions.

THE readers of THE CARPENTER must surely be able to put up the most difficult roof, after all that has been published on that subject. But that wouldn't be of much value if they were unable to get the building up ready for roof. Of course any carpenter can erect the building in a way, but as the mass depend on a foreman they give little thought to the general details of construction and are often bothered when asked to go ahead and make the sills or even nail together a corner post. I have therefore decided to write a short article about the simple things and trust it will be the means of getting many to give more thought to the general construction of a house, of the simple things particularly. We should all strive to grasp all we can of the simple as well as of the difficult, and be more personally independent and not so dependent on the foreman.

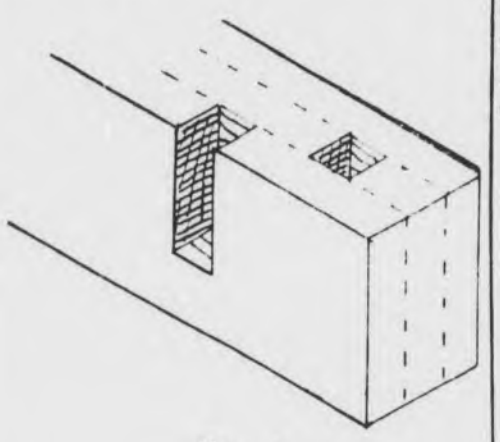


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1, illustrates a sill, the kind I worked on almost entirely when an apprentice, for a house; the common size was 6 x 8. Where the joist were placed a mortise 2 x 6 was bored with a boring machine and chiseled out with a corner chisel, tools we seldom use now, and for the studdings we made a 2 x 2 mortise. Later on I made the same sill, only a little better, out of three 2 x 8's. Saw and chisel out the first one for the joist and the second one for the studding.

Nail the two together, put in the joist and then nail on the outside one.

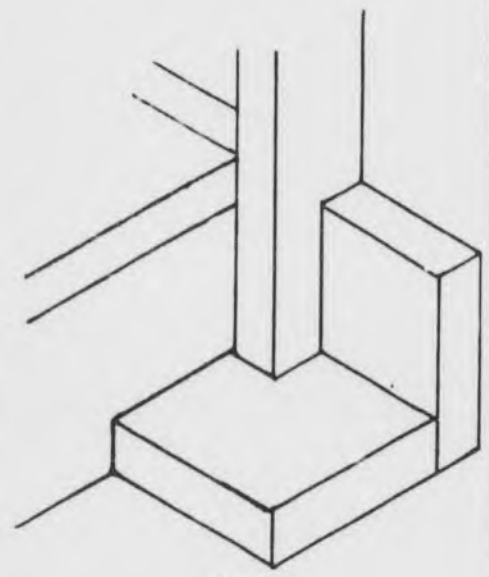


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2, illustrates the box sill which is so commonly used, and where there is a good foundation under it it makes a very good sill. when the studding is cut so as to go down to the bottom and occasionally when spiked in the joist as well as the sill it makes a very strong job.

Fig. 3, is another strong way which can be constructed a little quicker and is good for a cheap job, but I prefer the other. Fig. 4, is cheaper still and used a great deal, just the one piece laid flat on the wall, the joist put on and a 2 x 4 nailed on the joist, and then the studding nailed to

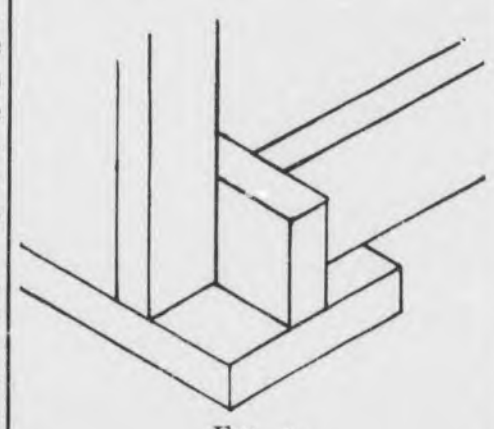


FIG. 3.

that. Or let the studding run down to the sill and do away with the 2 x 4 on the joist. Now, I hope this is enough on sills to make the reader think of and notice the different construction of sills, and that it may lead others to illustrate the question of sills in THE CARPENTER.

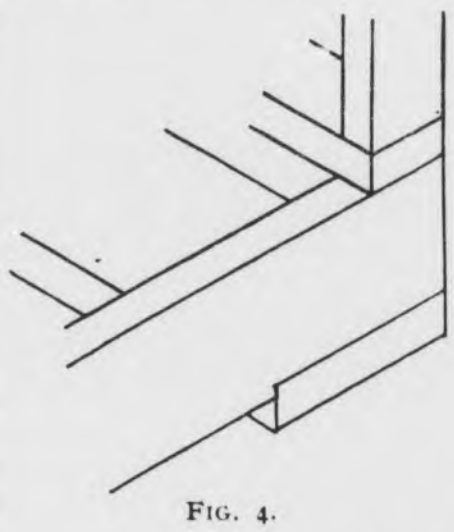


FIG. 4.

The corner post should be straight, firm and solid and constructed so as to make a good outside and inside corner. Fig. 5, shows a substantial way, simply by nailing four together strong, with a good outside and a nice inside corner to lath on.

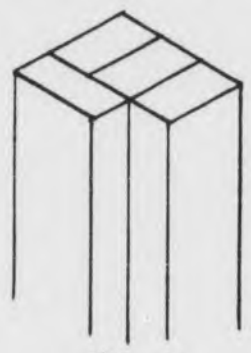


FIG. 5.

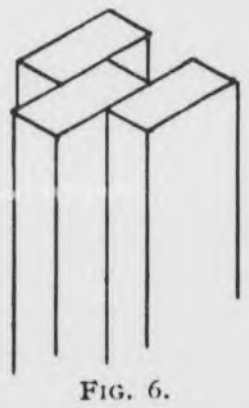


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6, is another way practically as good and saves one studding. But if the thickness of two was not the width of one it would bother a little.

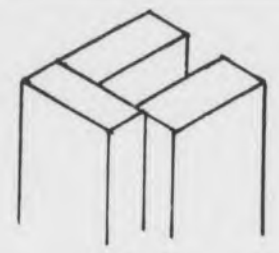


FIG. 7.

Fig. 7, is a method of nailing together the corner studding in a way to avoid the difficulty just mentioned and makes a good corner.

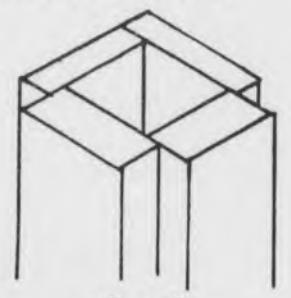


FIG. 8.

Fig. 8, shows how a good corner for a cheap job can be made with two studding; if the building is not sheathed a five-inch corner board nailed together at the corner works all right, and chamfered on the corner looks well, too. Of course if there was to be a quarter round in the corner that kind of a corner would not do at all. I think you all have a corner on that subject, and now we will mention partitions.

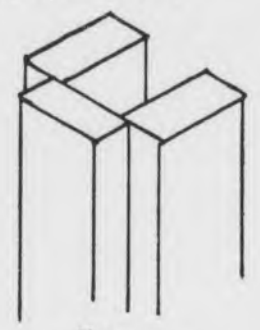


FIG. 9.

Fig. 9, shows that where the cross partition comes, the studding should be 3 inches (not 4) apart, and then spike the cross partition studding to them and you have a solid corner that the plastering will have no excuse to crack in.

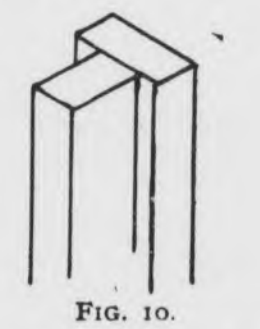


FIG. 10.

Fig. 10, shows corner of partition where the partition is put up the 2-inch way, as they often are in closets and light work.

If you wish the building to show as

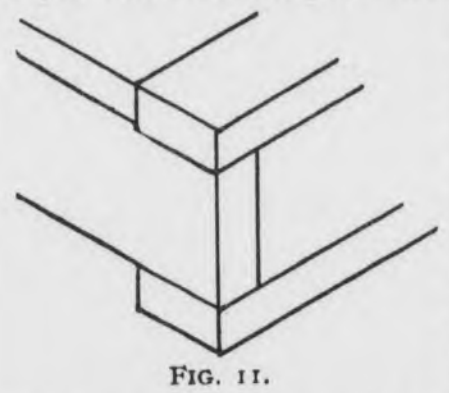


FIG. 11.

high as possible on the outside and not have the ceiling too high on the inside, Fig. 11, shows a good method for plate and ceiling joist; for better job the plates could be doubled.

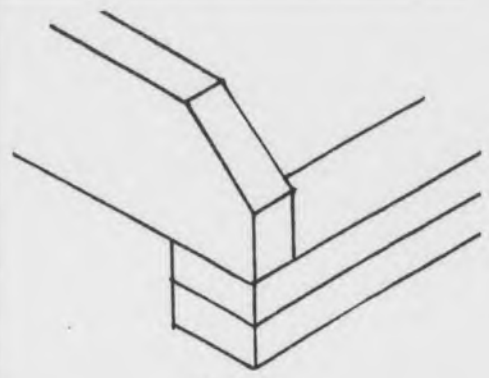


FIG. 12.

Fig. 12, shows a double plate ceiling joist on top corner, cut to keep from projecting above rafter, which makes the best job for general purposes. There are other ways; think about them.

D. L. STODDARD.

Indianapolis, Ind. Union, 281.

Für Our German Readers.

Der Scab.

Wir brachten neulich das Erkenntniß des Richters Barrett vom Appellationsgericht des Staates New York, wonach die Union, welche versucht, andere Arbeiter zum Beitritt zu zwingen, sich eines Eingriffs in das freie Selbstbestimmungsrecht, in die persönliche Freiheit des Mannes schuldig mache. Damit ist der Scab zu einer sogenannten „juristischen" Person emporgehoben worden.

Daß der Bourgeois auf Seiten des Scabs steht, ist erklärlich, wenn man an die Beziehungen zwischen billiger Arbeit und hoher Profite denkt; daß der Scab aber noch zum Repräsentanten persönlicher Freiheit aufgestellt wird, ist doch etwas überraschend. Aber noch mehr als das: hat doch neulich ein Eisenbahn-Präsident, Elliott, im „Antlantic Monthly" in einer Abhandlung den Scab geradezu als einen Helden gefeiert, der in Vertheidigung seines Rechtes als Individuum sich gegen die Tyrannei und Bevormundung einer Union auflehnt, Beschuldigungen und körperliche Beschädigungen durch seine Kollegen erleidet, und somit ein Märtyrer für die Freiheit des Individuums werde.

Diese Ansicht wird nun wohl den Scab selbst am meisten überraschen, und wenn es nach jenem Bourgeois geht, dann wird die Welt mit einem neuen Prinzip, dem Scab-Prinzip, beglückt.

Diejenigen, welche die Arbeiterbewegung nicht nur theoretisch besalbadern, sondern auch praktische Erfahrung in derselben gesammelt haben, wissen, daß das Motiv des Scabs nicht in dem Prinzip individueller Auflehnung gegen fremde Vorschriften zu suchen ist, sondern Egoismus, pure Selbstsucht, verbunden mit einem gründlichen Mangel an Klassenbewußtsein, die Triebfeder seines Handelns ist.

Nach des vorerwähnten Schreibers Auffassung hat der Scab ein großes Risiko auszustehen für seine Auflehnung. Das Risiko kennen wir. Er ist entweder ein Arbeiter, der sich in der Gunst seines Bosses einschmeicheln und dadurch zum Avancement gelangen will, oder ein solcher, der beschäftigungslos, zur Arbeit um jeden Preis bereit ist. Eine regelrechte Scab-Natur kann Arbeitslosigkeit absolut nicht ertragen.

Die Arbeiter, soweit sie denken gelernt haben, verfechten auch die persönliche Freiheit und Selbstbestimmung—den Scab aber verachten sie. Nur die Solidarität kann unter dem heutigen Lohnsystem die Arbeiter vor dem Untergange erretten und deßhalb fügt sich der klassenbewußte Arbeiter auch freiwillig dem solidarischen Bunde und im Interesse der ganzen Klasse muß Derjenige, welcher jenes Klassenbewußtsein noch nicht erfahren hat, mit allen möglichen Mitteln zur Solidarität gehalten werden, was, wohlgemerkt, nicht nur die Wohlfahrt der anderen, sondern immer auch sein eigenes Interesse bedeutet.

Die Organisation der Arbeiter ist ein Versuch, dem Arbeiter einen gerechten Antheil an den von ihm erzeugten Produkten zu sichern, und der Erfolg der Union beruht ganz auf der mehr oder minder eifrigen Unterstützung, welche sie vom Arbeiter erhält.

Die moderne Gesellschaft befindet sich in einem permanenten Kriegszustand, Strikes, Boycotts u. s. w. sind nur einzelne Episoden, die sich im sozialen Kriege abspielen, und wie in einem Feldzuge muß auch hier auf strikte Antheilnahme aller Truppen am Kampfe gedrungen werden und müssen Ueberläufer, Verräther und Feiglinge, hier Scabs geheißen, dingfest gemacht werden. Wenn die Arbeit emancipirt ist, wenn der Lohnsclave verschwunden ist und der Sclavenhalter dazu, wenn das Verlangen nach brüderlicher Verbindung allgemein geworden, dann wird auch das Gebot der Organisationspflicht aufhören, weil dann ökonomische Ungleichheits- und Klassenkämpfe aufgehört haben.—„Bäcker Journal."

Der Kampf um den Achtstundentag im englischen Maschinenbaugewerbe.

Im englischen Maschinenbaugewerbe ist, von London ausgehend, ein Kampf ausgebrochen, wie ihn diese Industrie bisher noch nicht zu verzeichnen hatte. Es stehen sich die wohlgerüsteten Organisationen der Unternehmer und Arbeiter gegenüber, und dürften, wenn der Ausstand sich zum vollen Umfang entwickelt hat, ca. 120,000 Gewerkvereinsmitglieder die Arbeit einstellen, respektive ausgesperrt werden. Ueber den Beginn des Kampfes berichtet die „Labour Gazette":

Am 1. Mai wurde ein Rundschreiben von sieben Gewerkvereinen mit über 15,000 Mitgliedern, an die Londoner Arbeitgeber, welche Maschinenarbeiter beschäftigen, versandt und ersucht, den Achtstundentag einzuführen und darauf bis zum 26. Mai eine Antwort zu geben. Rundschreiben wurden an 800 Unternehmer versandt, mit Einschluß derjenigen, welche nicht direkt Maschinenbau betreiben, sondern welche zum Theil Maschinenarbeiter bei ihrem Betriebe regelmäßig beschäftigen.

Es wird berichtet, daß bis zum 12. Juni 95 Unternehmer dem Verlangen der Arbeiter gewillfahrt haben, und schätzt man die Zahl der dort beschäftigten Arbeiter des betreffenden Gewerbes auf 6000—7000. Zu dieser Anzahl kommen 3500 in Regierungswerkstätten und sonstwo Beschäftigte, welche bereits den Achtstundentag erlangten. Es haben daher im Ganzen ungefähr 10,000 Mitglieder der betreffenden Gewerbe in London die achtstündige Arbeitszeit erreicht. Von den Arbeitgebern, welche die Forderung der Arbeiter zugestanden haben, sind einige direkt beim Maschinenbau beschäftigt, viele jedoch verwenden Maschinenbauer nur als Hülfskräfte in anderen Theilen ihres Gewerbes. Diese sind große Bauunternehmer, Drucker von Zeitungen und sonstigen Drucksachen, Brauer u. s. w. Viele der großen Maschinenbaufirmen haben indessen die Forderung der Arbeiter nicht zugestanden und beschlossen auf einer Versammlung am 26. Mai, einen Verband in Gemeinschaft mit dem Arbeitgeberverbande zu gründen, so daß gemeinsame Schritte gethan werden könnten. Am 5. Juni entschied der Verband die Frage zu der seinigen zu machen und die Forderungen der Arbeiter zurückzuweisen.

Nach den Berichten des „Vorwärts" beschlossen die Unternehmerverbände der Maschineninduſtrie am 1. Juli auf einer Konferenz, daß in allen Betrieben 25 pro Ct. der dort beschäftigten Gewerkvereinsmitglieder ausgesperrt werden sollen, sofern die Arbeiter versuchen, in einem zum Verbande gehörenden Betriebe durch einen Streik den Achtstundentag zu erreichen. Die Arbeiterorganisation antwortete hierauf mit dem Beschluß, daß die weiteren 75 pro Ct. der Mitglieder zu kündigen haben, sofern die Unternehmer den Versuch machen, ihren Beschluß auszuführen. Am 3. Juni begann der Ausstand in fünf Betrieben in London und am 6. Juli wurden 25 pCt. der Gewerkvereinsmitglieder in den Maschinenbaubetrieben im Glasgower Distrikt gekündigt. Die Unternehmer rechneten darauf, daß die Aussperrung der Gewerkvereinsmitglieder im Lande die Organisationen der Arbeiter finanziell überlasten und die Londoner Sektionen der Verbände von einem Streik abhalten würde. Dies ist nicht geschehen. Das Vorgehen der Unternehmer hat aber die auf London beschränkte Bewegung in die Provinz hinausgetragen, und dürfte auch hier der Achtstundentag allgemein gefordert werden. Am 14. Juli soll in 140 Betrieben, wovon 47 in London, die Aussperrung der Arbeiter vollzogen sein und mit ihr die Arbeitseinstellung der nicht gekündigten Gewerkvereinsmitglieder. Der Gewerkverein der Kesselschmiede und Eisenschiffbauer, der nach der Präsenzliste des Edinburgher Trades-Union-Kongresses 39,300 Mitglieder zählt, hat eine Erklärung erlassen, daß er sich an dem Streik nicht betheilige, um dadurch seine Mitglieder vor der Aussperrung zu bewahren. Durch dieses Vorgehen, das keineswegs die Zustimmung aller Zweigvereine erhält, wird der Kampf den an der Bewegung betheiligten Organisationen wesentlich erschwert. Die Organisation der Eisenschiffbauer hatte 1895–96 einen 15 wöchentlichen, zu Gunsten der Arbeiter beendeten Kampf zu bestehen, an dem 4526 Arbeiter direkt und 6500 Arbeiter indirekt betheiligt waren. Die Arbeitgeber antworteten damals auf die Arbeitseinstellungen gleichfalls mit der Aussperrung von 25 pCt. der Vereinsmitglieder, doch erfolgte in jedem Falle prompt die Arbeitsniederlegung der übrigen Arbeiter, wie dies auch im gegenwärtigen Kampfe geschieht.

Der Sekretär der Gewerkschaft der Kesselschmiede hat nunmehr den Mitgliedern folgende Fragen zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet:

1. Sind Sie dafür, daß eine allgemeine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit in Verbindung mit allen Gewerkschaften der Schiffbau- und Maschinenbauindustrie, die zusammen 173,461 Mitglieder umfassen, angestrebt werde oder

2. Sprechen Sie sich für das Londoner Distrikt-Committee der vereinigten Gewerkschaften zur Erringung des Achtstundentages in London aus?

Zur Begründung der Haltung der Organisation wird gesagt, daß die Erringung des Achtstundentages nicht durch eine Organisation und nicht in einem Landestheil möglich ist, sondern daß die Gesammtheit der Organisationen des Berufes hierin vorgehen muß, weil die Arbeiter zu sehr voneinander abhängig seien.

Es dürften zur Zeit etwa 100,000 Arbeiter im Lande theils ausgesperrt, theils in den Ausstand eingetreten sein. Bei einer Streikunterstützung von 15 bis 20 Mark pro Woche werden wöchentlich 1½ Millionen Mark zur Unterstützung der Streikenden pro Woche erforderlich werden. Diese auch für die englischen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen riesige Summe wird nur mit Mühe für längere Zeit aufgebracht werden können.

Die Haltung der Kesselschmiede ist auch nicht geeignet, die Position der Ausstehenden zu stärken. Wird aber trotzdem und trotz der gewaltigen Unterstützungssummen der Streik siegreich beendet, so dürfte damit der Beweis geliefert sein, daß trotz vereinigten Unternehmerthums und trotz weitgehendster Kapitalconcentration eine starke Gewerkschaft ihre Forderungen durchzuführen vermag.

Der Internationale Congreß der Bergarbeiter.

Der achte Internationale Congreß der Bergarbeiter wurde kürzlich in London abgehalten. Vertreten waren England mit 130,000, Frankreich mit 130,000 und Belgien mit 100,000 Bergarbeitern. Oesterreich war nicht in der Lage, einen Delegaten zu schicken. Die Verhandlungen dauerten fünf Tage nnd erstreckten sich über verschiedene Punkte, wie internationale Regelung der Ueberproduktion, Haftpflicht-Gesetz, Minimal-Lohn, Altersversorgung, gesetzliche Regelung des Achtstundentages und Nationalisirung der Bergwerke.

Gegen die Nationalisirung der Bergwerke stimmten die Vertreter von Durham und Northumberland, weil sie nicht in die gedeihliche Einmischung des Staates in die industriellen Fragen glauben. Die deutschen Delegaten enthielten sich der Abstimmung, da sie dem gegenwärtigen Militärstaate keine größere Macht in die Hände geben wollen.—Auch in der Debatte über den Achtstundentag sprachen und stimmten die Engländer getheilt. Wie bekannt ist die englische Bergarbeiterbewegung in zwei Lager gespalten. Die „Miners' Federation" mit etwa 450,000 Mitgliedern agitirt für den gesetzlichen Achtstundentag; die „National Union" mit 90,000 Mitgliedern in Durham und Northumberland ist gegen die gesetzliche Regelung des Achtstundentages und weist darauf hin, daß ihre Mitglieder nur 6½ Stunden arbeiten, gleichzeitig befürchtend, daß sie durch den gesetzlichen Achtstundentag gezwungen würden, wiederum acht Stunden zu arbeiten.

Es mag schon sein, daß bei der schlechten wirthschaftlichen Konjunktur, unter der die amerikanische Arbeiterbevölkerung zur Zeit stark zu leiden hat, Angriffs-Streiks nicht viel oder gar keine Aussicht auf Erfolg haben. Daraus aber den Schluß zu ziehen, daß der Streik überhaupt so ziemlich zu den in der Arbeiterbewegung überwundenen Dingen gehöre, das heißt, das Kind mit dem Bade ausschütten. Nicht allein ist der Streik ein nothwendig aus den Gegensätzen zwischen Kapital und Arbeit entstehendes Kampfmittel, das trotz aller theoretischen Erwägungen so lange angewandt werden wird, als es Unternehmer und Lohnarbeiter gibt, er ist auch in vielen Fällen die einzige Waffe des Arbeiters, mittelst welcher er sich übermäßiger Anforderungen und frecher Zumuthungen von Seiten der Unternehmer erwehren kann. Wer daher den Arbeitern den Rath gibt, die Streik-Taktik aufzugeben, weil dieselbe angeblich nicht mehr mit den entwickelten industriellen Verhältnissen in Einklang zu bringen ist, der unternimmt den Versuch, dem Proletariat eine, wenn in der richtigen Weise angewandt, schneidige Waffe zu rauben.—„Vorbote."

„Eine neue Zeit wird kommen, anders geartet, als jene, welche war und ist.—Langsam wird sie kommen, wie dem Kranken der Tod und dem Genesenden das Leben, aber sicher. Sie wird den entsetzlichen und unwürdigen Wahn der Autorität und alle jene ihm entspringenden Begriffe, wie Recht u. s. w. aus dem Bewußtsein und dem Gedächtniß der Menschen streichen und an deren Stelle setzen: Weltbürgerthum, Allgemeinheit und Unabhängigkeit, Selbstherrlichkeit und Selbsthilfe. Und ein neues Wort wird hinzutreten, dessen Segnungen noch keiner von uns kennt, nur wenige von uns ahnen: Freiheit! Denn das ewig Einzige beginnt zu siegen über alles Ererbte. Ich weiß nicht, wann es siegen wird, aber ich weiß, daß es siegen wird."—Henry Mackay.

Man beklagt die Gewaltthaten, welche Revolutionen begleiten. Aber je heftiger diese Gewalten sind, desto mehr erhellt für uns, daß eine Revolution nothwendig war. Die Heftigkeit dieser Gewaltthat wird immer im Verhältniß stehen zu dem Druck und der Erniedrigung, unter welcher zu leben das Volk gezwungen war.—Macaulay.

Die Waarenlager sind überfüllt, die Lebensmittel verderben in großen Massen und doch leiden Millionen an dem Nothwendigsten Mangel!

30,000 Wohnungen stehen in Chicago leer, und doch sind Tausende obdachlos! Drängen sich andere 10,000 in elenden Löchern herum!

Mit der Moral macht es die herrschende Klasse wie mit den Steuern, sie wälzt sie am liebsten auf die Besitzlosen ab.

Für die schändlichsten Dummheiten haben sich schon Millionen Menschen die Hälse gebrochen. In bestialischen Kriegen sind dem Größenwahn Einzelner unzählige Hekatomben geschlachtet worden. Wenn es dagegen galt, für Wahrheit, Gerechtigkeit und Vernunft eine Lanze einzulegen, dann war es immer nur ein kleines Häuflein Muthiger, das sich in den Kampf wagte. Die übergroße Mehrzahl der Menschen trottete diesem Häuflein wie ein lahmer Gaul nach, oder erlustigte sich auch damit, demselben feindlich in den Rücken zu fallen. Es ist noch sehr fraglich, ob die Kämpfer für neue Ideen nicht von denjenigen, für deren Rechte sie eintraten, mehr zu leiden hatten, als von ihren direkten Gegnern und Feinden.—„Vorbote."

Die von den Maschinisten England's inscenirte Achtstundenbewegung wird zu einem der größten Streiks führen. Sie verlangen Neunstunden-Lohn für achtstündige Arbeitszeit. Die vereinigten Fabrikanten beschlossen einen Lockout, worauf der Ausschuß der Vereinigten Union den Mitgliedern die Weisung zugehen ließ, daß in allen Etablissements, in welchen mehr als 25 Prozent der Maschinisten ausgeschlossen werden, auch die übrigen 75 Prozent an den Streik gehen sollen. Man rechnet, daß 100,000 Maschinisten am Streik sein werden. Die Gewerkschaften sind gewillt, sofort $1,750,000 dem Streik zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Die nie ruhende Vervollkommnung der Maschinerie, ihre Tendenz, nur im Großbetrieb anwendbar und zweckmäßig zu sein, und die Concentrirung von Handel, Capital und Macht in immer weniger Hände, giebt uns die Gewißheit, daß der Tag kommen wird, wo die große Masse des Volkes kein Interesse mehr an der Erhaltung der heutigen Gesellschafts-Ordnung haben kann, sondern sich für ein neues System, welches den veränderten Verhältnissen entspricht, erklären wird.

Goldkörner aus unserer Mappe.

— Bei dieser Hitze wird Einem Alles sauer: Die Milch, das Bier und sogar die Arbeit.

— Der Staat, in dem wir leben, ist nur auf dem Papier ein Rechtsstaat, in Wirklichkeit ein Klassenstaat, der Form nach ein Juristenstaat.

— „Die Vergangenheit gehört den Fürsten und nennt sich Barbarei; die Zukunft gehört den Völkern und nennt sich Menschlichkeit.—Victor Hugo.

— Ein Leben, das aus nichts anderem als aus Essen und Trinken und Schlafen und Arbeiten besteht, ist kein menschenwürdiges Leben—es ist das Leben eines Thieres. Ein solches Leben ist nicht werth gelebt zu werden.

— „Es giebt zwei Arten von Ueberproduktion in den Ver. Staaten. Die eine ist die Ueberproduktion von Schurken und Halunken in den öffentlichen Aemtern, und die andere die Ueberproduktion von Narren, welche die ersteren zu den Aemtern erwählen."—Sen. Tillman.

— Unsere ganze Gesellschafts- und Lebensordnung ist so, als hätten die Weisesten aller Zeiten in einer carnevalistischen Anwandlung das Unsinnigste erdacht und zusammengebraut, und dieses Narrenbuch sei dann als baare Münze von der Menschenheerde aufgefaßt und mit seltenster Gewissenhaftigkeit in's Practische übertragen worden.

— Es ist ein Verbrechen des Staates, wenn derselbe gestattet, daß durch die Arbeitslosigkeit der Sträflinge die letzteren dem Wahnsinn verfallen," lesen wir in verschiedenen Wechselblättern. Ganz richtig. Aber ist es dann nicht ein mindestens ebenso großes Verbrechen des Staates, wenn derselbe es zuläßt, daß Tausende seiner ehrlichen Bürger durch Arbeitslosigkeit dem Wahnsinn, dem Hunger und Verderben, oder dem Verbrechen überliefert werden.—„Typographia."



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—J. G. Fredenberg.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johensen, Box 673.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tomkins, 13 Buckingham.
97. NEW BRITAIN—J. M. Reynolds, 90 Church st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 224 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt. 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5347 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling. 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD A. Westrom, 6159 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring. 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 229 S. Madison ave.
245. " —R W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—H. C. Vollmer, 1703 Eighth st.
189. QUINCY—F. W Euscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
59. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—David Simpson.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
90. EVANSVILLE F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard 989 Meridian st.
60 " (Ger.) H. Brandt 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole. 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons. 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 526.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—O. Oleson, 112 Kansas ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ferness. 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116. (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140. L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsicore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—J. Cuthbertson, Box 487.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach 9 Elm Ct.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444 PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
24 SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222 WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
49. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.
93. " C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—H. J. Kober, 121 S. 3rd. st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Bover, 1527 Arlington ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlager.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Tracy, 1411 N 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) Jonn Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 931 Garden st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st
57 IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241 Long Branch City.
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) M Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 36 N. 1st. st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31 TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12 Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Chas. Suthergreen, 308 47th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly, Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetzner, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gaghan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell,
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. T. B. DeGreef, 1179 2d ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Giliard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs. 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.
509. G. Kierstead, 35 Thorn st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513 R. Kuehnel, 213 E. 5th. st. Care Jacobi.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 360 E. 72d st.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575 NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs. 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A Coe, 21 Bush ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st, New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee. Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger) J. R. Ryan. 125 Court Alley.
26. " Wm. Anderson, 312 Otisco st.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse. 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386 CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1536 Denman st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones. 2228 Kenton st, Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Geo Drummer, 33 Bolander ave.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—B. Seevers, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A E Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold. 751 Spring st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
738. CARBONDALE F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn. 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—Thos. Purcell, 458 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—R. Moyer, E. Maple st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey. Box 527.
253. JEANETTE—H. Chrisman, Box 86.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
201. MAHANOY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
333 NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler. 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st
PITTSBURGH Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142 H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave, E. E.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st, 14th Ward.
402. (Ger) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca av.
484 S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN H A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR George Wicks, Box 45.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J Bonvouloir, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ave.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA (Col.) C. A. Thompson. 1523 E. Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY George H. Gibson.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave
152. MEMPHIS (Col.) E. I. Lewis, 99 Hernandost.
394. " Chas Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN C. J. Armstrong, 10 Rainey st.
133. BEAUMONT—H. S. Smith, Box 116
185. CLEBURNE—J. G. Grant, Box 47.
198. DALLAS O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—F. Klinkman, 302 E. Hall st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. T. Miller, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) C. Schumacher, 3312 Ave. I.
114. HOUSTON—J. E. King, 1311 Congress ave.
53. ORANGE—M. Wickersheimer.
156. PORT ARTHUR—W. E. Powell.
460. SAN ANTONIO (Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 1124 S. 5th st.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—P. G. Hoffman, 265 I st.

WASHINGTON.

98 SPOKANE—H. G. Rosslow, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

511. CHARLESTON—J L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

196. FOND-DU-LAC—John Schumacher, 62 E. Johnson st.
588 GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
161. KENOSHA—David Schusted, Box 657.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.
30 (Ger) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrs) T. Erlinger, 430 9th st, Walnut st. Sta.
188. John Boland, 642 Fourth ave.
228 (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th Ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
180. OSHKOSH—A. Nelson, 145 Pearl st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

History and Progress of the American Federation of Labor.

(*Concluded.*)

THE Tenth Annual Convention was held in Detroit, Mich., on December 8, 1890, and remained in session six days. One hundred and three delegates were present, representing eighty-three organizations. The national Trade Unions reported having established 913 branches in the year; these also reported 1,163 strikes, of which number 989 were successful, 76 lost and 98 compromised. All reported an increase of wages from seven to twenty-five per cent., except one, which was owing to dullness of trade. The action of the executive council in selecting the miners as the next trade to move toward eight hours was concurred in.

The action of the convention producing the most interest, for the time being, and occupying a large share of time, was that of again defining the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward political parties seeking affiliations. A charter had been refused to the Central Labor Federation of New York City upon the ground that among the list of bodies attached to that body was the name of the American Section of the Socialist Labor Party. After protracted debate, said action was indorsed by a large majority. In taking this step, it was clearly understood that the character of the party did not enter into the question, any more than if they had been prohibitionists, the farmers' alliance, or a mixed local assembly, Knights of Labor, all of whom make similar claims of seeking solely the economic welfare of the toiler. It was a reaffirmation of the traditional policy, since organization, to restrict their united efforts solely to industrial ends without doing aught to awaken either political or religious dissensions among their diversified membership, and the necessity of confining membership in a federation of "Trade and Labor Unions" to such only.

The Eleventh Annual Convention was held in Birmingham, Ala., the first time in the history of the general labor movement that one of its conventions was held in the South. The influences were vastly beneficial to organization in that section of the country. At this convention it was resolved to test the constitutionality of the conspiracy laws and the rights of the courts to issue writs of injunction on wage-workers charged with no offense against the law, but engaged in a contest with their employers. An investigation of the "sweating" system and the abolition of this social crime was demanded at the hands of Congress. Renewed pledges to attain the eight-hour workday were made and action taken for its enforcement. Protests against convict labor coming in competition with free labor were entered. Selection of organizer for woman's labor was authorized. The abolition of child labor demanded as well as legislation in the interest of labor. Counter propositions to the Knights of Labor were made, clearly defining the Trade Union position, which, if accepted, would avoid disputes between the two organizations.

The twelfth annual convention was held in Philadelphia, Pa., the first time any labor organization was permitted to hold its convention in Independence Hall. The convention took strong grounds in condemnation of national and state authorities bringing in the military in labor disputes, as demonstrated in Homestead, Buffalo and Coeur D'Alene. It declared that the powers, designed to rest with the people as expressed in the United States constitution, for the protection of life and property and guaranteeing the rights and liberties of the people have been diverted from the purposes of their authors, and that the powers have been usurped by corporations. It demanded the creation of a board of commissioners to be elected by the people, the commissioners, in conjunction with the governors, to have sole power to call out the militia. It furthered declared against the Pinkertons, and for the enactment of laws prohibiting non-residents from serving as peace officers in any community. It also recommended that if these proposition were not enacted into law that Unionists should not enter the national guard. Steps were taken to more closely unite the organized labor movement of the world. The Farm Laborers' Union was represented in the American Federation of Labor convention for the first time.

The thirteenth annual convention was held in the Common Council Chamber, Chicago, in the midst of an industrial depression with more than 3,000,000 unemployed. Notwithstanding this fact, there were ninety-five delegates present, representing as large a membership as at any time in the history of the American Federation of Labor. The car coupler bill and the Chinese exclusion act had been secured. The government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, and the institution of postal savings banks were urged, as well as better food and quarters for seamen. The abolition of the "sweating system," and sub-cellars for bakers was demanded. The decision of the judges, inimical to labor, were denounced, and a congressional investigation demanded. An alliance with the farmers' organization was urged. A delegation of ministers visited the convention, and assured it of their good will to further the movement. A "Political Programme" was referred to affiliated organizations. Large sums of money previously loaned organizations engaged in disputes were donated to them. The convention authorized the publication of a magazine to defend the interests of labor. Its name is the *American Federationist*.

The fourteenth annual convention was held in Denver, Col., December 10–18, 1894, far from the industrial centre. Seventy-seven delegates were present. The great railroad strike of the previous year was a chief topic of discussion and resolutions of sympathy for the imprisoned leaders, and denouncing the manner of their imprisonment, upon contempt proceedings and without a jury trial, were adopted, and interference by Congress demanded. A bill to appoint a national commission of industrial enquiry, then pending in Congress, was approved. The free coinage of silver at a 16 to 1 ratio was endorsed, and a declaration in favor of free land, on an occupancy and use title, as well as against patent monopoly. Several bills to secure relief for seamen from unjust laws were approved and a committee selected to wait upon Congress and urge their adoption. Legal attempts at compulsory arbitration were denounced, and protests forwarded, also against blacklisting by railways, and issuance of bonds without the consent of the lower house. Two delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, John Burns and David B. Holmes, were present and addressed the convention, extending fraternal greetings from the English workingmen. Subsequently, they made a tour of the country under the auspices of the Federation. The most important question considered was that of political action and a platform, in which it was proposed to commit the Federation to state socialism. The movement was defeated. It was also reported at this convention that success had attended the effort to establish a national holiday, to be known as Labor Day, which had been approved by Congress June 28, 1894. It was voted to send two fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. Owing to the industrial depression which still continued, it was decided to defer general action on the eight hour day to the next convention. The headquarters were removed from New York City to Indianapolis, Ind.

The fifteenth annual convention was called to order in Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 9, 1895. It was reported that success had attended the efforts of the committee at Congress to secure the passage of the seamen's bills. It was voted to exercise renewed effort on behalf of the eight-hour day, and at a subsequent meeting of the executive council, April, 1896, the movement was furthered and many local advances secured. But general trade being just recovering from the long-continued depression, no general movement was inaugurated. Compulsory arbitration was again denounced. Political action was again discussed and a constitutional law adopted by an overwhelming vote against dragging in any kind of party politics to the conventions. Fraternal delegates E. J. Cowey and James Maudsley were present from the British Trade Union Congress, and it was decided to send two in return. The demand for the initiative and referendum in the political field was reaffirmed. A report was rendered by the delegates to the previous British Trade Union Congress, September, 1895. The executive council reported many disagreements settled and victories achieved during the year.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him he gives him for mankind.—*Phillips Brooks.*

No individual life can be truly prosperous passed in the midst of those who suffer. To the noble soul it cannot be happy; to the ignoble it cannot be secure.—*Matthew Arnold.*

Views of a Nashville, Tennessee, Carpenter.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 4, 1897.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

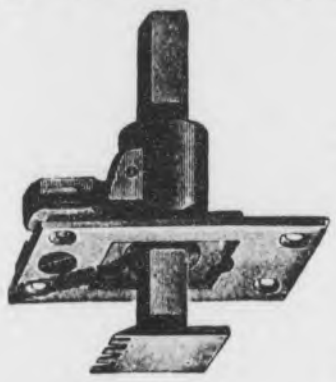
There seems to have always been a prejudice of the contractors against Unionism of the employes, and they think that Unionism is nothing but war against them. That is not so, as I will show it would be greatly to their interest to uphold Unionism. In the first place, if all the large contractors would allow none but Union men to work for them, and have a set scale of wages, all the good mechanics would become Union men, and the one-horse contractors could not hire them for less than the large contractors, and thereby could not underbid them, as they cannot buy any material for less, which, as a matter of course, would drive them out of the business, and leave all the work to the responsible contractors. In the next place, the higher the wages paid to the employes the more money would be in the contractor's pocket. For example, in paying his men two dollars per day he figures on a job that will take 100 days which would be $200 for wages. Then he will figure say 25 per cent. for profit, which would be $50 he would make on his men. Now, if he was paying his men four dollars per day the job would amount to $400 for wages, then 25 per cent. for profit would be $100 he would make on his men. I think that is plain enough for a blind man to see. So you see Unionism is of as much benefit to the responsible contractors as it is to the employes, if they will only take a hand and work to each others' interests. If the contractors will only try this they will soon see better times in Nashville.

S. A. BOWEN.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 400 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

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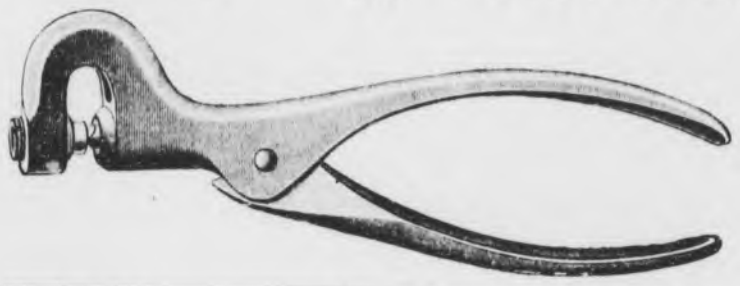
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AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

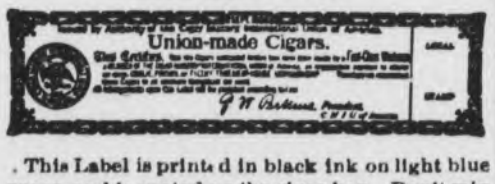


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This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

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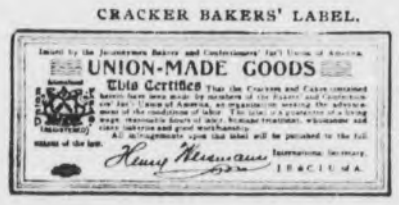


The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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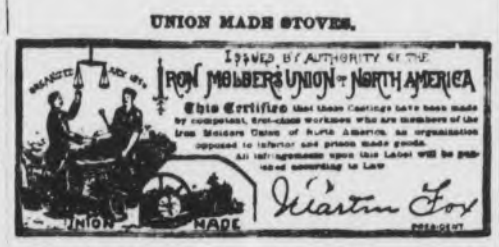
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UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings

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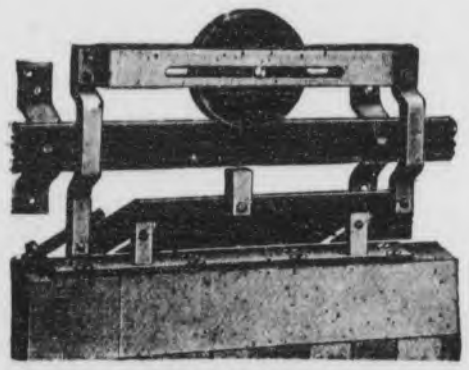
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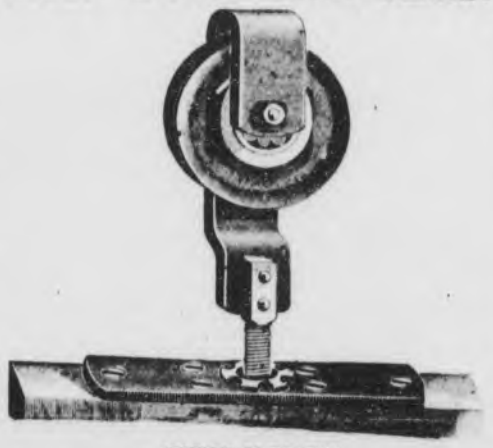
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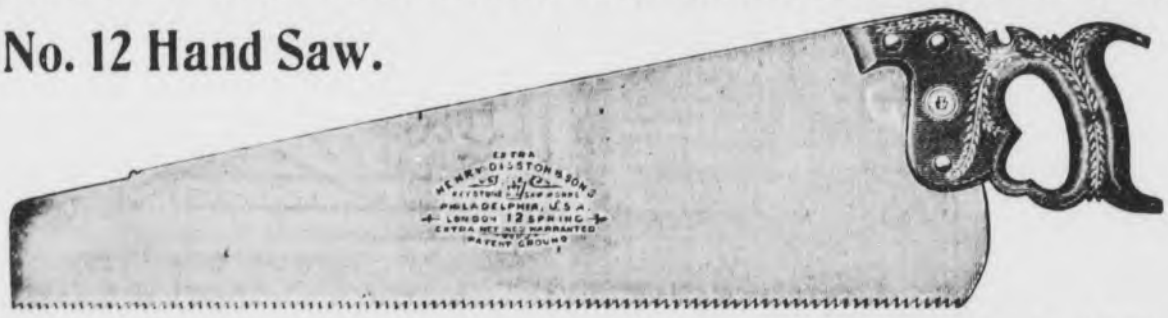
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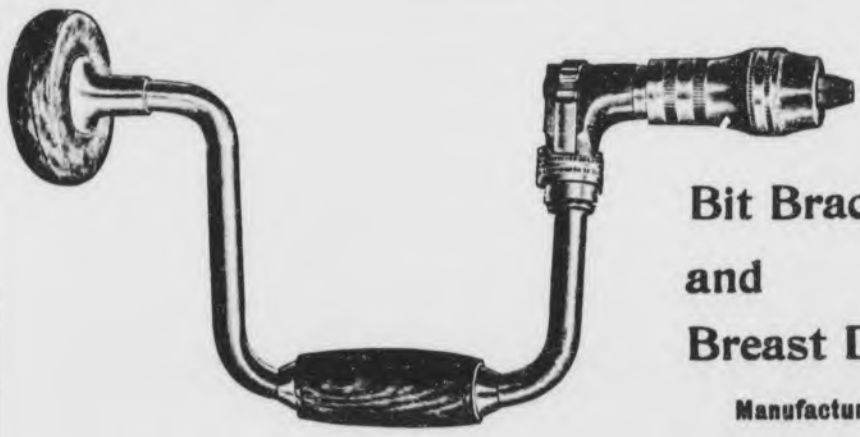
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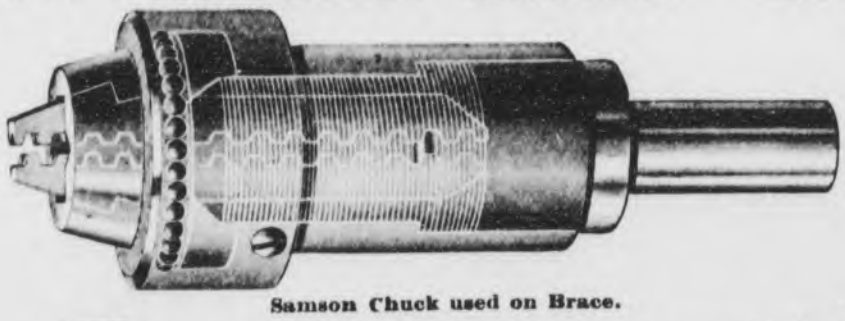
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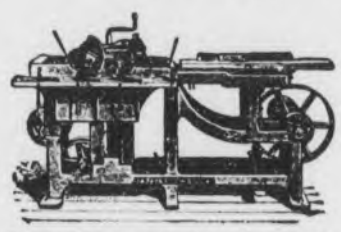
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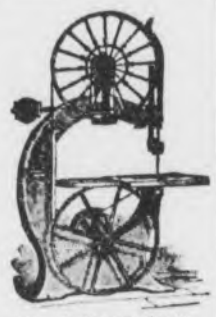
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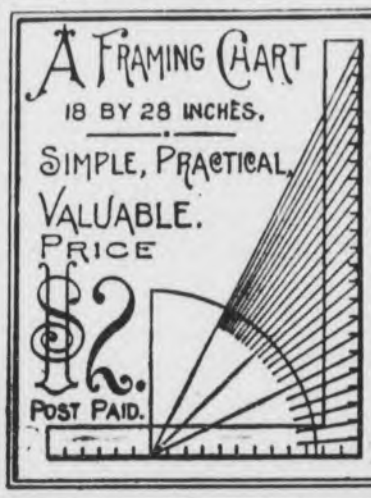
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VOL. XVII.—No 9. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Arguments in Favor of Amending Sections 89 and 90.

For two months past, we have kept these proposed amendments standing on this page for our members to consider. Without stopping to think of what can be said in their favor, some members have said: "Why should we be easy on those fellows who dropped out, and left us to do the fighting? When we get a chance we ought to sock it to them."

Those words are the language of retaliation, of revenge. But it is of the kind which "cuts off the nose to spite the face." It won't work where a Union is weak and the non Union men are more than a majority. It won't work where the Union controls few, or perhaps none of the jobs. It won't work where the men are striving to get eight hours a day and better pay, while wages are low, hours are long, the Union weak, and work scarce. Then revenge and retaliation are to the disadvantage of the Union men; ex-members and non union men, if so disposed, can then give Union men an ample dose of both to pay for times when they were pinched.

No, a more liberal policy must be pursued. Ex members must be brought back, non-union men must be won over. Our lines must be strengthened, our membership increased and our influence in trade circles must be made effective. How can we do it in hard times, or even when times improve, if we are harsh and severe to ex-members or suspended members? Is it wise to build high financial barriers against these men's readmission and make them our bitterest enemies? We need their assistance; they need ours.

Many a good man dropped out the past four years through being out of work and out of money. The first chance they have, the most of them will come back when they have a little money. When they find we propose to charge them more than one who never was a member, that we are more severe on them, how many of them, think you, will come back? When they find, further, they must pay all back dues, all fines, a new initiation fee, and be reinitiated the same as a new member, not many of them will come back.

The best course is to adopt the two amendments proposed by the G. E. B They are plainer and fairer. They will not prevent strong Unions from having by-laws to get back dues, etc., from ex-members. The strong Unions can arrange that in their district or local by-laws. But the adoption of these two amendments will allow hundreds of weak Unions, now hampered by the present laws, to bring back many of their ex-members. And in scores of cities the number of suspended members since this panic are three to four-fold the number in the Union.

As Sec. 90 now reads it is indefinite. Some Unions do not now enforce it; they contend they have no by-laws of their Union or D. C. to impose any fines and arrearages on an ex-member. The law reads "subject to such fines, etc., as may be imposed . . . by the by-laws." This really leaves it optional, but while the wording is misleading, quite a number insist on enforcing it literally. It is quite sufficient punishment for an ex-member to have to come in as a new member and lose all benefits when he is in arrears a year. And when he is three months behind, he is out of benefit until three months after he squares up in full.

The amended Sec. 90 gives a member a chance when out of work, or in hard luck to run twelve months before being cut off from the Union entirely. All that time he is still a member, but not in good standing or in benefit. The Union still has jurisdiction and control over him. Any time in that twelve months he can come to the Union and square up, and does not need to be reobligated or come in as a new member, until he lets himself run out entirely by being twelve months in arrears and then is stricken from the books. As it is now when a man is six months back he has to be reobligated, as well as pay an enormous sum to be readmitted. And further, many men object to going through the obligation a second time after being out only six or seven months.

Sec. 89 if amended would save the F. S. of each Union a great deal of trouble sending out notices of arrears. As it is now, some members will deny receiving a notice when two months in arrears; the F. S. will contend he sent it. It is a question of veracity between them, and frequently, in case of a death claim, the General Office is made the scapegoat by lawyers, who want to hold it responsible for benefits where the members were clearly over three months in arrears, but it is denied they got notice from the F. S. as required by our present laws. Then it is held by some courts that where notice is required by the laws of a society, entry of date of sending the notice must be made on the ledger or it is invalid. This whole business of notifying members in arrears leaves the General Office to the mercy of the locals, whether the F. S is attentive to his duties or not.

The last clause of new Sec. 89 is a wise provision. It will not allow a member in arrears to pay up and get into benefit while ill or suffering from any accident or disease incurred while he was in arrears. That will protect the locals, as well as the General Office.

These two amendments are simple, plain and practical. They should be voted for and adopted by an overwhelming majority. Turn out and vote for them.

The Hazleton Massacre.

Hard must be the heart that was not stirred this month at the thought of the high-handed, wholesale assassination of the striking miners at Lattimer, Pa. The actions of Sheriff Martin and his deputies cannot be condoned by all the corporation pelf of the land. This tragedy is a disgrace to the Keystone State, and must be atoned for in the courts by Martin and his murderous minions. Organized labor must stand by the legal authorities in bringing this incarnate, inhuman fiend to justice. What better could be expected of a sheriff who was formerly a petty mine boss, and a cruel, severe one at that? These poor Huns, Poles and Italians are not to be blamed for the degrading conditions they have risen against. It is the coal operators and corporations should be blamed, who brought them here to degrade American labor and to break down strikes. They have "sowed the wind," let them "reap the whirlwind."

The Miners' Strike.

Really the worst in the coal miners' strike is over by the settlement made at Columbus, O., on the 11th inst. It was a magnificent struggle, marred by not a single instance of serious violence on the part of the miners. Noble and majestic was their stand! For over two months they battled manfully, despite ill-begotten court injunctions and every incitement to a breach of the peace. Their campings, their marches, their entire campaign, will long live memorable in history. Disorganized and undisciplined as they were in most districts at the start, their common poverty and misery united them as they never were before. The result is a practical advance in wages in a vast number of districts and the upbuilding of an immense organization of miners for future protection. In this work the American Federation of Labor and the Trade Unions have played no small part.

The Amendments to Sections 89 and 90.

Here are the new amendments proposed by the G. E. B.:

SECTION 89. Any member indebted to his Local Union for a sum equal to three months' dues is not in good standing, and shall stand suspended from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full. Payment of said arrears does not entitle a member to any benefits for any illness or accident incurred during said suspension from benefits.

SECTION 90. A member owing a sum equal to twelve months' dues shall be suspended without vote of the Union, and his name thereby stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member.

Employing Builders in Convention.

DETROIT, Mich.—On the 14th inst. thirty-seven delegates of Builders' Exchanges met here, representing only nine cities. This is the smallest convention the National Association of Builders ever had, and evidences that the organizations of the employers have been much more decimated by the present industrial depression than have the Trade Unions. The ancient "chestnuts" of "individual liberty" and "absolute personal independence" were well cracked, and the exalted gush about arbitration and conferences with employees streamed forth. President Meathe, of Detroit, in his annual address found severe fault with municipal authorities for specifying in city contracts that none but union men should be employed on the work, thus acknowledging, as he said, "the audacious power of the Trade Unions."

"FAIR the crown the Cause hath for you, well to die or well to live,
Through the battle, through the tangle, peace to gain or peace to give."
Ah, it may be! Oft there seemeth, in the days that yet shall be,
When no slave of gold abideth 'twixt the breadth of sea to sea,
Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth,
Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old,
Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrew the curse of gold;
Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn thoughts of us shall rise!
We who once were fools and dreamers, then shall be the brave and wise.

—*William Morris.*

'Tis Coming; Yes, 'Tis Coming.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter;
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter;
Our dust may slumber underground
When it awakes the world in wonder;
But we have felt it gathering round,
We have heard its voice of distant thunder.
'Tis coming; yes, 'tis coming!

There's a divinity within
That makes men great if they but will it;
God works with all who dare to win,
And the time cometh to reveal it.
'Tis coming; yes, 'tis coming!

Fraternity, Love's other name—
Dear, heaven connecting link of being—
Then shall we grasp thy golden dream,
As souls, full-statured, grow far-seeing.
Thou shalt unfold our better part
And in our life-cup yield more honey;
Light up with joy the poor man's heart,
And love's own world with smiles more sunny.
'Tis coming; yes, 'tis coming!

—*Gerald Massey.*

Constructing a Drawing Board.

BY INDIA INK.

EVERY young carpenter who desires to improve himself in the scientific part of his trade gives careful attention to drafting. Sooner or later he builds himself a drawing board or drawing table. Upon the accuracy of his drawing board depends the accuracy of much of the work which he performs; hence the necessity of having the very best of its kind.

There is iittle excuse for a carpenter who has a poor drawing board. In the first place, as a fact, he should be able to build for himself a perfect article of the kind, and as this may be done in odd hours, without special cost to himself, he ought to have the use of such a piece of work for his own satisfaction. In the next place a drafting board is something that he is likely to have occasion to build sooner or later on order, and therefore the experience that he gets from building one for himself is a desirable acquisition in a business way.

To describe the construction of a drawing board, showing how to take advantage of the peculiarities of the wood that is used, will require such an investigation into principles and properties as will have an important bearing upon still other articles that carpenters are frequently called upon to construct. There is, however, nothing new to be presented in this case, and young carpenters who call the attention of their older mates to what follows will in all probability be assured that there is nothing whatever new in it. Even so, it is still worth knowing, if you do not know it already. The drawing board that is made after the general directions which follow, we can assure the reader, will prove much more satisfactory in use than one that may be bought from the stores, or one that is hastily put together in the shop in a way to suggest the remark that any old thing will answer.

The material for a drawing board that is most convenient to obtain, and which at the same time is the most satisfactory in use, is white pine. No other wood combines the features of lightness, softness, agreeable surface and perfect retention of shape under varying conditions of climate as well as the beautiful wood known throughout this country and in other countries as well by the name of white pine. This is the wood for the carpenter to use for the purpose, even when some of the magnificent woods like mahogany or cedar are ready at hand. Whatever may be their advantages in some directions, pine has special advantages for the purpose in view in many others.

It is to be supposed that the carpenter from various items of experience knows that narrow stuff holds its shape far better than that which is wider. Accordingly, in constructing a drafting board he first rips his material into narrow strips, and then builds up his board by gluing up these strips, always taking care to reverse them alternately so as to secure the best results in the finished board. It is to this part of the subject that we shall especially address our remarks.

Before giving the directions let us for a moment consider the reason why. To do this, we must inquire at the outset concerning the shapes into which wood shrinks when drying. It makes no difference how thoroughly seasoned the wood may be out of which we are to construct our drawing board, it is still liable to more or less shrinkage in use. Again, our board will always be more or less affected by the conditions of the atmosphere while we are working upon it, and therefore it is expedient to treat our material, so far as the method of handling is concerned, as though it were green. This said, however, it is not by any means to be inferred that under any circumstances whatever may green lumber be used for a drafting board.

The observant carpenter knows very well that a piece of wood does not shrink equally in all directions. He knows, for example, that it hardly changes its length at all. Crosswise it shrinks very perceptibly, but he knows that the shrinkage is not equal in all transverse directions.

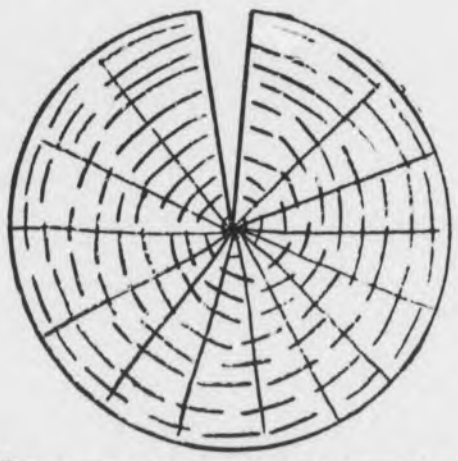


FIG. 1—CROSS SECTION THROUGH A TREE INDICATING SEASON CRACKS.

In the first of the accompanying illustrations is shown how wood shrinks in drying. The diagram represents the cross section of a tree. The greatest shrinkage takes place around the tree—that is, circumferentially, and the least shrinkage from the bark toward the centre—that is diametrically. The result of this is that if we could concentrate all the shrinkage in one place, a dry trunk would have a V-shaped shrinkage crack in it, the same as is indicated in the diagram. What actually takes place is that a number of check cracks make their appearance, all of them V-shaped and wider toward the bark than in the centre. The consequence is that if we take a plank, for example, like that shown in Fig. 2, the greatest shrinkage being in the length of the grains or annular rings, the whole plank will have a tendency to assume the form shown by the dotted lines. In other words, the result is precisely the same as though the grain extending from A, to B, were a cord or string, and by drawing upon this cord the wood is made to change its shape with the board pulled into the shape shown at C.



FIG. 2—THE BOARD CONCAVED BY THE SHRINKAGE OF THE GRAIN.

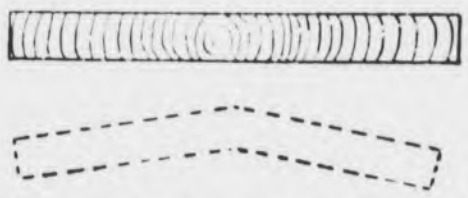


FIG. 3—TENDENCY OF A BOARD TO BEND AT THE MIDDLE BY THE SHRINKAGE ALONG THE GRAINS OF THE ANNUAL RINGS.

When the board is sawn as at Fig. 3, which as indicated by the lines is nearly through the centre of the log, the outer edges shrink in a vertical direction and do not very much change its shape, but the shrinkage of the grain or annular rings directly under the heart tends to draw it down into the shape shown by the dotted lines.

Now by taking advantage of the facts above presented, somewhat exaggerated in the diagrams to make the case clearer, we are able to cut up our lumber into such forms that when put

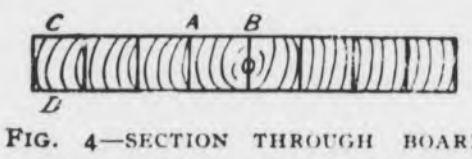


FIG. 4—SECTION THROUGH BOARD WITH DOTTED LINES SHOWING STRIPS INTO WHICH IT MAY BE RIPPED.

together again it will not change shape appreciably. Suppose, for example, that we have the board shown in Fig. 4, which we want to use in the construction of a drafting table. We will assume that the thickness of this board is the same as that of the table to be made. The dotted lines show how it is to be cut up into square strips. By what has preceded we know that the strip C, D, will shrink most from top to bottom, but the strip A, B, will shrink most in a horizontal direction. The other shrinkages will be in the direction of the lines and not across them. If, therefore, we take these strips and carefully dress them on all four sides, we may put them together in such a way that all the grains will run as near as possible from top to bottom, with the result that the shrinkage will take place in the same direction.

This is shown in Fig. 5. The piece A, contains the heart wood, the piece D, cut from the outer part of the board and at the greatest distance from the heart, has its grain running nearly from top to bottom. At B, again a piece is so placed that the grains run as nearly as possible from top to bottom. The same is true of E, and all the other pieces. By slitting the board which we desire to use in the construction of the table, in the way here described, into square strips it becomes possible to arrange the grains so that they will all stand in a vertical or nearly vertical position. By

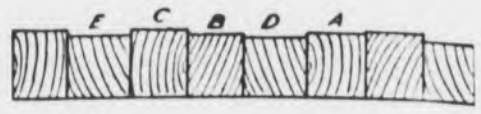


FIG 5—SUGGESTION OF THE ORDER IN WHICH THE STRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED FOR GLUING UP.

preference such pieces as A, and C, and perhaps such a one as B, would be rejected in a table of the very best character, and yet where they are of very small size they will have so little influence on the general surface of the board as to be comparatively unobjectionable for use. In any event, in use, they should be placed as near the edge of the board as possible, and only the best pieces, with straight vertical grain, put in the centre.



FIG. 6—BOARD AWAY FROM HEART OF TREE RIPPED INTO STRIPS.

In Fig. 6, is shown another piece of lumber cut from a log a little further away from the heart. In Fig 7, is shown how the strips from this piece of lumber may be arranged so as to bring the grains all very nearly vertical. The strips into which the board is ripped must be square on the end, no matter what the thickness may be, because if they are not square or



FIG. 7—GOOD ARRANGEMENTS OF STRIPS FROM BOARD SHOWN IN PRECEDING ILLUSTRATION.

nearly so they cannot be turned up edgewise and reversed so as to bring the grain upright in every case. Simply cutting the board up into narrow pieces will not answer, in spite of some carpenters' ideas on the subject. The point is to make the board so that all grains and annular rings will run from top to bottom. A natural board that happens to have its grain run this way will usually stay flat

If the drawing board to be made is of large dimensions, 8x10, or 12 feet long, the strips for it should be about 2 inches square when dressed, and in addition to gluing should be dowelled to each other. Additional strength may be secured by iron rods running all the way through the built-up board edgewise.

No particular care need be taken to have the strips accurately of the same size. They need to be square and near enough alike in size, so that after they are glued the upper rough side, as shown in Fig. 5, can be planed down to a true surface.

If through ignorance or carelessness in putting the pieces together,

such a result is obtained as shown in Fig 8, with most of the grain horizontal, the resulting board will be in no better condition than if made from wide stuff. If the strips are laid as shown in this cut, the board will warp,

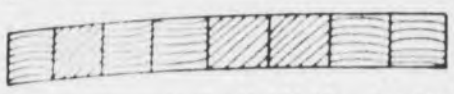


FIG. 8—HOW NOT TO DO IT. A VERY BAD ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRIPS SHOWN IN FIG. 6.

since all the pieces have the grain lying in such a direction as to produce the greatest amount of shrinkage or swelling crosswise. Examples of this method of work can be frequently found even in piano shops, where great care has been taken to slit the wood, and where no care has been given to the arrangement of it after this has been done.

With a large heavy board 5 or 6 feet in width and from 12 to 15 feet in length, in spite of plates or dowels it will be found that the ends will open to some extent with the wetness or dryness of the atmosphere. To prevent this the end or grain of the wood should be painted where it is exposed to the air. For this purpose something that is entirely waterproof should be used. A very good white lead, or something of the same kind which has a solid body, will answer the purpose. Shellac is useless for this use. It is so porous that the dampness of the air will enter the wood in spite of repeated coatings.

In small boards 30 or 40 inches in length, where the strips are but ½ or ¼ of an inch in thickness, dowels are not necessary. If the strips are carefully glued up, a board of this size can be made with end pieces tongued and grooved and glued into place. This makes a desirable finish for the ends. The resulting board is very light and has the advantage of being alike on both sides, which for many purposes is very convenient. The thinness of the wood, however, and the absence of cleats, renders such a board too thin for rough usage, and accordingly it is better adapted for light drafting than the heavy work of a shop.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day.

Alameda, Cal.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Ashland, Wis.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Newark, N. J.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Bessemer Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Pasadena, Cal.
Carondelet Mo.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago, Ill.	Randsburg, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Antonio, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Galveston, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Gilette, Col.	South Denver, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Omaha. Neb.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Manor Station, Pa.	Victor, Col.
Marion, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Marblehead, Mass.	West Troy, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y
Moreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

Under the Yoke.—II.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

THE joyous song of the peasant vine-dressers preparing for the coming vintage was heard throughout the broad valley of the Tarn; but in the town of Carmaux the only note was one of deep anxiety. The great chimney of Sainte-Clotilde, that for thirty-three long years had continually belched its sable wreaths against the azure sky, was now smokeless. The mighty pulses of the engines had ceased their constant throbbing. The once fiery furnaces had grown cold, and the eighty tons of molten glass therein had long since solidified. Groups of sad faced men and boys lounged along the dingy streets and paused to read, with an air of stupor, the curt notice of closure posted on the gates of the silent works. While the principal cafés were crowded with strikers and petty tradesmen gloomily discussing the overstocked markets, the empty union treasury and the probabilities of when and how work would be resumed. All felt that the strike had been a blunder, that is to say, a crime, and all were anxious to know the extent of the inevitable expiation.

But the suspense was not destined to be of long duration, for on August 17th, the date of the regular semi-monthly pay-day, the company returned to its late employees their pay-books, the legal formula of discharge. At the same time the company announced that on the morrow a register would be opened wherein each person desiring employment might inscribe his or her name, with the understanding that the wages would be equal to, but no higher than, the highest wages paid in France for similar work. The company, however, reserved the right to reject the application of any undesirable person, and only engaged to furnish employment as one by one the furnaces could be reheated and made ready for operation.

In order to place one furnace of nine mouths in full operation, about 165 glass-workers and similars, and fifteen days, to raise the furnace to the proper heat were needed; but as only eighty persons, mostly similars, were bold enough to register, the lighting of a furnace was indefinitely postponed. After one full month had elapsed, and when it had become clearly evident that the socialist leaders throughout France had resolved on making Carmaux the scene of a pitched battle in which all their vaunted forces should be concentrated, the company gave warning of its intention to seek workers elsewhere. The company soon succeeded in its search, but it is interesting to know from whence and under what conditions such workers were obtained.

Socialists Defeat Socialists.—In the neighboring town of Rive-de-Gier 1061 glass workers and similars had gone on strike eighteen months previously. The strike had been sustained by an 8 per-cent. assessment on the earnings of the members of all unions composing the Glass Workers' Federation, and did not terminate until January, 1895, when the strikers had been replaced by imported Germans, and the Union had been involved in a socialist scheme, the disastrous effects of which now claim our attention.

Soon after the breaking out of the strike referred to, the shareholders of another glass-works in the same town offered to sell the strikers a controlling interest in their works for the sum of $32,400. Carried away by the socialist idea of collective ownership and employment, and of applying it to those then on strike, the Federation eagerly accepted the offer and levied a special assessment of $5.40 for that purpose on each of its 6000 effective members. Thus, under the influence of socialist illusions, the Federation violated the fundamental principle of trade unionism, viz., the separation of the functions of employer and employed; and then, owing to that false step, it misappropriated the funds sacred to the sustenance of helpless women and children and squandered them in the vain purchase of shares of capital. Like all socialist attempts this one was doomed to failure from the very outset, the special assessment was only paid by 1000 members, but the contract had been made, and all that the Union could from time to time scrape together was fatally engulfed.

From its first inception the Glass-workers' Glassworks found itself on the horns of a terrible dilemma. At the beginning of this socialist regime, August, 1894, only one of the three furnaces of the works was in operation, and that one was more than sufficient for the few orders then obtainable. On the other hand, a thousand strikers were clamoring for the socialist works to furnish them with work and wages. A new shift, consisting entirely of strikers was therefore formed; so that four shifts of six hours each, instead of three of eight hours each, could be employed. At the same time, a general reduction of 50 per cent in wages was enforced; and this infamous proceeding was glossed over, with the usual socialist duplicity, by styling it a "retention of salaries." In the following month a second furnace was made ready for work under the same conditions, and in the succeeding January, shortly before the strike ended, a third furnace was lit. The increased number of workers, thus augmented more than threefold, resulted in the accumulation of an enormous stock. To dispose of this stock the prices were marked down; but when the first-mentioned glassworks, at the conclusion of the strike, resumed its full activity, it threw its product on the market at a little above cost-price. The socialist glassworks was very soon compelled to extinguish its third furnace; and to still further limit production, the three-shift system was restored; but each worker only worked on alternate weeks, thus reducing the wages earned or received to one-fourth of the usual sum. Not without heavy sacrifices; but with increasing dissatisfaction and insubordination, the work thus continued on until May, 1895, when the shares of capital were pledged to the individual workers as security for their wages, which were then six weeks in arrear. During these weeks not one dollar of wages were paid. Many of the best workers had quit in disgust to seek work elsewhere, and those who remained were barely subsisting on a meagre allowance of bread, meat and groceries.

It was precisely among these victims of socialist illusions, with their haggard faces and the glitter of starvation in their eyes, that the superintendent of the Carmaux works sought skilled workmen. At the first news of that official's activity, however, Jaures, Groussier, Gerault Richard and other socialist members of the legislature, hurried from Paris, and the walls of Rive-de-Gier were soon placarded with appeals. But the value of socialist pretences and promises had been thoroughly tested in that place. A telegram was sent to Carmaux, October 1st, to light a furnace. And although the socialist leaders, with their habitual lack of veracity, declared that the black smoke rolling from the lofty chimney was only from a straw fire; yet, on the morning of October 15th, a force of 198 workers, the largest and most skilled part of whom came from the socialists work of Rive-de Gier, started the regular routine of Saint-Clotilde.

Socialists in Practical Politics.—It is evident that the whole Glass-workers' Federation, when perverted from its true object by the glamor of socialism, had signally proven its inferiority to one man, such as Mr. Resseguier for instance, in the task of furnishing work and wages to a thousand persons. Yet it may be argued that there was a great difference in ability between the subordinate leaders and the socialist chiefs, especially when these latter had an opportunity of wielding their chosen weapon of politics. Let us see, then, how one man, who had convictions and the courage to maintain them, successfully resisted all the political efforts these vaunted chiefs directed against him and his work.

When, during the first week in August, the strikers were fighting for a principle the works remained open, but they refused to return without Baudot. In the second week of that month, the strikers, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Jaures, abandoned their principle together with Mr. Baudot, only to find the works closed. After a few days' lockout the works were reopened, and then the socialist chiefs urged the strikers to resume their principle and not resume work unless in a body. More than a month was spent in discussing socialist principles, and then the strikers found that they could not return in a body, because many of their places had been filled by their fellow socialists.

When the first and second furnaces were lighted, the socialistic leaders declared the fires to be of straw; and when the socialist victims, with emaciated figures and ragged garments, marched in from Rive-de-Gier to man those furnaces, they were declared by the socalist leaders to be more used to emptying bottles than making them. A third furnace was lit, at the sight of which an angry cry arose that then or never must the boasted skill of their chiefs be manifested.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

WHEN a patriot falls, must he fall in the battle,
Where the cannon's loud roar is his only death-rattle?
There's a warfare where none but the morally brave
Stand nobly and firmly their country to save.
'Tis the war of opinion, where few can be found,
On the mountain of principle, guarding the ground,
With vigilant eyes ever watching the foes
Who are prowling around them, and aiming their blows.

—*Anon.*

The Carpenter's Square.

BY PARALLELOGRAM.

IT may seem presumptuous for any one to bring forward the subject of the steel square for discussion so soon after the publication of the able article by Mr. Stoddard, which was commenced in the March number and concluded in the May number of THE CARPENTER. Mr. Stoddard said at the beginning of his article that the square had been in use for thousands of years, and yet not all had been written about it that might be said. He discussed the square from an eminently practical point of view, and presented in excellent shape for use many problems that may be solved by the steel square. I shall avoid repeating anything that Mr. Stoddard presented, unless I see the opportunity to profitably add thereto something which he has obviously omitted. For the most part I shall confine my remarks to other chapters concerning this most useful tool.

Not only is it true that the square has been in use from time out of mind, but it is likely that the square will continue in use as long as there are artisans whose daily work requires them to make quick application of mathematical rules. The square is one of those tools that is never outgrown. It is never superseded by modern inventions. It is from time to time improved upon for special purposes, and there are at present in the market several squares for special uses which certain classes of mechanics are learning to employ; but, nevertheless, these tools are only *the* square. The square has been used since the very beginning of the mechanic trades, and is likely to continue through all the ages.

The square is the simplest of tools. It may be described as the mechanical embodiment of a right angle. It must necessarily have some breadth in order to give the tool necessary stability, and, therefore, as the embodiment of a right angle it is of a form to give us both the exterior and interior shape. The blade of the square is made a little wider than the tongue, more for convenience, I think, than for any other reason, for I have seen squares, somewhat old, to be sure, and made long before the tools which are now in most common use were sent out from the factory, of which the blade and tongue were approximately of the same width.

The blade of the square as commonly constructed is 2 feet, or 24 inches long, and the tongue somewhat less. I have seen squares of which the tongue and blade were of equal lengths, and, also, those, the blades of which were considerably longer than those of the squares at present made, and still others of which the tongues are considerably shorter than is now the rule. The most commonly accepted dimensions for a carpenter's square at the present time is blade 24 inches long, tongue 18 inches long, blade 2 inches wide and tongue 1½ inches wide. This gives for inside measurements, blade 22½ inches and tongue 16 inches.

I have described the square as the embodiment of a right angle. If the square is not a right angle, or, to use common terms, if the tool is "out of square," that is, if it is in the least inaccurate, its usefulness is destroyed. When the square is inaccurate, instead of solving intricate geometrical problems correctly, it becomes a snare and delusion, leading to false results and misfits in general. It is somewhat remarkable how few really accurate squares are in use. I am disposed to believe from long experience that comparatively few mechanics who buy steel squares are cognizant of the possible defects that the tool may have and of the tests which may be applied

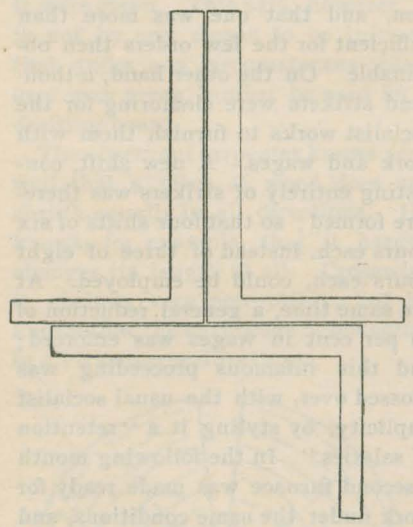


FIG 1—TESTING THE OUTSIDE ANGLE OF THE SQUARE.

for the purpose of demonstrating its accuracy. Before proceeding further, therefore, in the discussion of the use of this instrument, let us give brief attention to some of the simple methods that may be employed for determining the accuracy of the tool. By way of making practical application of these tests, I suggest that at the next dinner hour the reader borrow from his fellow carpenters as many squares as may be convenient, and apply to them more or less of the tests which follow, merely for the purpose of practice, and at the same time to show to what extent the squares in use are correct.

Fig. 1 shows a very common method of testing the exterior angle of a steel square. Two squares are placed against each other and a straight edge or against the blade of a third square. If the edges of the squares exactly coincide throughout, the squares may be considered correct.

Suppose, however, that there is a discrepancy shown by this test, and that as the two squares are placed in the general position shown in the illustration they part at the heel while touching at the ends of the blades, or, touching at the heel, that they part at the ends of the blades. This evidently shows that one of the squares is inaccurate, or possibly that both are inaccurate. How is the inaccuracy to be located? The two squares may be placed face to face, with the blades upward from an even surface, say the face of the third square or the jointed edge of a board, and so held that their heels, for example, shall coincide. Then glance at the edges of the blades. If they exactly coincide, it would indicate that the error is evenly divided between the two squares, a very improbable occurrence. Compare the two squares in the reverse position, that is, with the tongues extending upward. Then apply the test shown in Fig. 2, and finally that shown in Fig. 3.

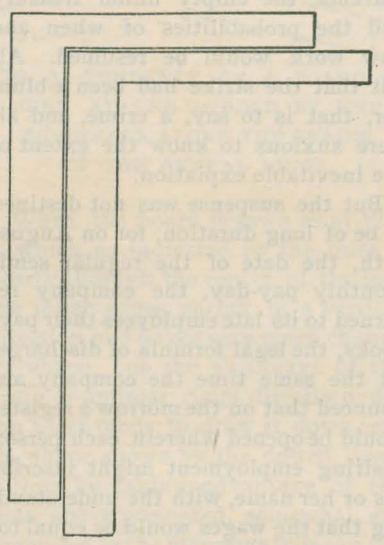


FIG 2—TESTING THE INSIDE ANGLE OF THE SQUARE.

By trying the squares one inside of the other, as shown in Fig. 2, the exterior angle is compared with the interior angle. If the edges throughout fit together tightly, first using one square inside and then the other, it is almost conclusive evidence that both the squares are accurate.

By tests of the kinds just described among several squares, the mechanic will soon perceive from the several ascertained results, that one or the other of the several squares that he is handling is more accurate than all the others, if not absolutely accurate. There still remains the need of a test, however, to prove the absolute accuracy of the particular square which he believes to be about right. On a drafting table or a smooth board let him next perform the following experiment, which is one of the several that might be mentioned in this connection. Draw a straight line A, B, say three feet in length, as shown in Fig. 3. This may be done by a straight edge. Use a hard pencil sharpened to a chisel point. With the compasses, using A, to B, as centres, and with a radius longer than one-half of A, B, strike the arcs C, D, and E, F. Then with the straight edge draw a straight line G, H, through the intersection of the arcs. If the work is accurately done, the resulting angles A, O, H; H, O, B; B, O, G; and G, O, A, will be right angles. Lay the square to be tested into one of these angles, as shown in the illustration, and with a chisel-pointed pencil scribe along the blade and along the tongue. If the lines thus drawn exactly coincide with those first drawn, it is satisfactory proof that the square is accurate; and in the same way the square may be placed against one or the other of these right angles in a way to test its interior angle.

The method shown in Fig. 3, anticipates the use of another tool besides the square in making the test. A right angle, however, may be drawn for the purpose described, by a method which uses only the square and which does not require the services of any other tool, Or, what is the same thing, consider the tool itself to be the figure drawn, and then measure for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the figure.

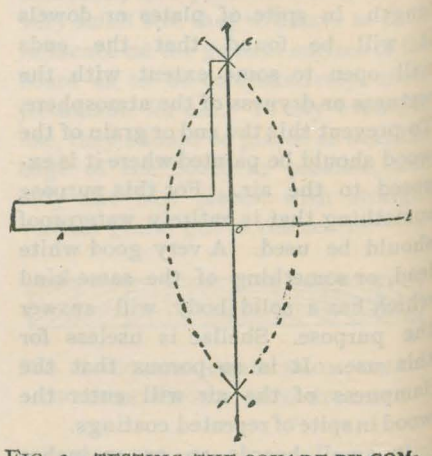


FIG. 3—TESTING THE SQUARE BY COMPARING WITH A CONSTRUCTED RIGHT ANGLE.

Various writers in this journal have discussed the properties of the right angle triangle, and not long since there was presented some practical demonstrations that the square to be erected on a hypothenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares erected on the base and perpendicular. This is a well-known mathematical truth and it may be applied in the tests we are making. Those carpenters who have had occasion to lay out the foundations of houses are well acquainted with the old rule frequently known as "the 6, 8 and 10," which depends upon the relationship of the squares of the perpendicular and the base, to the square of the hypothenuse. Thus the square of 6 is 36; the square of 8 is 64. The sum of 36 and 64 is 100. And the square of 10 is 100. Now let us make application of this rule to test the steel square.

For the sake of accuracy we want to take figures which are as large as possible so as to reduce the possible error in measurement to the smallest possible dimensions. Let us take for dimensions 9, 12 and 15 inches That these will serve is easily demonstrated. The square of 9 is 81. The square of 12 is 144. The sum of these squares is 225, and the square of 15 is 225. Therefore if the tool that we are testing shows a dimension of exactly 15 inches, measured from 9 on the outside of the tongue to 12 on the outside of the blade, as shown in Fig. 4, it will be proof that the square is correct.

It may be somewhat difficult to make a measurement of this kind on

the instrument itself with sufficient accuracy to be beyond dispute. I suggest, therefore, that the square be laid flat upon an even surface like a drawing table, and that with a chisel-pointed pencil lines be scribed along the tongue and along the blade. Mark accurately the distance of 9 inches from the heel up the tongue, and 12 inches from the heel along the blade. Then measure diagonally, and see if the distance is exactly 15 inches.

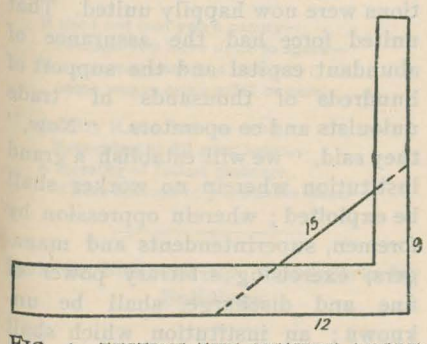


FIG. 4—TESTING THE OUTSIDE ANGLE OF THE SQUARE BY COMPARING WITH A DIMENSIONED TRIANGLE.

In what has preceded there has been a suggestion that the error due to lack of precision in measurement is diminished if the figures are increased in size. If the size of the drafting table permits, therefore, extend the line drawn along the tongue of the square to 3 feet. Extend that drawn along the blade to 4 feet. In doing this care must be taken that the lines thus extended are fair to the tool under examination, for if they are not drawn in a way to strictly coincide with the edges of the square, then the test is of no avail. Then measure from the ends of these lines, that is from a point 3 feet from the heel up the tongue to a point 4 feet from the heel along the blade. If this diagonal distance is exactly 5 feet it will show that the angle represented by the heel of the square, as we have described it, is a right angle, and that, therefore, the test is accurate.

(To be continued.)

A New Parlor Door Hanger.

Figure 1, of the accompanying illustrations shows a new ball bearing hanger which has just been perfected by Messrs. Lane Brothers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

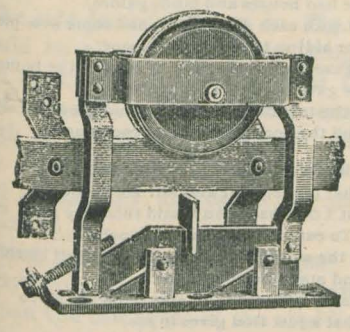


FIG. 1.

Figures 2, and 3, show the "Standard" and "New Model" styles respectively, also made by the same firm, and now in general use.

The new ball-bearing Hanger, as will be seen by a comparison of the cuts, retains all the essential and valuable features that have made the "Standard" so popular, while the wheel is fitted with the best form of bicycle bearings. The cups and cones of the bearings are made with the same precision as similar bicycle parts, hardened in the same way, and, of course, the balls are the same as used in such bearings.

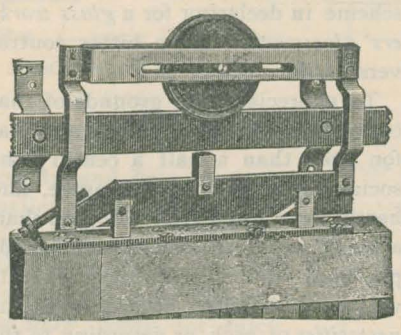


FIG. 2.

The makers claim to spare no pains or expense in the manufacture of this article, and their care will be appreciated when the inaccessible position of a parlor door hanger, and, therefore, the importance of its durability, is considered.

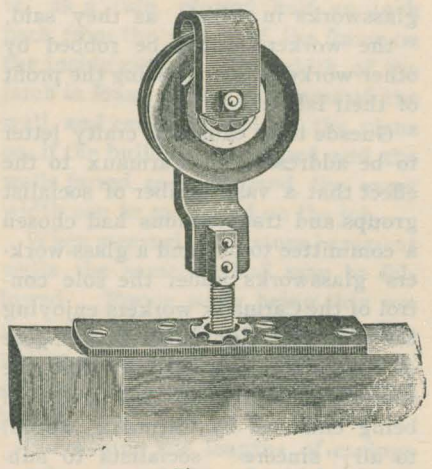


FIG. 3.

While, of course, it is expected that the majority of carpenters will prefer to use the less expensive kinds, the new hanger certainly fills a certain and growing demand for the best goods. We are informed that all the styles shown are generally kept in stock with the hardware dealers.

A Cottage.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The following plans for a cottage recently prepared by the writer to occupy the rear end of sixty foot corner lot. The front part of which being already occupied by a more pretentious building.

The owner desired a cottage in appearance and yet have the room and convenience of a two-story building.

Owing to the limited space and amount of room desired would not admit of any other form than that of a parallelogram, viz: 29′ 6″ x 40′ 0″ exclusive of porch.

The outer studding are twelve feet in length, with side and front gable plates being raised four and two feet, respectively. The stories are nine feet in the clear. The gable being so arranged that the ceilings of the upper rooms are square, with the exception of the front room, which will cut down from the level of the ceiling about eighteen inches.

The storage rooms were left unfinished, and are three and one-half feet high at the low sides.

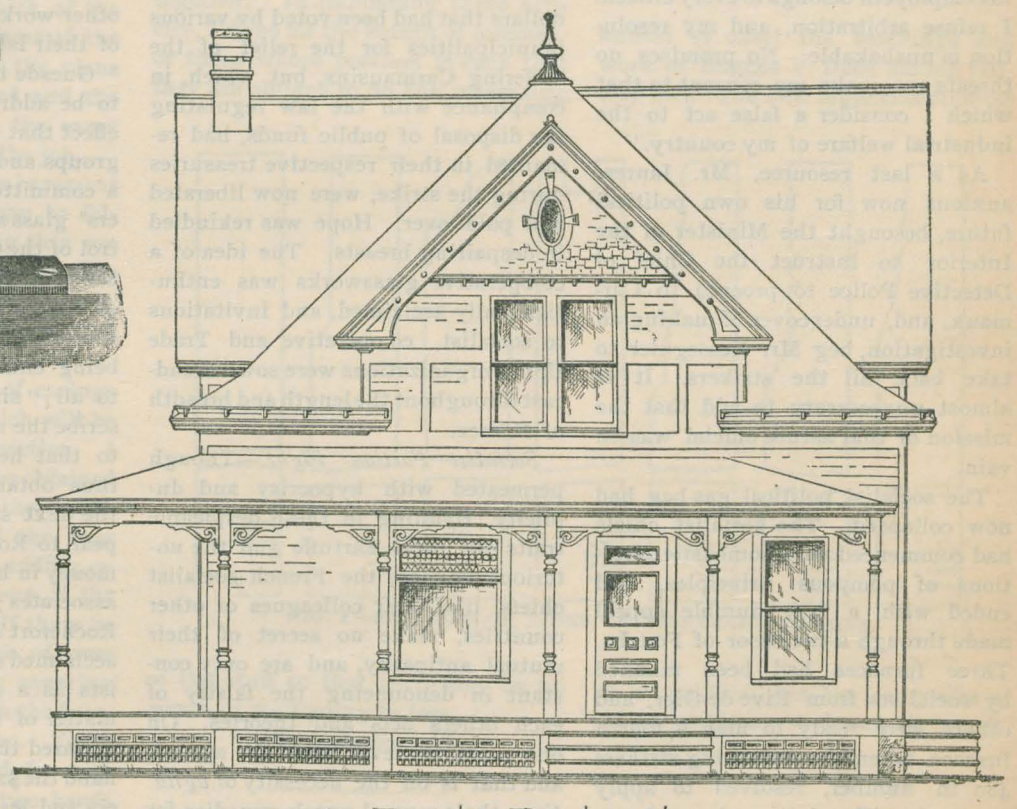
The interior finish is yellow pine throughout.

The hall is large and well-lighted, with access to the library, parlor and dining-room. The heating is by hot air.

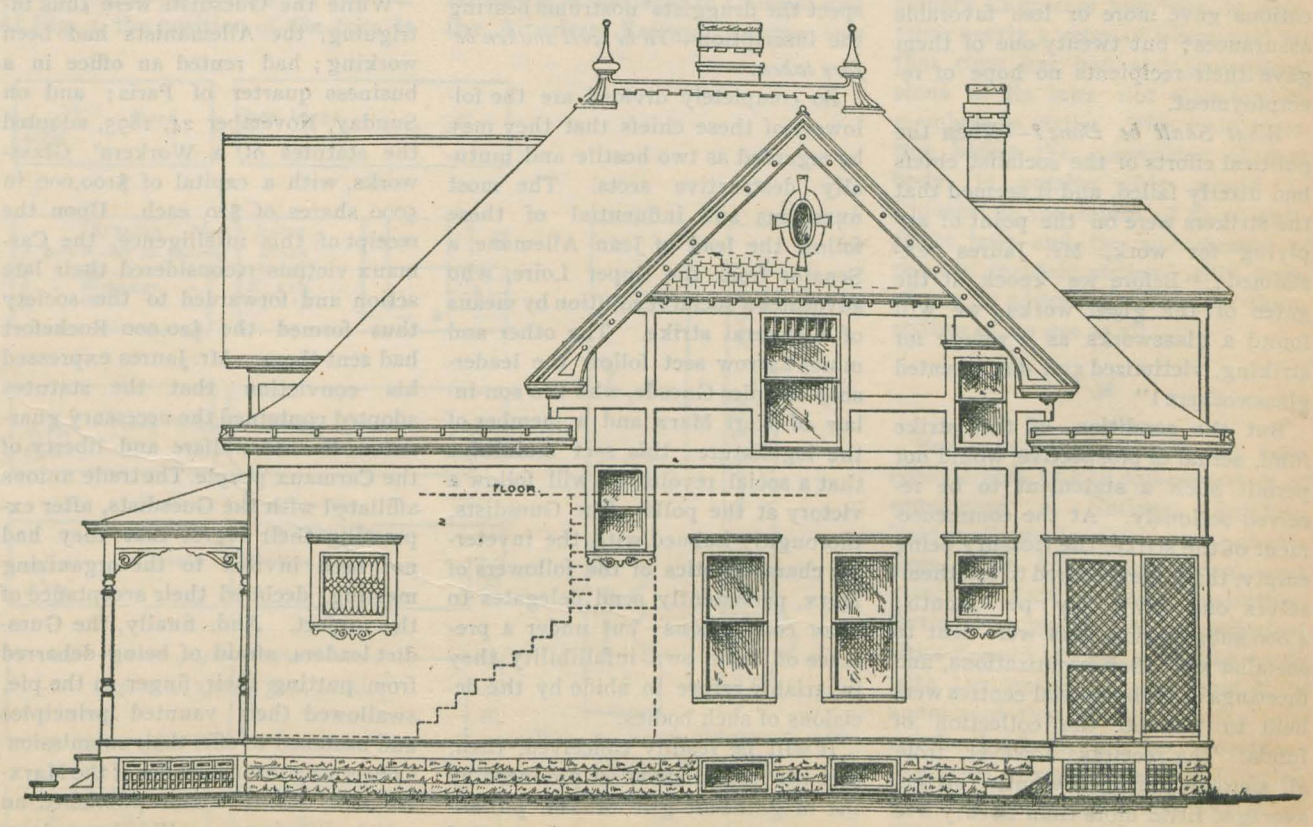
The plumbing fixtures are modern.

The rear porch is latticed in, with cistern-pump on porch.

The house presents an imposing appearance, and costs complete about $1,800.



FRONT ELEVATION.



SIDE ELEVATION

(Continued on page 12.)

Under the Yoke.—II.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

The socialist members of the legislature accordingly returned to Paris and made a motion in the legislature that the President be instructed to end the strike by compulsory arbitration. That motion was debated during three whole days, and then was rejected.

Defeated in the greatest effort of their lives, the humiliated chiefs had recourse to the most illusory promises. "Have patience for forty-eight hours," they cried, "and you will see the government make an end of it" The government did, it is true, request the prefect of the Tarn to write to both parties asking them to arbitrate their differences. To this request Mr. Resseguier replied;—"The conflict is not one that can be arbitrated. The liberty of choosing his employees belongs to every citizen. I refuse arbitration, and my resolution is unshakable. No promises, no threats can make me consent to that which I consider a false act to the industrial welfare of my country."

As a last resource, Mr. Jaures, anxious now for his own political future, besought the Minister of the Interior to instruct the Chief of Detective Police to proceed to Carmaux, and, under cover of making an investigation, beg Mr. Resseguier to take back all the strikers. It is almost unnecessary to add that the mission of that astute official was in vain.

The socialist political gas-bag had now collapsed. The socialist chiefs had commenced with bombastic assertions of pompous principles, and ended with a very humble appeal made through a successor of Fouche. Three furnaces had been manned by socialists from Rive-de-Gier, and others were ready to man a fourth furnace, when the remaining strikers 480 in number, resolved to apply for work. The letters in reply to the great majority of these applications gave more or less favorable assurances; but twenty-one of them gave their recipients no hope of re-employment.

What Shall be Done?—When the political efforts of the socialist chiefs had utterly failed, and it seemed that the strikers were on the point of applying for work, Mr. Jaures exclaimed. "Before we knock at the gates of the glass works, we will found a glassworks as a refuge for striking, victimized and discontented glassworkers!"

But the condition of the strike fund, actual or prospective, would not permit such a statement to be received seriously. At the commencement of the strike, the treasury being empty, the miners offered to tax themselves one day's pay per month; 4,000 subscription lists were sent to socialist and labor organizations, and meetings in all industrial centres were held to promote the collection of funds. The receipts, however, from all sources, during the entire strike, averaged little more than twenty-five cents a day for each striker. Consequently, the realization of any such scheme as that suggested by Mr. Jaures appeared very improbable. The strikers, as we have seen, broke from the control of their incompetent leaders and applied for work. But it was too late, the greater part of their former places in the works were filled, and therefore 325 of these unfortunates again passed under the socialist yoke

It was a nopeful though jaded journalist who, perhaps, was the first to declare—"It is the unexpected that always happens," but in the case we have now to relate the assertion was really true. When the dejection of the Carmaux victims had reached its maximum, Henri Rochefort, a celebrated Parisian journalist, arrived with the startling news that a certain philanthropic lady had placed a check for $20,000 in his hands for the founding of a co-operative glassworks in Carmaux. This generous gift was followed by another donation of $1,000 from a radical Parisian stock-broker. Thousands of dollars that had been voted by various municipalities for the relief of the suffering Carmausins, but which, in compliance with the law regulating the disposal of public funds, had remained in their respective treasuries during the strike, were now liberated and paid over. Hope was rekindled in despairing breasts. The idea of a co-operative glassworks was enthusiastically acclaimed, and invitations to socialist, co operative and Trade Union organizations were sown broadcast throughout the length and breadth of France.

Socialist Faction Fight.—Though permeated with hypocrisy and duplicity, rivalling in these despicable traits the ideal Tartuffe and the notorious Fouché, the French socialist chiefs, like their colleagues of other countries, make no secret of their mutual antipathy, and are only constant in denouncing the falsity of each others acts and theories. On one point, however, they are agreed, and that is on the necessity of *agitation*; their several quack remedies for all social ills resembling in this respect the druggists' nostrums bearing the inscription—*To be well shaken before taken.*

So completely divided are the followers of these chiefs that they may be regarded as two hostile and mutually destructive sects. The most numerous and influential of these follow the lead of Jean Allemane, a Senator from the Upper Loire, who advocates a social revolution by means of a general strike. The other and more narrow sect follow the leadership of Jules Guesde, who is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and a member of the legislature; this sect maintains that a social revolution will follow a victory at the polls. The Guesdists, thoroughly imbued with the inveterate characteristics of the followers of Marx, persistently send delegates to labor conventions; but under a pretence of their own infallibility they invariably refuse to abide by the decisions of such bodies.

It will be readily conceived, then, that the immediate effect produced by the magnificent gift of the philanthropic Madame Demsbourg rivalled the effect said to have been produced by the opening of the fabled box of Pandora. The Allemanists called upon all organizations to assist in the formation of a *workers' glassworks*, while the Guesdists denounced that scheme in declaring for a *glass workers' glassworks*, and a bitter controversy arose.

To appreciate the grounds of that controversy we must understand that for more than a half a century the socialists have failed to agree, and herein lies a proof of the Utopian character of socialism—whether the goods produced in the future socialist state will be distributed according to the *necessities* of each, or according to the *ability* of each worker. The Guesdists, then, on this occasion, refurbished all the available weapons in their literary junk stores, flaunted in the faces of their opponents the motto:—"To each worker belongs the full product of his labor," and loudly protested against the Allemanists' projected glassworks in which, as they said, "the workers would be robbed by other workers monopolizing the profit of their labor."

Guesde then caused a crafty letter to be addressed to Carmaux to the effect that a vast number of socialist groups and trade unions had chosen a committee to demand a glass-workers' glassworks under the sole control of the Carmaux workers enjoying the exclusive right to freely dispose of the profits thereof, and that the committee would, in the event of being endorsed by Carmaux, appeal to all "sincere" socialists to subscribe the necessary additional capital to that held by Rochefort. Having thus obtained a snap endorsement, the next step of Guesde was to appeal to Rochefort not to deliver the money in his hands to Jaures and his associates; and a garbled version of Rochefort's reply to that appeal was acclaimed at a mass meeting of Marxists as a decisive victory. But as a matter of fact, Rochefort had simply declared that he would, the next day, hand the $20,000 to the Carmaux workers and leave them free to dispose of it at will.

While the Guesdists were thus intriguing, the Allemanists had been working; had rented an office in a business quarter of Paris; and on Sunday, November 24, 1895, adopted the statutes of a Workers' Glassworks, with a capital of $100,000 in 5000 shares of $20 each. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Carmaux victims reconsidered their late action and forwarded to the society thus formed the $20,000 Rochefort had sent them. Mr. Jaures expressed his conviction that the statutes adopted contained the necessary guarantees for the welfare and liberty of the Carmaux people. The trade unions affiliated with the Guesdists, after expressing their regret that they had not been invited to the organizing meeting, declared their acceptance of the project. And, finally, the Guesdist leaders, afraid of being debarred from putting their finger in the pie, swallowed their vaunted principles and hastened to offer their submission. Concerning this surrender of the Marxist sect, Mr. Allemane published an article, saying: "We have long known that objections to productive co-operation is a part of these political socialists' baggage. But better situated than his co-sectarians to judge the bad effect of their campaign against the workers' glassworks, and recognizing, a little late, their impotency against the conscious workers, Mr. Chauvin has ordered the members of his faction to abandon their work of obstruction and slander. It is well."

All France was in a state of expectation The divergent socialist factions were now happily united. That united force had the assurance of abundant capital and the support of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists and co operators. "Now," they said, "we will establish a grand institution wherein no worker shall be exploited; wherein oppression by foremen, superintendents and managers, exercising arbitrary power of fine and discharge, shall be unknown; an institution which shall stand before the eyes of the whole world as a living proof of the possibility of the total and immediate abolition of the capitalist system"

How far that expectation has been realized may be shown in another and concluding article.

THE "Independent" German Carpenters' Union, of Newark, N J, with 142 members, this month joined the U. B. in a body. Thus the work of unity in the carpenter craft goes on.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prior to the organization of the carpenters of this city, over a year ago, men were working for 12½ to 15 cents per hour, and worked ten and eleven hours a day. Now they have a membership of hundreds in Union No. 7, and have 22½ to 25 cents per hour and nine hours a day.

THE Independent German Carpenters' Union, of Detroit, Mich., has been excluded from the Building Trades Council of that city by an overwhelming vote. Thus the Union men in the building trades of Detroit have set their stamp of disapproval on secession and "independent" Unions in the labor movement.

And was a Good Man, too.

My lord Fat Purse was a very good man
  He had houses and lands galore,
And with each new day he had some new plan
  For aiding the needy and poor.
He gave to the churches he gave to the homes,
  He gave to the tramp by the way,
Yet the terrible curse in the land grew worse,
  And the poor grew poorer each day.

My lord Fat Purse was troubled and sad
  That his thought and toil seemed vain,
"But I do what I can," said this very good man
  "To ease the want and the pain,
'Tis the will of heaven that some shall be rich
  And many be poor, I see.
I can do no more than give from the store
  That a just God gives to me."

Yet acres and acres of fertile soil
  Lie idle under the skies,
While my shrewd lord waits and holds his estates
  'Till prices in land shall rise.
Deep in the breast of those acres broad
  Which are selfishly grasped by one,
Lies wealth for many—free gifts of God
  Like the wind and the rain and the sun.

Food in the ocean and food in the soil—
  Free gifts from a hand divine.
And who dare hinder the fisher's toil
  Or say, "Lo, the sea is mine."
Ah, my lord Fat Purse, no wonder the curse
  Of poverty hangs like a pall
When you hold by fraud the lands which God
  Has meant for the use of all.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Unselfishness.

'Tis only a friendly greeting
Or lending a helping hand
To cheer some life that is lonely
Or point to "the better land."

A word or a smile costs nothing
And 'twill make your own heart light;
Then shun not this duty gentle,
Of making some sad life bright.

Only to lighten the burdens
That sorrowing ones must bear,
There are kindly deeds and many
To lessen the loads of care.

It need not cost you a penny—
Perhaps you have none to spare—
Yet you may ease in a measure
Some weary one's grief or care.

Just try it and find the echo
Returning to fill your heart,
A blessing of fullest measure
Where springs of gentleness start.

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

[Copyright 1897.]

IN order to measure up openings for door jams and trim the following method may be followed.

If the quantities are being figured up from the plans of a new building, the sizes of the doors will be given so that it will be much easier to get the sizes. For example—commence by listing all the different widths of doors on the plans as 2′–2″, 2′–4″, 2′–6″, 2′–8″ and 3′–0″. Then take the different heights as 6′–6″, 6′–8″, 6′–10″, 7′–0″, 7′–4″ or 7′–6″, 7′–8″ and 7′–10″ according as the plans may call for sizes or widths, making a list as follows:

DOOR JAMS.

2′–4″	2–6′– 6″
	7–6′–10″
	10–7′– 0″
	15–7′– 6″
	9–7′– 8″
2′–6″	10–6′–10″
	5–7′– 4″
	12–7′– 2″
	9–7′– 6″
	6–7′– 8″
3′–0″	25–7′– 0″
	15–7′– 6″
	20–7′– 8″
	24–7′–10″

The side jambs, as seen in Fig. 1, should be allowed 1½″ or 2″ longer than the height of the door and the head should be dadoed the exact width of the door size. Each door will require a pair of jambs and a head or as they are called a "*set*" of jambs.

Great care must be taken in determining the width of the jamb to span the thickness of the studding lathe and plaster. 2″ stud partitions will require 4″ jambs; 2½″ stud partitions will require 4½″ jambs, and so on up according to the thickness of the wall. If the wall be very wide it is best to screw cleats or battens on the back of the jambs to prevent warping. At Fig. 2, A, and B, the reader will see sections of plain and rebated door jambs as commonly used, the first A, being provided with "*door stop*" or strip as seen in Fig. 1, to stop the door. At Fig. 1, I also show how the trim or

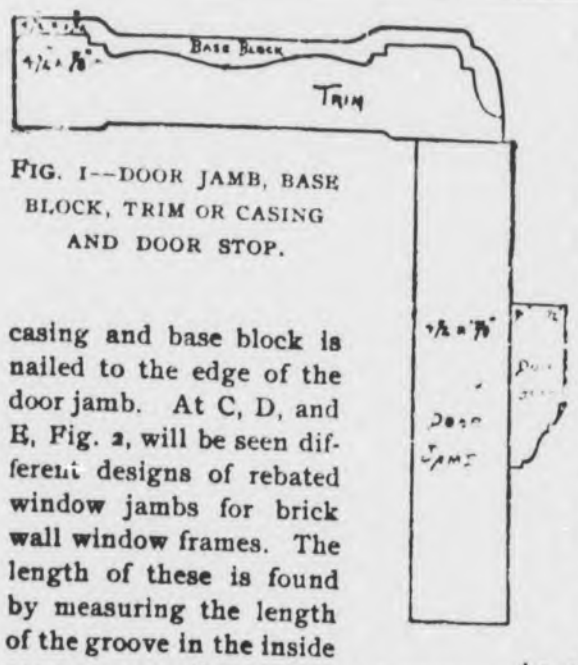


FIG. 1—DOOR JAMB, BASE BLOCK, TRIM OR CASING AND DOOR STOP.

casing and base block is nailed to the edge of the door jamb. At C, D, and E, Fig. 2, will be seen different designs of rebated window jambs for brick wall window frames. The length of these is found by measuring the length of the groove in the inside casing, or another way is to measure the frame in the clear inside and then to add one inch to both the height and width as the groove for the jamb is, as a rule, plowed half an inch back from the inside of the frame on the inside casing. The width of the jamb is found by the thickness of the wall, and can be scaled off the plans or, if the building be erected and the walls furred and plastered, the exact width can be measured on the job.

When measuring for stone basement walls the same method may be followed. Frame walls being thin are generally trimmed on the window pulley stiles direct and consequently require no plowed casings, nor rebated jambs.

Concerning the lengths of casings or trim, some design of which will be observed at Fig. 3, in section, I would state that these can be obtained directly from the sizes of the doors, subtracting the height of the base blocks on each length, and adding on for mitring the upper corners, if the corner blocks be omitted. If there be corner blocks, then one inch of over length will be sufficient for squaring on, or for fitting the ends on the floor, base blocks, or corner blocks. There will be two lengths required for each side, or four for a set, and two heads which are measured for the width adding on or deducting as before. At Fig. 1, the position of the trim is shown with a base block nailed on the edge of a door jamb.

The same rules apply to measuring windows for trim or casings, and all quantities should be in lists, giving the exact number required so they can be got out at the mill without mistakes.

Fig. 4, illustrates several forms of "*base*," or "skirting," as it is sometimes termed. The necessary quantity of this in any desired design is found by measuring the entire length of the walls of each room in lineal feet. If there be any octagonal rooms or of other shape than square or oblong, all sides must be calculated in allowing sufficient overlength to cut out any bad or defective stuff which may be delivered. If base and necking, as Fig. 5, be used, the necking with its molding must also be figured up and all ordered together. In publishing these articles, I do so for the benefit of foremen, or those whose position is such that they are obliged to do the measuring of the stuff so that there may be no waste or stuff going to loss.

(*To be continued.*)

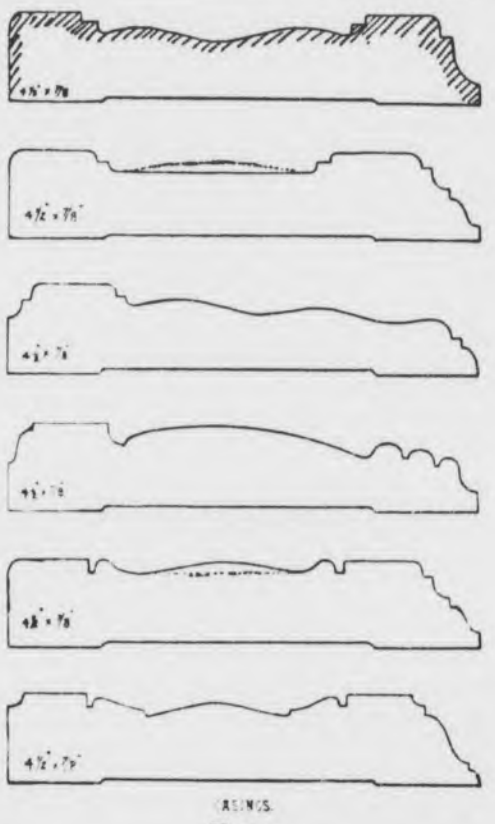


FIG 3.

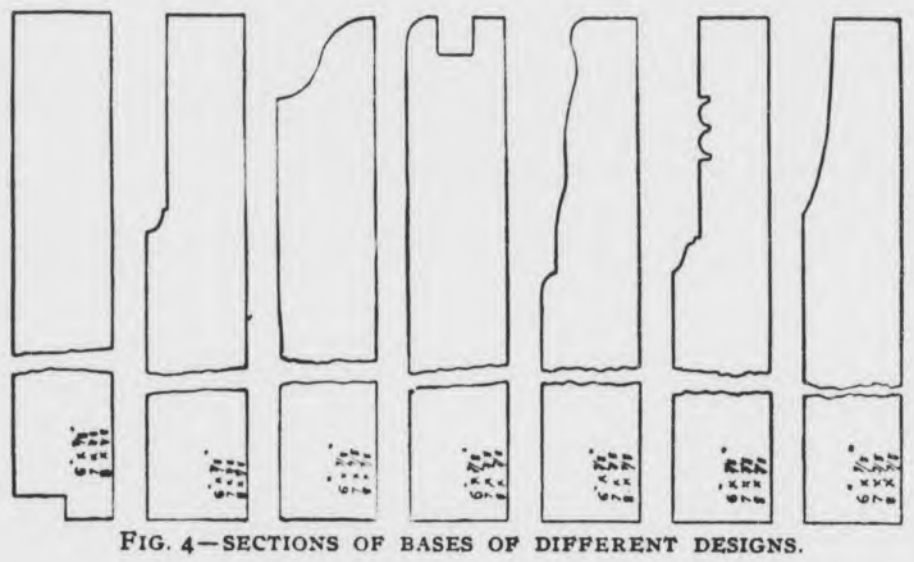
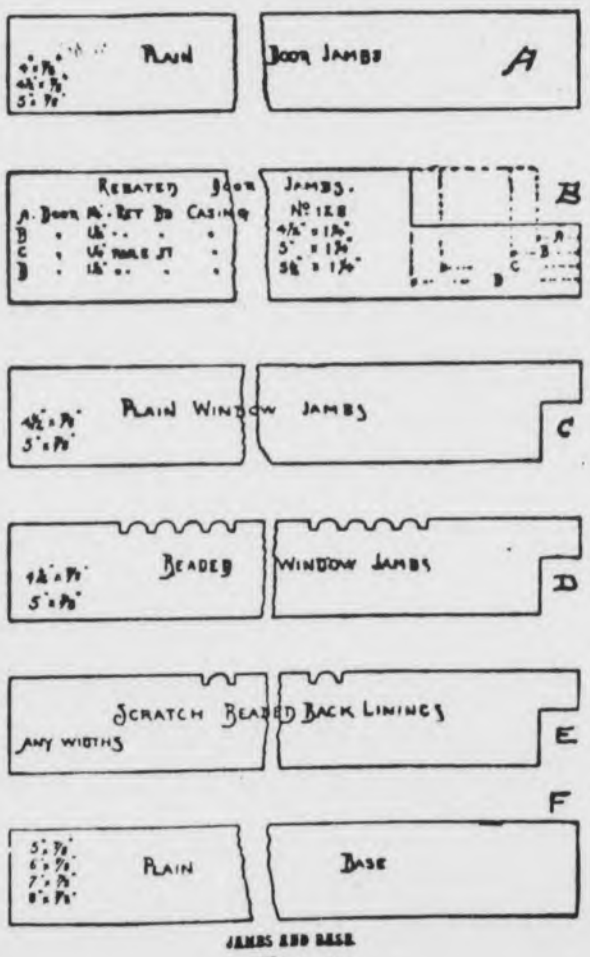


FIG. 4—SECTIONS OF BASES OF DIFFERENT DESIGNS.



JAMBS AND BASE.

FIG. 2.

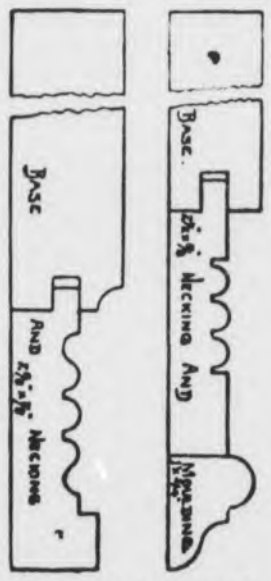


FIG. 5—BASE NECKING AND WALL MOLDING.

ON the 6th inst. a convention of railway men was held in Chicago and the American Railway League was formed to offset the teachings and work of Eugene V. Debs among railway men. The new organization aims to be political, but the ear-marks of the corporations stick out all over it.

THE National Association of Stationary Engineers has been in existence nearly a score of years, and all that time has had stringent provisions in its laws not allowing its members to strike. The main question before the convention of that body, in session this month in Chicago, is the repeal of those anti-strike laws and the embodiment of rules to regulate strikes. Still some of our "advanced" friends think strikes of no use at all.

FOR months back there has been considerable talk in some quarters of organizing a National Building Trades Council, and arrangements were made for a convention, next month, to start the new organization. But a large number of the principal cities refused to have anything to do with the movement, and now it is announced that the convention will not be held. A similar movement was tried in 1887, when a convention was held in Chicago and a number of cities were represented. But the second convention in 1888 was so poorly attended the National Building Trades Council perished.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT., 1897.

Labor Day, Its Birth and Significance.

ON this day the hosts of labor shout their hosannas!

From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to Peace, Civilization and the triumphs of Industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages; but it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

On May 8, 1882, the writer, present General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year, to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and *esprit de corps* of the Trade and Labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-co-operative plan, viz.:

Each Union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end, each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit; but none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year—nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving—and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the excellent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City, on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed to-day in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City Councils and State Legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a National holiday, by Act of Congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the Trades Unions and the Labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trades Unions were of no consequence; Trades Unionists were harmless fanatics. Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement! In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot-box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong, and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people.

P. J. McGUIRE.

Aid For the Coal Miners.

The Local Unions of the U. B. have done nobly in response to the appeal of the G. S.-T. for financial donations to assist the striking miners. Up to the 16th inst. the sum of $1554.67 has been sent to this office for that purpose.

In addition to this, fully $1000 more has been sent by different Locals of the U. B. direct to the miners' headquarters at Columbus, O., or given to visiting delegations of miners.

In this latter manner the following sums have been reported, viz.: Unions 257, St. Louis, Mo., and 611, Galveston, Tex., $25 each; Union 73, St. Louis, Mo., $10 to Spring Valley, Ill., miners and $10 more to Glen Carbon, Ill., miners. Union 16, Springfield, Ill., gave $50 direct to the miners of their district. Union 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa., $10 to the Belle Vernon, Pa., miners. Union 61, Columbus, O., $15 direct to miners' Sec'y Treas. Pearce. Union 449, Cleveland, O., sent $30 direct. Our two Lafayette, Ind., Unions gave liberal donations to miners of Brazil, Ind. Union 356, Marietta, O., $5 to Byesville, O., miners. Union 526, Galveston, Tex., sent $150 direct. Union 11, Cleveland, O, sent $25 in same manner. Thirty-four Unions report sending moneys, but fail to mention the amounts.

Since our publication last month, the following donations have been received:

Union	7, Minneapolis, Minn.	$ 14 00
"	9, Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
"	12, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
"	20, Camden, N. J.	10 00
"	22, San Francisco, Cal.	10 00
"	25, Toledo, O.	5 00
"	39, Cleveland, O.	5 00
"	42, New Rochelle, N. Y.	10 00
"	43, Hartford, Conn.	50 00
"	52, Charleston, S. C.	5 00
"	57, Irvington, N. J.	2 00
"	60, Indianapolis, Ind.	5 00
"	87, St. Paul, Minn.	5 00
"	88, Anaconda, Mon.	27 00
"	89, Mobile, Ala.	10 00
"	96, Springfield, Mass.	10 00
"	101, Oneonta, N. Y.	5 00
"	102, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	5 00
"	114, Houston, Tex.	10 00
"	119, Newark, N. J.	5 00
"	120, Newark, N. J.	5 00
"	125, Utica, N. Y.	10 00
"	140, New Orleans, La.	10 00
"	144, Macon, Ga.	5 00
"	145, Grand Marais, Mich.	5 00
"	147, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
"	149, Irvington, N. Y.	10 00
"	154, Marlboro, Mass.	5 00
"	160, Kansas City, Mo.	10 00
"	162, Wilmington, Del.	5 00
"	163, Peekskill, N. Y.	5 00
"	177, Springfield, Mass.	5 00
"	189, Quincy, Ill.	5 00
"	190, Washington, D. C.	5 00
"	197, Lead City, S. D.	10 00
"	200, New York, N. Y.	10 00
"	201, Mahanoy City, Pa.	1 00
"	208, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10 00
"	257, St. Louis, Mo.	75 00
"	258, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
"	273, Yonkers, N. Y.	10 00
"	286, Great Falls, Mon.	25 00
"	291, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
"	323, Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.	5 00
"	325, Paterson, N. J.	5 00
"	333, New Kensington, Pa.	5 00
"	340, New York, N. Y.	20 00
"	361, Duluth, Minn.	10 00
"	374, Buffalo, N. Y.	5 00
"	381, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
"	382, New York, N. Y.	25 00
"	393, Cleveland, O.	5 00
"	394, Memphis, Tenn.	28 00
"	424, Hingham, Mass.	8 00
"	429, Montclair, N. J.	10 00
"	442, Hopkinsville, Ky.	5 00
"	451, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
"	453, Auburn, N. Y.	50 00
"	457, New York, N. Y.	100 00
"	464, New York, N. Y.	10 00
"	468, New York, N. Y.	25 00
"	471, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100 00
"	481, Cincinnati, O.	10 00
"	490, Passaic, N. J.	5 00
"	493, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	25 00
"	497, New York, N. Y.	20 00
"	507, Newtown, L. I., N. Y.	10 00
"	515, Colorado Springs, Col.	10 00
"	521, Chicago, Ill.	10 00
"	522, Milwaukee, Wis.	10 00
"	563, Scranton, Pa.	50 00
"	564, Jersey City, N. J.	10 00
"	591, Little Falls, N. Y.	5 00
"	592, Muncie, Ind.	5 00
"	603, Ithaca, N. Y.	5 00
"	687, Elizabeth, N. J.	3 00
"	696, Tampa, Fla.	6 67
"	712, Covington, Ky.	5 00
"	714, Flushing, N. Y.	25 00
"	715, New York, N. Y.	100 00
"	717, San Antonio, Tex.	5 00
"	750, Asbury Park, N. J.	10 00
"	757, Taylor, Pa.	5 00
		$1249 67
	Previously reported	305 00
	Total	**$1554 67**

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Friends of Honest Labor

are said to have declared a

BOYCOTT

upon the product of the firms and corporations whose names appear in this list:

BICYCLES — Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Gormully & Jeffrey, United States Bicycle Co., Chicago. Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

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BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—Geo. Ehrets' beer. St. Louis Brewers' Association. Baltz Brewing Co., Philadelphia. Deuscher Co., Hamilton, O. C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS— Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Powell, Smith & Co., New York. Moeb's Cigar Co., Harrington & Ouelette Cigar Co., Banner Cigar Co., H. Dietz Cigar Co., Brown Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Gross & Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich. Charles H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa. Yocum Bros., Reading, Pa. Hetterman Bros. Co., Eitel & Cassebohnn, Louisville, Ky. Vallens & Co., Rarebit Cigar.

CLOTHING—Rochester Clothiers' Exchange. J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jos. Biefield, Siegel & Bros., Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Clement, Bane & Co, Chicago. S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR AND CRACKERS—American Biscuit Co. Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn. W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. United States Baking Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOBACCO—American Tobacco Co.'s plug and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes.

MISCELLANEOUS — Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. Swift's Sure Specific, Atlanta, Ga. H. J. Heinz Pickling Co., Allegheny City, Pa. Maple City Soap Works. Monmouth (Ill.) Pottery Co. Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Co. (sewer pipe). Gobeill Pattern Works, Cleveland, O Venable Bros.' Quarries, Lithonia, Ga. Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Hopedale, Mass. Mesker Bros.' Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. The Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O. Adolph Laux, book binder, Lockport, N. Y. Buffalo barrels. SARDINES—Gun Rock, Eureka, Crescent, Lawrence Packing Co.'s and E. W. Brown, Lubec, Me. Indian Cove and Buck's Harbor Packing Co.'s, Machias, Me.

Boom all Union Labels.

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OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

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The British Trades Union Congress.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The British Trades Union Congress opened here on the 6th inst., and was in session all week. Three hundred and ninety-one delegates attended, representing 1,450,000 Trade Unionists. George E. McNeill, of Boston, and Martin Fox, of Cincinnati, the Iron Molders' president, were present as fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor. Much valuable work was done to advance the cause of Trade Unionism. The proceedings were tempered by a fair conservative spirit. The inauguration of the eight-hour day as a general movement throughout the leading industries of Great Britain was arranged for, and the pending strike of the engineers for the eight-hour day will be energetically sustained.

No. 1 Patent Band Saw.

WITH TILTING TABLE AND PATENT GUIDE.

This band saw is of improved and standard construction, and is designed for general work. The strength, durability and simplicity of this machine is wonderful. It has many new features and points of advantage over most saws made, especially in the very perfect manner it is fitted up. We take extra pains with the quality of our work. All of the fittings are accurately done, the boxes scraped, and the best material used. We can refer to over four hundred first-class mills, where this size saw is now in use.

The frame is cast in one piece, and is cored out, or, in other words, hollow, which adds materially to the strength, without increasing the weight, thereby rendering transportation cheap.

The wheels are large in diameter, being turned perfectly true; and the greatest care has been taken to get a perfect wheel—a pure gum covering is placed around each wheel and is ground true; and so perfect is our process for putting on this gum, that during the years we have been making band saws, not one band has ever come off, until worn out, if properly handled.

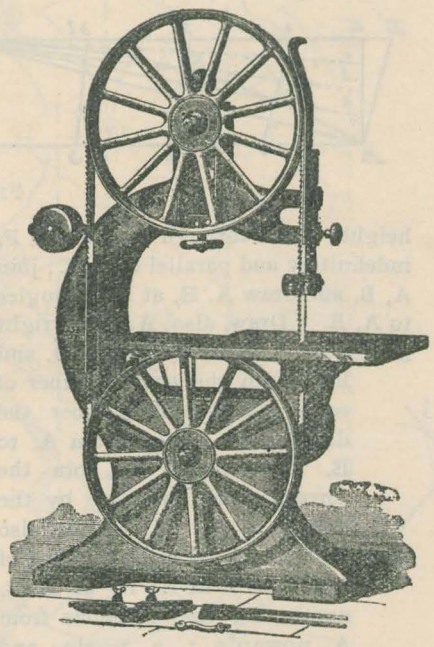
The table can be instantly angled to any point, and the blade will run true to center of cut.

The upper box or wheel is angled, so as to lead the saw to any path, by a hand wheel, and the saddle and box are raised and lowered by a main screw.

Our patent weight, for giving the proper tension to the saw, is adjustable, is very simple, and can be instantly changed to give more or less tension, according to width of saw and density of work to be done.

Our patent guide has proved itself to be the only one that will run narrow or wide blades with equal facility. The adjustable steel plate at back gives the saw a full bearing and support, the plate being reversible. The side guides are adjustable to the width and thickness of blade.

Our patent shifter, for shifting belt and stopping the saw, is very quick and effective. The patent guide raises and lowers with guide bar, to adjust itself to thick and thin lumber, and will take in 12 inches under guide.



Bracket, organ, piano and furniture factories, pattern makers, planing mills and carpenters, also buggy, carriage, wagon, chair and plow manufacturers, and all parties needing a good, strong machine, will find this saw good and reliable in every particular, the parts accurately fitted, and with every improvement of the age.

We send with each machine, one "Perin" saw and a pair of broad-jawed tongs, and brazing frame for joining ends of saws; also a full set of wrenches of best pattern.

THE EGAN COMPANY,
Cincinnati, O.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

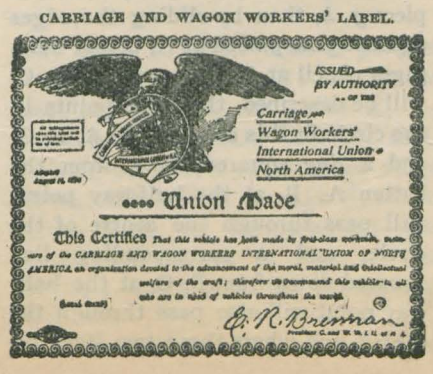
MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$140 40	99	$2 40	203	$17 20	428	$7 20
2	22 20	100	50	205	1 50	429	13 60
3	7 40	101	2 40	207	8 00	434	4 60
5	27 60	103	11 70	208	2 00	437	7 00
6	3 20	104	6 40	209	18 60	439	5 80
7	57 40	105	4 85	211	12 40	440	15 20
8	26 20	107	14 60	214	3 20	442	2 85
9	13 80	108	32 60	215	8 60	448	2 10
10	144 90	109	44 40	221	9 60	449	13 20
11	75 20	111	14 20	222	5 00	451	27 80
12	64 90	112	52 00	225	4 10	453	30 90
13	23 20	114	11 80	228	14 40	454	5 00
14	11 00	115	6 00	229	2 40	457	34 80
15	22 00	116	3 80	230	4 00	460	5 40
16	31 30	117	9 80	232	2 10	464	30 20
18	3 60	119	28 20	236	2 10	467	4 00
19	22 60	120	7 50	238	12 60	468	24 70
20	7 80	121	10 20	239	10 40	471	26 80
21	18 00	122	12 00	242	9 20	473	38 00
22	89 00	123	2 40	243	6 40	474	4 60
23	7 00	125	47 50	245	4 00	476	46 60
25	17 00	126	10 00	246	3 10	478	23 80
26	38 70	128	2 20	247	19 20	481	2 60
27	10 60	129	15 30	249	3 20	482	7 60
28	7 50	130	4 00	250	7 40	483	65 60
29	35 80	133	5 80	251	10 40	484	8 20
30	21 90	134	7 20	253	5 40	486	10 00
31	2 00	135	12 30	256	3 20	487	2 00
32	22 80	136	5 20	258	14 20	490	7 60
33	106 90	137	9 70	260	6 00	493	24 80
35	5 20	140	8 00	266	2 20	497	39 20
36	10 20	141	12 80	273	23 00	507	14 20
37	3 00	142	16 80	274	12 40	509	45 00
38	7 30	143	3 00	275	5 75	515	16 60
39	9 40	144	6 60	277	2 60	520	2 40
41	5 20	145	3 60	281	35 60	521	12 40
42	13 80	146	8 80	286	8 80	522	21 80
43	98 60	147	22 40	287	3 80	526	48 30
44	11 20	149	4 40	288	7 80	534	6 00
45	10 60	150	2 80	291	14 80	554	23 60
47	19 30	151	16 75	295	2 60	563	50
48	3 80	152	3 20	300	2 40	564	5 40
49	3 00	154	5 00	301	20 00	580	5 80
50	2 00	155	7 40	304	10 40	584	15 10
51	43 10	156	4 00	306	70 80	588	3 75
52	27 05	157	3 80	309	183 40	591	9 10
53	3 00	158	2 40	316	6 80	592	8 60
54	22 00	160	45 30	323	2 40	593	4 00
55	5 40	162	41 20	325	6 00	603	6 70
57	3 90	163	10 60	328	7 60	605	4 20
58	72 00	164	3 60	332	9 20	606	3 80
60	5 20	165	4 40	333	5 40	611	15 05
61	20 80	166	6 40	334	3 80	612	2 00
62	56 40	167	50	336	2 80	617	1 60
63	19 70	168	13 60	340	168 00	633	4 60
64	29 60	169	21 40	342	8 00	637	10 00
65	7 80	170	3 20	346	5 00	638	8 60
66	17 40	171	9 40	349	19 20	639	9 80
67	14 00	172	16 88	352	9 80	640	4 00
68	5 00	173	8 80	355	8 20	658	3 20
69	2 60	174	20 60	356	3 80	659	11 25
70	6 00	175	12 60	359	20 80	667	3 60
71	4 60	176	20 40	360	7 70	676	5 60
72	32 00	177	22 40	361	28 00	678	11 20
74	6 20	178	7 40	365	18 00	687	7 40
75	8 00	179	19 40	369	2 60	692	3 90
76	5 80	181	207 60	371	2 00	696	3 60
77	1 50	183	8 60	374	28 00	698	18 05
79	3 00	184	9 60	375	163 25	703	3 80
80	9 60	185	3 00	376	7 60	704	5 20
81	2 40	187	14 00	381	19 30	707	13 10
82	6 00	188	8 00	382	63 80	712	4 40
83	11 60	189	8 20	384	3 30	715	33 40
84	2 50	190	10 60	386	4 20	716	20 00
85	9 20	191	7 50	391	6 80	717	2 80
87	8 60	192	9 00	393	5 00	723	11 40
88	12 80	193	4 65	394	15 00	726	21 60
89	4 00	195	7 85	400	3 30	734	4 60
90	11 60	196	2 40	402	2 60	738	25
91	9 80	197	12 50	406	6 00	739	8 80
92	7 00	198	12 80	407	15 20	750	14 80
94	4 00	199	11 20	416	42 40	783	4 40
95	7 20	200	9 45	419	27 80	786	4 20
96	40 50	201	6 20	424	5 20	799	3 60
97	3 80	202	6 10	427	33 80	802	4 90
98	25 20						

Total $5,558 88

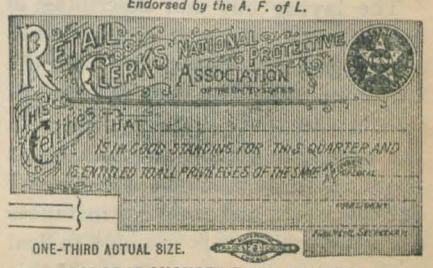
COOPERS' LABEL.



PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

It is Always So.

Across the meadow with clover sweet,
I wandered one evening with weary feet,
For my heart was heavy with untold woe,
For everything seemed to go wrong, you know,
'Twas one of those days whose cares and strife
Quite overshadow the good in life.

So lone and sad, 'neath the twilight stars,
I wandered down to the pasture bars,
To the pasture bars, 'neath the hillside steep,
Where patiently waited a flock of sheep
For the happy boy with whistle and shout,
Who was even now coming to turn them out.

"Good evening," said he, with boyish grace,
And a smile lit up his handsome face.
He let down the bars; then we both stepped
back,
And I said, "You have more white sheep than
black."
"Why, yes," he replied, "and didn't you know?
More white than black; why, 'tis always so."

He soon passed on with his flock around the hill,
But down by the pasture I lingered still,
Pondering well on the words of the lad,
"More white than black," more good than bad,
More joy than sorrow, more bliss than woe,
"More white than black," and "'tis always so."

And since that hour, when troubles rife
Gather, and threaten to shroud my life,
Or I see some soul on the downward track,
I cry, there are more white sheep than black,
And I thank my God that I learned to know
The blessed fact, "it is always so."

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—III.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

I HAVE been asked: "Of what use is a knowledge of curves to the every-day workman?" I immediately answered that the "knowledge" was of no earthly use whatever to the "every-day workman," but to the man who aspired to be more than an "every-day workman" the knowledge is indispensable, inasmuch as no workman can readily obtain a position as a foreman or a director of extensive works without a fair knowledge of the use of curves; therefore, it is the duty of every carpenter, be he young or old, to obtain such knowledge in the handling and describing of curves as he can conveniently acquire. Many a "noon hour" the writer has spent in drawing all sorts of fantastic geometrical figures, when he was "serving his time" at the bench, and his readings with the "compass" were often the wonder and admiration of his fellow apprentices. This was in the long ago, when a day's work began at 5 A.M. and ended at 9 P.M.; when a white slave was only about one degree above a black one, so far as his labor was concerned; but the great stand taken in London by the operative builders in 1847-48 for the ten-hour rule did away with the long hours before he struck out for himself. But I am digressing.

It is not my intention to go deeply into the higher curves at this point; later on, with the editor's permission, I may discuss them, but now the simple curves, the circle and ellipse will answer present purposes.

The laying out and describing of centres, as Mr. Owen B. Maginnis has shown, generally falls to the lot of the carpenter; and this fact is complimentary to that workman, as, with the exception of the architect, he is about the only man competent to lay out the work, and in many instances even the architect is not able to deal with the larger curves. To meet this condition, I propose to give in this chapter a series of diagrams that may be utilized for the formation of centres.

As the semi-circular arch is easily obtained, it is omitted at this point. After the semi-circle, the most common arch is the segmental arch, and as this may be formed of any fractional part of a circle, it is only necessary to illustrate one common method of obtaining a centre in order to be able to describe any segment within the range of the appliances used for the purpose.

A geometrician would solve this problem in accordance with the rule laid down two thousand years ago by "Mr. Euclid," who propounds the question something like this:—"How can a circle be described through three given points not on a straight line?"

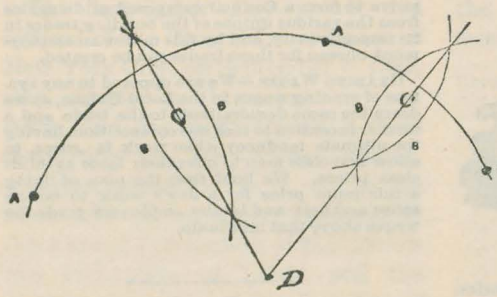


FIG. 21.

As this question has been answered over and over again in THE CARPENTER, one example showing the method will suffice for our purpose: Let A, A, A, Fig. 21, be the three points. Set your compass at A, describe segment as shown at B, B. Repeat the operation from the other points A, A, and at the intersections of these segments, draw the lines C, C, until they meet at D, and D, is the centre of the circle, of which the segment is a fraction. On this rule all methods of obtaining a segment are based; but, there are occasions where the practical workman can not apply this rule as exhibited, as it is hemmed in by limits, then other methods based on the same rule must be employed.

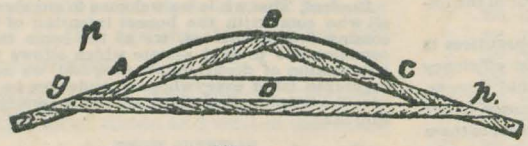


FIG. 22.

Fig. 22, exhibits a way of getting a segmental arch by means of three pieces of battens: suppose A, C, to be 4 feet apart, or any other reasonable distance, and height from D, to B, 6 inches—or any other height less than A, C; then take two battens, each of which must be at least equal in length to the chord A, C; join them together at B, and expand them so that their edges shall pass through the extremities of the chord, and the angle where they join shall be at the extremity B, of the versed sine, or height D, B, of the segment. Fix the battens in that position by the cross piece *g*, *h*, then by sliding the edges against pins placed at A, C, and holding a pencil at B, the curve A, B, C, will be described, the three points in the circle in this case will be A, B, C, and a line squared down from the batten A, B, at the half-way point, will pass through the centre of the circle, and a corresponding line squared down from B, C, at the half-way point will also pass through the centre, and where these two lines intersect, there will be found the true centre.

For larger spans, either of the following methods may be employed: Let A, C, Fig. 23, be the chord or span, and D, B, the versed sine or height; then, through B, draw E, F, indefinitely and parallel to A, C; join A, B, and draw A, E, at right angles to A, B. Draw, also, A, G, at right angles to A, C, or divide A, D, and E, B, into the same number of equal parts, and number the divisions as shown from A, to E, respectively, and join the corresponding number by the lines 11, 22, 33. Divide also A, G, into the same number of equal parts as A, D, or E, B, numbering the divisions from A, upwards, 1, 2, 3, etc.; and from the points 1, 2, and 3, draw lines to B; and the points of intersection of these, with the other lines at *h*, *k*, *l*, will be points in the curve required. Repeat the same operation on B, C. The curve must be traced through the points given.

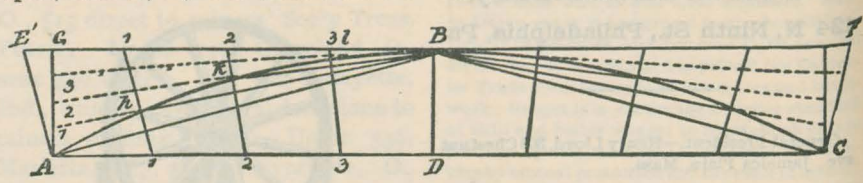


FIG. 23.

These methods, though not absolutely correct, are sufficiently accurate when the segment is less than the quadrant of a circle.

The semi-elliptical, like the semi-circular arch, has been described so often in these columns, that it is, at present, unnecessary to discuss it, though I may take it up at a subsequent period.

Pointed arches are arches drawn from two or more centres, having a plumb joint in their centres. Fig. 25, shows an equilateral pointed arch. This is made by placing one leg of the compass on *o*, the other on *e*, and describing the arc to *n*. Then describe, with *e*, as a centre, from *o*, to *n*, and the arch is complete. To enlarge it, use *x*, *x*, as centres, when the dotted lines will show the extended circumference.

Fig. 26, shows an example of the Lancet arch. To construct it, draw *c*, *h*, and *d*, *f*, at right angles to each other. Let *a*, *b*, be the breadth of the opening; divide into three equal parts, lay four of these parts off;

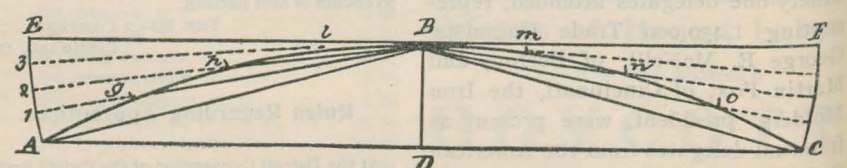


FIG. 24.

Another method is shown at Fig. 24. Let A, C, be the chord—it may be any length—and D, B, the versed sine—this also may be any height less than the length of the chord. Join A, B, B, C, and through B, draw E, F, parallel to A, C. From the centre B, with radius B, A, or B, C, describe the arcs A, E, C, F, and divide them into any number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3; from the divisions 1, 2, 3, draw radii to the centre B, and divide each radius into the same number of equal parts as the arcs A, E; and C, F; and the points *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, thus obtained, are points in the required curve.

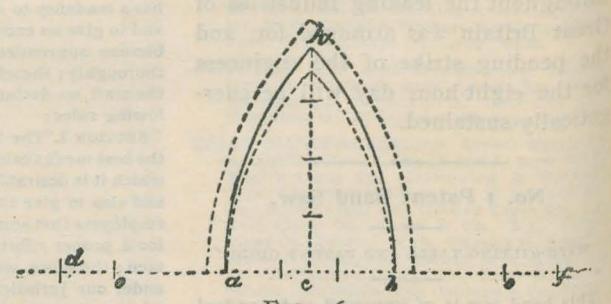


FIG. 26.

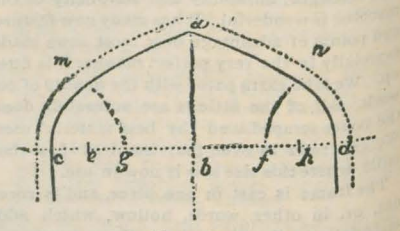


FIG. 27.

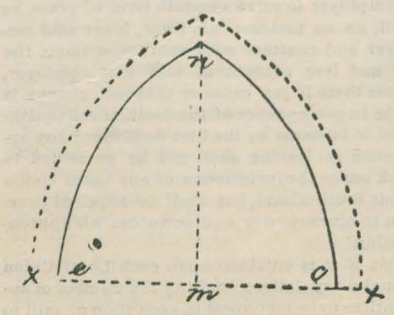


FIG. 25.

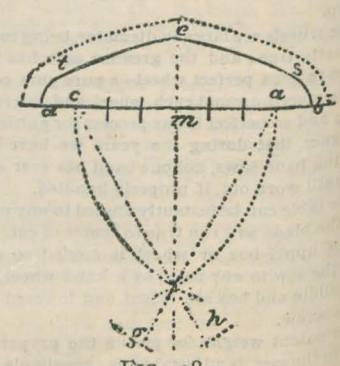


FIG. 28.

from which the dotted lines are described.

At Fig. 27, I show an arch of the Tudor Gothic style; it is formed as

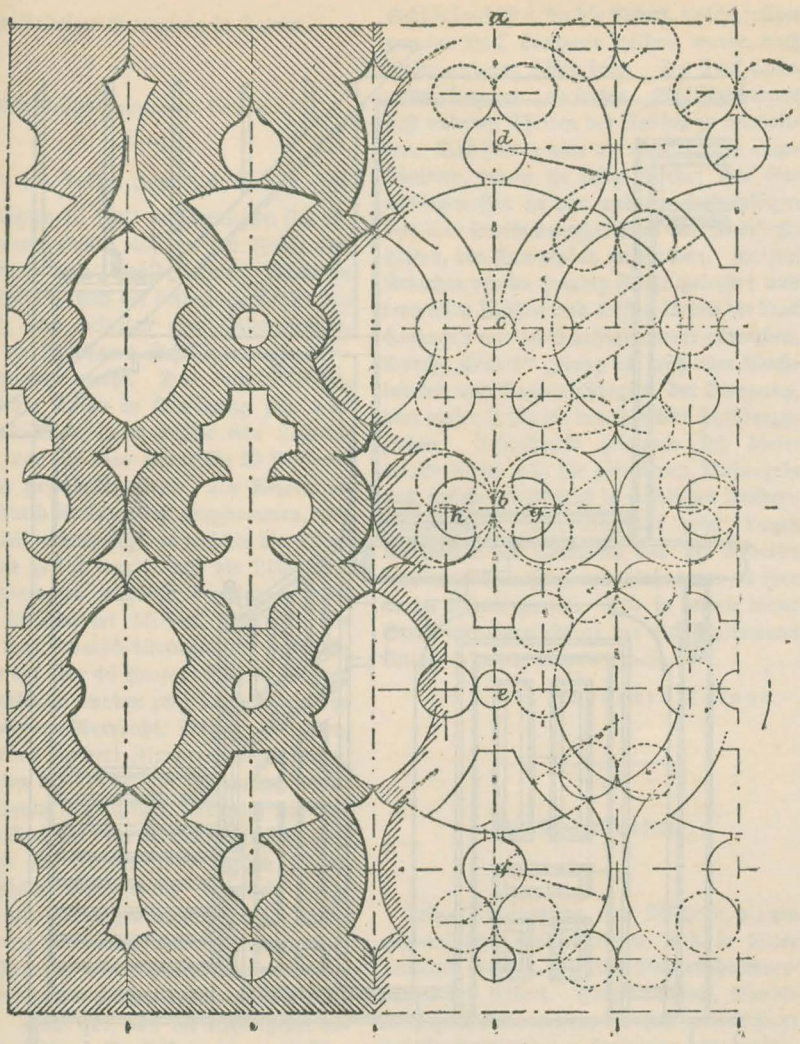


FIG. 29

follows: Draw *c*, *d*, *a*, *b*, at right angles; divide *c*, *b*, *b*, *d*, into two equal parts at *g*, and *f*; divide *g*, *e*, *f*, *d*, into equal parts at *h*, *e*, from *g*, *f*, with radius *g*, *c*, describe arcs or parts of circles *m*, *n*; from *c*, *d*, with radius *c*, *h*, or *d*, *e*, describe arcs below *c*, *d*; then, with *c*, *d*, as radius, from *g*, and *f*, cut these; from *o*, *o*, with *o*, *m*, *o*, *n*, describe arcs meeting at *a*.

Another form of flat Tudor arch is shown at Fig. 28. Draw *a*, *b*, *e*, *m*, at right angles; divide *a*, *m*, *b*, *m*, into four equal parts; from *c*, and *d*, (the first of these from *a*, *b*), with radius *a*, *b*, describe parts of circles to *t*, and *s*; from *c*, *d*, with *c*, *a*, describe arcs cutting the perpendicular drawn through *m*, in *f*; from *a*, *c*, through *f*, draw lines to *g*, *h*; continue these lines to *t*, and *s*, then with *g*, and *h*, as centres, describe arcs *t*, *e*, and *s*, *e*. The distance from *f*, to *g*, or *h*, is obtained by placing one leg of the compass on *g*, or *h*, and the other so that the fixed rise at *e*, and the junction at *t*, or *s*, will be unobservable.

In order to round up this chapter so that it will prove interesting, and, at the same time, instructive to the younger readers, I present herewith, at Fig. 29, a design for ornamental cut work which is formed altogether of curved lines. The shaded work shows the finished product, and the diagram shows how the curves are obtained. This is rather a complicated design, but a little study and practice on the part of the student will soon enable him to lay this and similar designs out with speed and ease. The point *b*, in the diagram is the centre of the design, the distance from *b*, to *a*, is half the length, and is divided into eight equal parts, three of which are set off from point *b*, to the points *c*, and *e*, and thence from the points *c* and *e* to the points *d*, and *f*. Through these points lines are drawn at right angles to the line *a*, *b*, and upon these horizontal lines the centres of the various circles and arcs of circles are formed, and from these the other centres are formed in turn. The diameter of the circles described from the points *g*, and *h*, is equal to one of the parts into which *b*, *a*, is divided, and this diameter is the element or standard of all the circles and arcs of circles, the radii of all these being indicated by dotted lines.

The practice devoted to this sort of work will be labor and study well invested, and will be as crumbs cast on the waters that will surely return after many days as well developed loaves. Take this last problem, boys, spend an hour or two some evening working it out, and the satisfaction you will enjoy will repay you a hundred times over for the expenditure of labor and time. Try it!

(*To be continued.*)

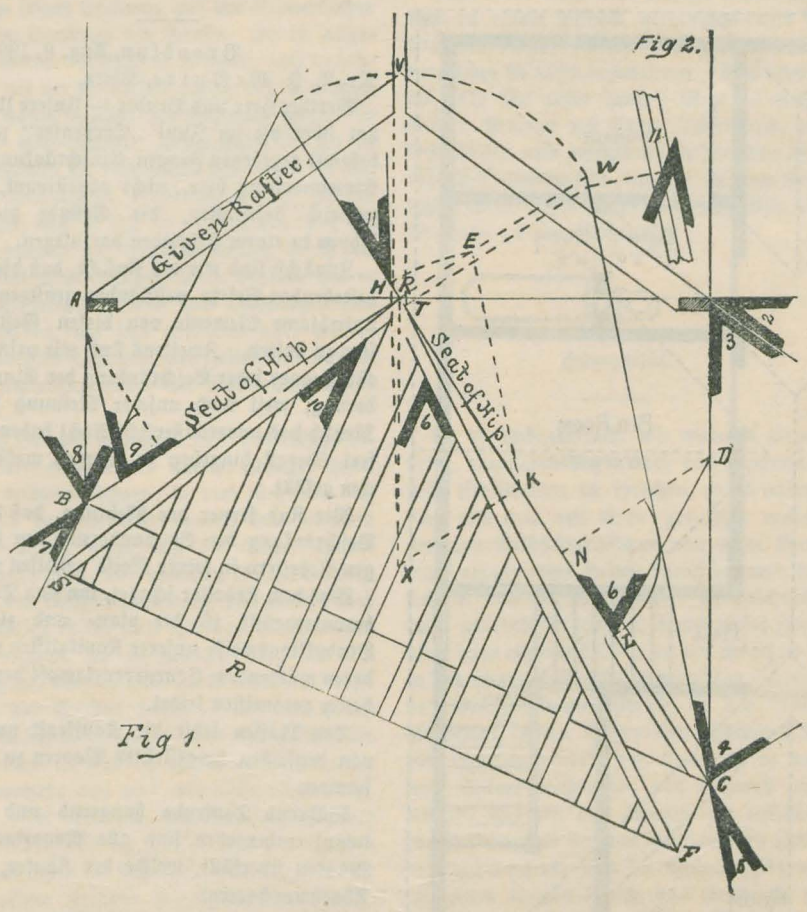


Fig 1.

Construction of Hip Roof.

WHERE the walls of the building make acute and obtuse angles. The construction of a hip roof for this plan in no way differs from that of a right angle. The lengths and cuts of rafters in both are found by the same principle.

Fig. 1, shows the angle of the building, and A, V, the given rafter. From the corners B, C, draw the seats of hip rafters at right angles to each other, making the intersection in P, by this arrangement the jack rafters will be in pairs, and of the same length on each of the angles.

Draw line P, R, square with B, C, making it equal A, V, the given rafter.

Draw through R, cutting in S, and F; join S, P, and F, P; from these lines set off half thickness of hips. From R, P, set off to the right the position of jack rafters for the acute angle, which determines their lengths, and bevel 6, gives their side cuts. Bevel 2, and 3, gives the plumb and foot cuts for all the rafters, the hips excepted.

The length of hip for the acute angle is given by line F, P; but shown in another position by lines W, C, extended. To find the side cut of this hip against the ridge—take any point, K; draw from it parallel with W, C, cutting in E; extend the seat and make K, H, equal K, E; draw from K, square with the seat, cutting the centre of extended ridge in *x*; draw from it through H, which gives bevel 11, for the cut—the application shown at Fig. 2. The bevels 4, and 5, give the plumb and foot cuts.

To find the backing of hip—take any point, N; draw from it square with the seat cutting at D, with N, as centre, strike an arc touching W, C, and cutting in L; join it and D, which gives bevel 6, for the backing. The cuts and lengths of rafters for the obtuse angle are found in precisely the same manner as those of the acute angle. Bevel 10, gives the side cuts of rafters, and bevels 7, and 8, the plumb and foot cuts of hips—and bevel 9, the backing.

Here the demonstration has been clearly shown that the same principle

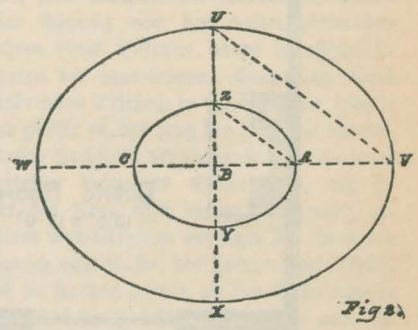


Fig 2.

of construction may be with equal facility, applied to hip roofs, whether their angles be right, acute, or obtuse.

Note:—In the construction of this roof requiring two sets of bevels, a little care will be necessary to avoid making mistakes.

Fig. 2. To draw an ellipse whose axis shall be proportionate to the axis of larger or smaller given one. Let W, U, V, X, be the given ellipse and axis; connect U, V; let Y, Z, be the minor diameter of a smaller ellipse; from Z, draw Z, A, parallel to U, V; make B, C, equal B, A; then C, A, will bear the same proportion to W, V, that Z, Y, does to U, X.

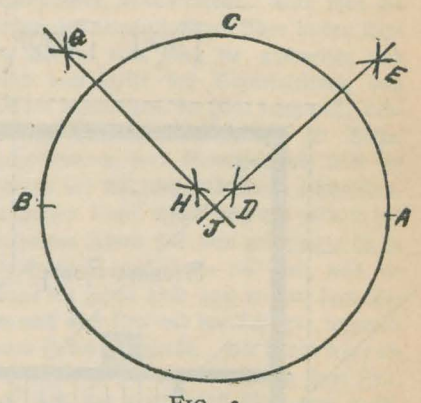


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3. To draw a circle through any three given points not in a straight line. Let A, B, C, be the three given points; upon A, and C, with any radius greater than half A, C, mark arcs intersecting at D, and E; upon C, and B, with any radius greater than half C, B, mark arcs intersecting at G, and H; through E, D, and G, H, draw lines intersecting at J; upon J, as centre, with J, C, as radius, mark the circle through A, C, B.

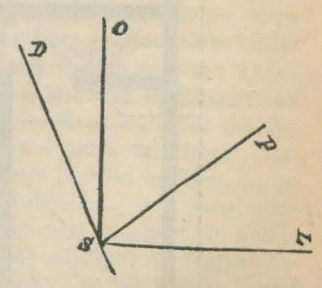


Fig 4.

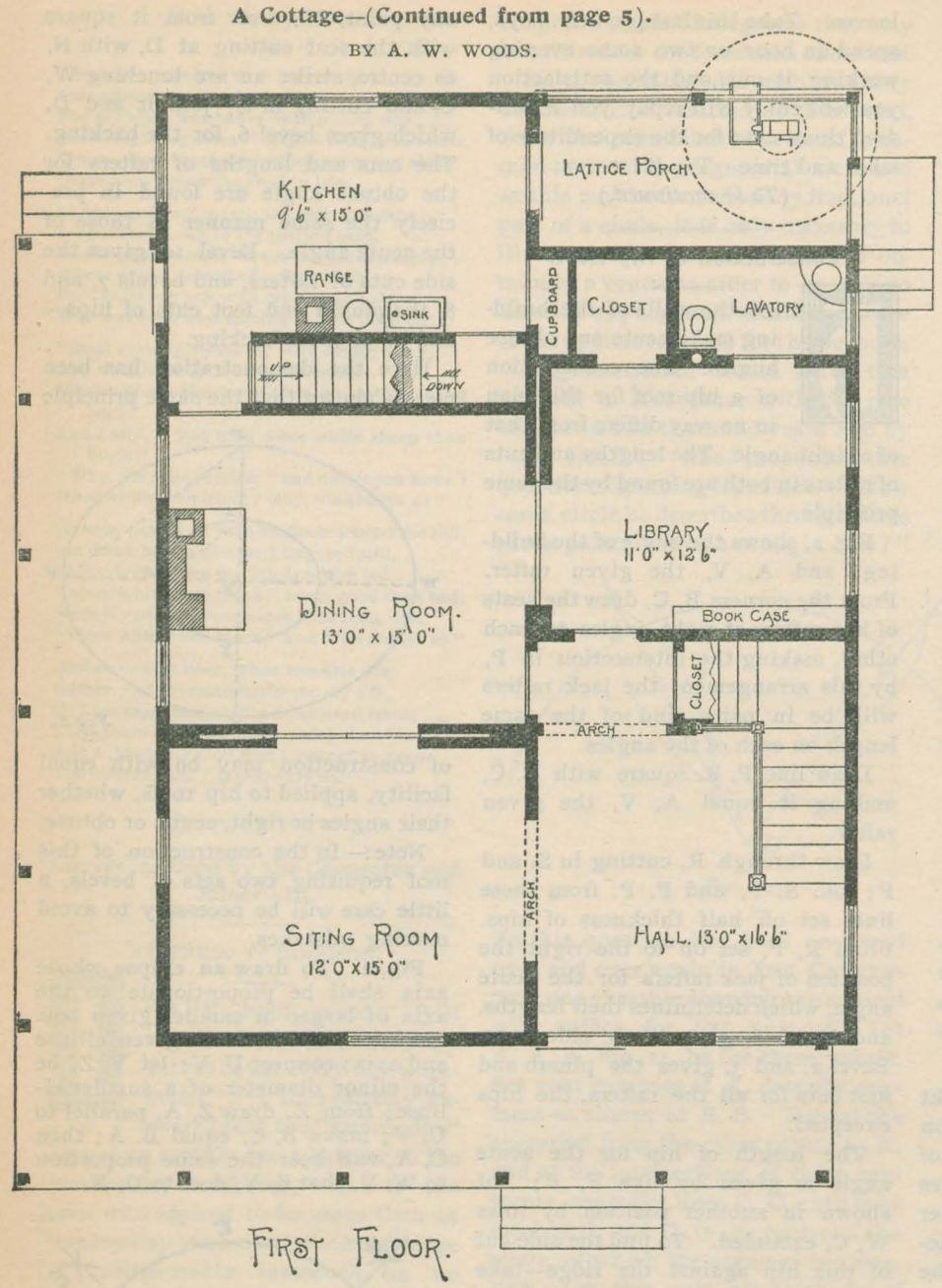
Fig. 4. What is meant by angles? An angle is the opening or inclination of two lines which meet in a point. The line O, S, inclines no more to one side than the other, and therefore is perpendicular to S, L, and the angle O, S, L, is a right angle.

An acute angle is less than a right angle, as S, P, L. An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle, D, S, L.

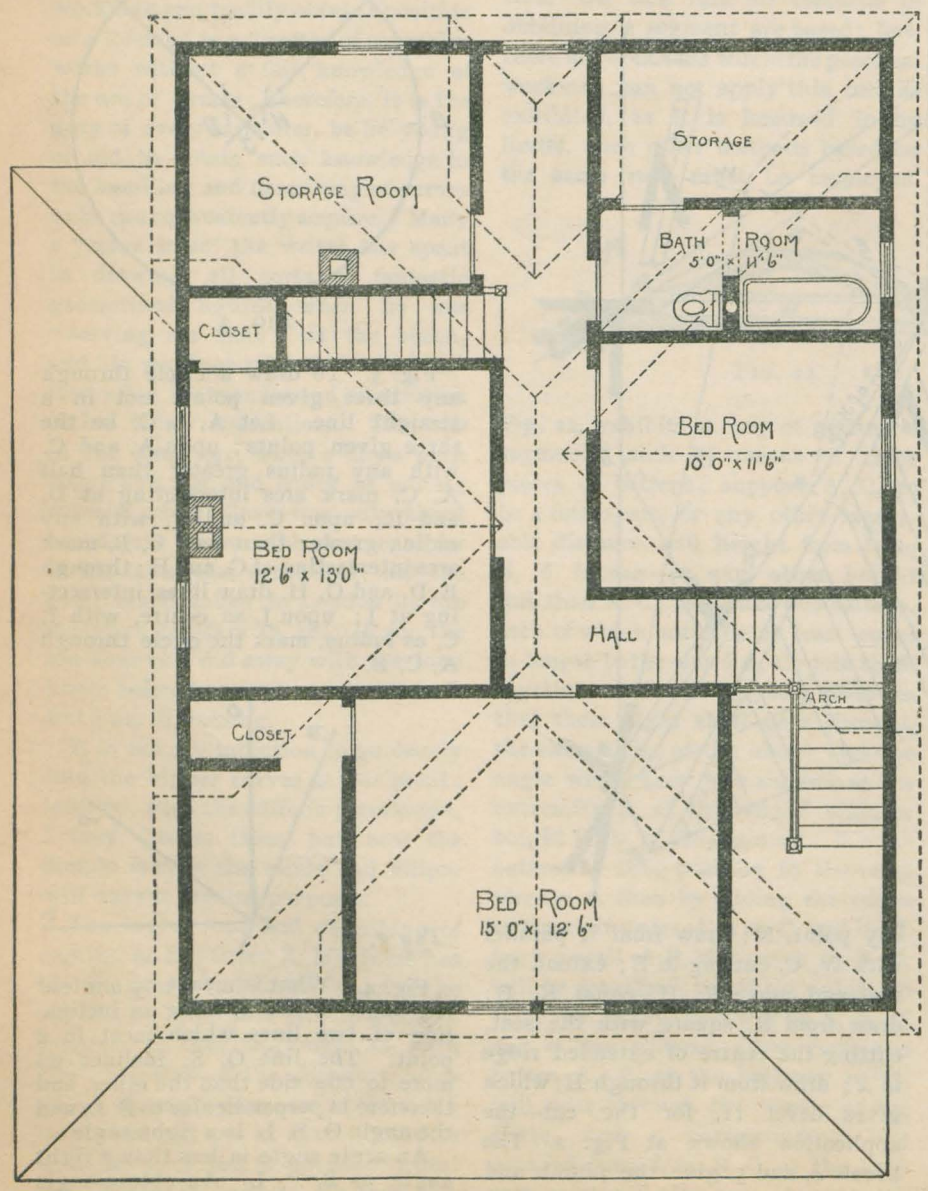
HENRY D. COCK.

A Cottage—(Continued from page 5).

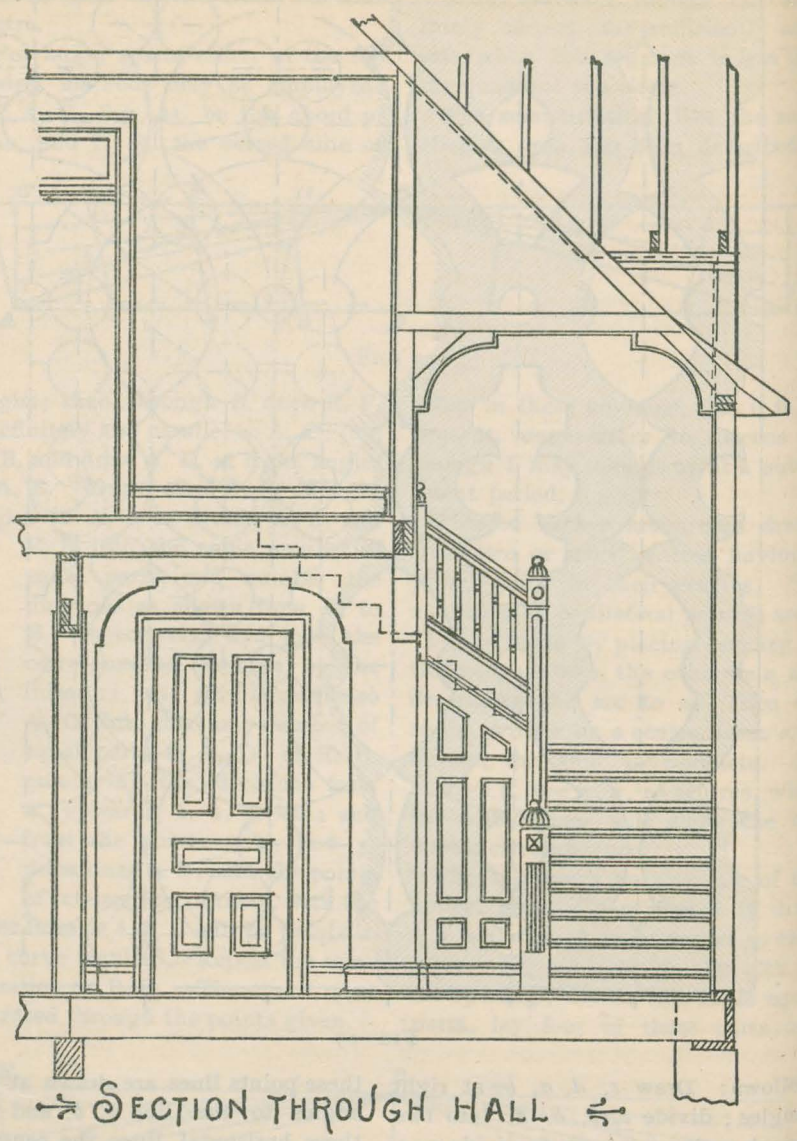
BY A. W. WOODS.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.



SECTION THROUGH HALL

For Our German Readers.

Local-Union No. 291.

Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1897.

Mr. P. J. McGuire, Phila.

Werther Herr und Bruder!—Unsere Union hat über die im Juni „Carpenter" näher bekannt gegebenen Fragen, Einschränkung der Einwanderung betr., nicht abgestimmt, und zugleich beschlossen, die Gründe hierfür Ihnen in einem Schreiben darzulegen.

Zunächst sind wir der Ansicht, daß die jetzt bestehenden Gesetze vollständig genügen, um unliebsame Elemente von diesen Gestaden fern zu halten. Zweitens sind wir prinzipielle Gegner jeder Beschränkung der Einwanderung, weil nach unserer Meinung jeder Mensch das unveräußerliche Recht haben soll, frei überall hingehen zu können, wohin es ihm gefällt.

Wir sind ferner der Meinung, daß durch Beschränkung der Einwanderung den hiesigen Arbeitern in keiner Weise geholfen wird.

Was dem Arbeiter schadet, ihn zum Tramp herunterdrückt, ist die plan- und ziellose Produktionsweise unserer Kapitalisten unter deren wüthendem Concurrenzkampfe der Arbeiter am meisten leidet.

Den Massen fehlt die Kaufkraft um die von denselben hergestellten Waaren zu consumiren.

Während Tausende hungernd und zerlumpt einhergehen, sind alle Magazine mit Waaren überfüllt, welche der Käufer, resp. Abnehmer harren.

Präsident Cleveland vetirte seiner Zeit das Gesetz, welches die Einwanderung in dieses Land beschränken sollte. Er handelte damit im Interesse des Großkapitals, welches billige Arbeitskräfte braucht, um auf dem Weltmarkte concurrenzfähig zu werden. Die so verachteten Juden, Italiener, Polaken etc. sind des Kapitalisten willige Werkzeuge, die für Löhne schaffen bei denen ein amerikanischer Arbeiter nicht existiren kann. Wir Unionleute sollten jedoch unser Augenmerk daranf richten, diese Menschen zu organisiren, sie an eine menschenwürdige Lebensweise zu gewöhnen, kurz, sie gewissermaßen zu uns emporzuziehen.

Die Pflicht der Regierung wäre es, die Einwanderung zu fördern und dieselbe in die richtigen Bahnen zu leiten zum Segen des Landes. Denn hier harren noch Millionen unbebauten Ackers der Kultur und die Ver. Staaten haben noch Platz für viele Millionen Menschen. Andere Länder, z. B. Brasilien, sind eifrig bestrebt Einwanderer heranzuziehen und verausgaben jährlich bedeutende Summen dafür.

Schließlich, wie will die American Federation of Labor es fertig bringen, daß diese Vorlage Gesetz wird?

Wirkliche Arbeiter sitzen nicht im Congreß; man wäre also gezwungen, bei kapitalistischen Politikern darum zu betteln.

Dieses zu unterstützen, haben wir durchaus keine Lust. Aus diesen und noch verschiedenen anderen Gründen, enthielten wir uns, eine Abstimmung einzusenden.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,

Im Auftrag der L. U. 291,

E. Weiland, Sekretär.

Das Land ist das reichste, welches die größte Anzahl edler und glücklicher Menschen nährt; der Mensch der reichste, welcher, nachdem er die Aufgaben seines eigenen Lebens auf das Vollkommenste erfüllt hat, sowohl persönlich als durch seine Besitzthümer den weitesten hülfreichsten Einfluß auf das Leben Anderer ausübt.—John Ruskin.

„Lange Arbeitszeit bedingt niedrige Löhne," schreibt die „Buffaloer Arbeiter-Zeitung." Dies wird aber von den meisten Arbeitern noch nicht verstanden. Die lange Arbeitszeit hat nicht nur ihren Lohn, sondern auch ihren Verstand verkürzt. Das ist ein geistiges Defizit, welches durch weniger Ausgabe von Arbeitskraft und durch Mehreinnahme geistiger Nahrung ausgeglichen werden muß.

Die Arbeiter-Bewegung in Japan.

(Spezial-Correspondenz des Carpenter.)

Hongo, Tokyo, Japan, 4. August, '97.

Am letzten 5. Juli versammelten sich alle Schiffszimmerleute, 400 an der Zahl, von Yokohama, dem wohlbekannten Seehafen dieses Landes, und der beiden angrenzenden Distrikte und bildeten eine Organisation, welche die Yokohama Schiffszimmerer-Union" genannt wurde. Das erste Geschäft, welches die Union in Erwägung zog, war eine Resolution, durch welche eine Lohnerhöhung von 17 Sen (ungefähr 22 Prozent) per Tag gefordert wurde. Die Resolution wurde durch Acclamation angenommen, und eine Petition aufgesetzt, in welcher die Thatsache klar gelegt wurde, daß die Löhne der Schiffszimmerer während der letzten zwei Jahre unverändert blieben, während die Preise der Lebensbedürfnisse in derselben Periode um über 40 Prozent stiegen. Copien dieser Petition wurden zwei Tage später den Unternehmern überreicht. Mehrere derselben, welche etwa hundert Zimmerer beschäftigen, gewährten die bescheidene Forderung sofort. Alle anderen Arbeitgeber, darunter die Yokohama Dock Co., ein Riesen-Geschäft, welches von der Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Postdampfer Gesellschaft) erhalten wird, lehnten das Verlangen rundweg ab. Petitionen um Petitionen wurden unterbreitet, in welchen um die Lohnerhöhung ersucht—ich möchte sagen, gebettelt wurde, aber ohne Erfolg. Nicht nur, daß die Arbeitgeber allen demüthigen Vorstellungen gegenüber taub waren, einige derselben forderten sogar den Strike heraus, und die Dock Co. drohte, sämmtliche Arbeiter auf die permanente schwarze Liste zu stellen, wenn sie auf einer Lohnerhöhung beharren würden. Schließlich, nachdem alle andere Mittel erfolglos geblieben, wurde am 17. Juli der Strike erklärt, und 300 Schiffszimmerer legten die Arbeit nieder. So begann der bedeutsamste Strike in den industriellen Annalen dieses Landes; bedeutsam erstens durch die Vermeidung übereilter Handlungen der Striker bei der Strike-Erklärung, weil Uebereilung die Mehrheit aller übrigen Strikes in diesem Lande charakterisirte. In der That, die Striker erschöpften nur jede mögliche Form demüthiger Bittstellung, sie blieben aber unentwegt, als ihnen die glänzenden Siege der Bosse in früheren übereilten und schlecht geleiteten Strikes vorgehalten wurden. Dies ist sehr bedeutsam in Anbetracht der Ignoranz der Striker, und sie verdienen wirklich das höchste Lob für ihre reife Ueberlegung. Zweitens war der Strike bemerkenswerth durch seine friedliche Führung und die ordentliche Haltung der Striker. Obwohl dieselben ungebildet waren und nur durch eine ganz neue Union zusammengehalten wurden, ohne irgendwelche Geldmittel, hielten sie sich doch von allen unordentlichen und desparaten Maßnahmen fern. Vom Hauptquartier aus wurde die Order erlassen, den Gebrauch berauschender Getränke, sowie die aufregende Diskussion des Strikes zu vermeiden und dieselbe wurde auch befolgt. So ordentlich und friedlich war ihr Verhalten, daß die Polizei, welche sonst immer auf Seiten der arbeitgebenden Klasse steht, den Strikern ihre Sympathie nicht versagen konnte. Dies dauerte zehn Tage, während welcher Zeit die Striker von denjenigen Schiffszimmereren erhalten wurden, welche in den Bauhöfen arbeiteten, deren Eigenthümer die Lohnerhöhung zugestanden hatten, indem sie ein Drittel ihres Tagelohnes beisteuerten. Am 27. kamen alle Arbeitgeber, mit Ausnahme der Dock Company, zu einem Uebereinkommen mit den Strikern, wonach die Arbeit zu einem Compromißlohne von 72 Sen (ungefähr 32 Cents in amerikanischem Gelde) per Tag am nächsten Tage von der Hälfte der Striker wieder aufgenommen wurden. Der Strike gegen die Dock Co. wurde fortgesetzt, aber glücklicherweise für die Striker fanden die letzteren Arbeit in den anderen Schiffsbauhöfen, da die Arbeit, welche früher von der Dock Company gethan wurde, nach diesen anderen Höfen kam. Die Dock Company dagegen versuchte, Schiffszimmerer aus anderen Theilen des Landes zu importiren. Das hatten aber die Strikeführer abgeschnitten, indem sie lange vorher ihre Gewerksgenossen in den anderen Hafenplätzen von dem Strike benachrichtigt und sie ersucht hatten, den Kampfplatz zu meiden. Diesem Ersuchen wurde freudig Folge geleistet und trotz allen Mühen und Kosten konnte die Dock Company nur 18 Schiffszimmerer anwerben. Durch „Pickets" gelang es, trotz aller Wachsamkeit und Gegenmaßregeln der Company, drei dieser Leute zu den Strikern hinüberzuziehen. Ueberhaupt zeichnete sich dieser Strike durch alle die geriebenen Maßregeln aus, welche die Strikes in westlichen Ländern kennzeichnen. Vor ungefähr zehn Tagen kapitulirte die Company und die Arbeiter kehrten zu dem Compromißlohne von 73 Sen an die Arbeit zurück. Und so endete dieser Strike mit einem Siege der Schiffszimmerer Union.—Labor omnia vincit.

Fusataro Tokano.

Die Gewerkschaften.

Keine Vereinigung von Mächten, die ein gemeinsames Ziel erstreben, sind so bitter bekämpft worden, wie die Gewerkschaftsverbände der Arbeit. Corporationen, Syndikate, Handelskammern, die sich zum Schutze des Kapitals bildeten, fand man ganz natürlich und nothwendig, schützte sie durch Gesetze und überhäufte sie sogar mit Privilegien. Der Corporations-Anwalt fand sich nicht nur in den Gerichtshöfen ein, um das Interesse seines Clienten, des Kapitals, zu schützen, sondern auch in der Gesetzgebung und ihren Vorhöfen, den „Lobbies."

Er nimmt auf der Richterbank wie in den Sesseln des Senates Platz; er plaidirt die Sache seines Clienten auf der Rednerbühne wie im Sanktum der Presse. Er ist allgegenwärtig. Nichts ist so heilig und unfaßbar, wie der Gewerbeverband des Kapitals. Das ganze Kapital des Arbeiters besteht in seiner Arbeitskraft. Diese auf's Beste zu verwerthen ist sein Recht und seine Pflicht. Eine langjährige, bittere Erfahrung hat ihn gelehrt, daß er sich in der Vereinzelung als Individuum vor der Ausbeutung durch das Kapital nicht schützen kann, deßhalb hat er sich mit seinen Berufs- und Leidensgenossen verbunden, um das Schicksal aller widerstandslosen Arbeiter aller Zeiten und Länder von sich abzuwenden—die ökonomische Sklaverei.

So sind die Arbeiter- und Gewerkschaftsverbände entstanden. Welche Mängel ihnen auch anhaften mögen, so viel ist gewiß, daß es für den Arbeiter vorerst kein anderes Schutzmittel giebt, als die Gewerkschafts-Organisation. Von manchen Seiten verweist man den Ausgebeuteten auf das Gesetz; aber das Gesetz ist für und mit dem Starken und Gewaltigen, der es gemacht hat; auf die Religion, aber es giebt heute nur eine Religion der Reichen (Geld); auf den guten Willen der Arbeitgeber, aber der gute Wille derselben ist nur der weiteren Bereicherung zugewandt; auf eine väterliche Regierung, aber diese betrachtet den Arbeiter nur als Stiefkind; auf die Presse, aber sie ist zum großen Theil käuflich und hat sich entweder als offene Feindin der Arbeiterbewegung, oder als falsche Freundin erwiesen. So bleibt also dem Arbeiter nichts Anderes übrig, als seiner eigenen Kraft und der seiner Genossen zu vertrauen, mit anderen Worten, sich selbst zu helfen, indem er sich zu Schutz und Trutz gegen gewissenlose Ausbeutung, Ueberbürdung, Gefährdung seines Lebens und seiner Gesundheit und Verelendigung seiner Person und seiner Familie mit seines Gleichen verbindet.

Weiß Jemand ein anderes Schutzmittel gegen die moderne Sklaverei, so trete er hervor nnd nenne uns dasselbe. Es giebt allerdings noch ein letztes Mittel gegen die allgemeine weiße Sklaverei—die Revolution, allein dies Radikalmittel hat die Natur des Krieges, welcher die Heerde und den Hirten schlägt. Man kann eine Revolution nicht machen, sie kommt ungerufen und von selbst, und kommt vielleicht früher, als wir darauf vorbereitet sind. So lange keine zwingende Nothwendigkeit vorliegt, ist es unweise, zum thatsächlichen zerstörenden Kriege zu schreiten. Die einfachste Weise, uns Arbeitern eine menschenwürdige Lebensunterhaltung zu sichern, ist die Gründung eines mächtigen Gewerkschaftsverbandes für jeden Geschäftszweig, dergestalt, daß die große Mehrzahl der Berufsgenossen in einer einzigen lebendigen, wirksamen Organisation zu gegenseitigem Schutz vereinigt ist.

Darunter verstehen wir, eine Verbindung von sozialen Kräften, welche stark genug und geeignet ist, die schnöden Angriffe auf unsere Rechte zurückzuweisen. Zu diesen Rechten zählen wir das Recht, in der Bestimmung des Lohnes und der Arbeitszeit ein Wort mitzureden, weil, wenn das Prinzip des freien Contrakts kein bloßes Gerede oder keine Fabel ist, wir Arbeiter als eine Partei zu diesem Contrakt betrachtet werden müssen.

Dieses unzweifelhafte Recht sucht man durch Berufung auf die „freie Concurrenz" dadurch wirkungslos zu machen, daß man Pfuscher, Scabs und Gesinnungslumpen an Stelle der ausgeschlossenen Arbeiter einstellt. Um dieses zu verhindern, sind die intelligenten Arbeiter an das Riesenwerk der Organisation aller Arbeitskräfte gegangen. Die Größe des Unternehmens angesichts der allgemeinen Unwissenheit in sozial-ökonomischen Fragen hat manche ängstliche Personen abgehalten, in einen Arbeiterverband einzutreten, aber mit jedem Tage treten neue Rekruten in das große Heer ein.

Die Bewegung wird nicht im Sande verlaufen, sondern fortwährend an Intensivität zunehmen. Sie zu leiten und zum Besten der Arbeiter zu beherrschen, das ist der Zweck der Organisation.

Man kann wohl eine Anzahl dürrer Ruthen zu einem Bündel vereinigen—und sie sind als solches stärker denn einzeln—aber man kann sie nicht organisiren. Wir bedürfen also für unser großes Werk lebendige Kräfte, Männer mit klarer Erkenntniß, gutem Willen und durchdrungen von dem Gefühl der Solidarität, welches zu dem Entschluß reift: Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen!—„Bäcker Journal."

Humanität.

Es ist unbegreiflich, wie man es wagen kann, in unseren Tagen noch von Humanität und Civilisation zu sprechen, es ist unfaßbar, wie man mit einer geradezu wahnsinnigen Selbstüberhebung von einer Barbarei vergangener Zeiten sprechen kann, die sich in unserem aufgeklärten Zeitalter nicht mehr wiederholen kann, während dieses Zeitalter seine eigenen Kinder an den Maschinen, in den dumpfen Werkstätten auf den Feldern des Groß-Grundbesitzers, in den tiefen Schächten, in den Bergwerken Sibiriens, in den Sumpfgegenden von Cayenne, in den nach Moder riechenden, von Schmutz und Unrath, Seuchen und Krankheiten erfüllten Stadttheilen der Armuth langsam und qualvoll dahinmordet und die Krankheitskeime, wie einen ewigen Fluch, von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht sich forterben läßt. Es ist unbegreiflich, wie man von Humanität faseln kann, wenn durch die Profitgier der Millionaire Tausende dem Hungertode verfallen, wenn durch die Laune einzelner „großer" Herren Hunderttausende auf dem Schlachtfelde dem Tode entgegengeführt werden, wenn der Massenmord als die höchste Errungenschaft der Humanität gefeiert wird, wenn Tausende eingekerkert werden, weil sie gewagt, die Wahrheit auszusprechen. Ja, es ist Wahnsinn, nackter Wahnsinn, in einem Zeitalter von Humanität zu faseln, in welchem die Bestialität Triumphe feiert.

Aber alle Geschehnisse in der Weltgeschichte sollen sich bekanntlich wiederholen. Es war wenige Jahre vor dem Ausbruch der französischen Revolution, als in Paris, dem Heerde der neuen Ideen, schlummerte noch scheinbar jene gewaltige Macht, welche das feudale Königsthum zerschmettern sollte, als in den Provinzen, gerade bei der gedrücktesten Menschenklasse, der revolutionäre Geist zum vollen, natürlichen Ausbruche kam. Jene Bauernbanden, welche erbittert im Lande umherzogen und ihre Nahrung dort hernahmen, wo dieselbe im Ueberflusse vorhanden war, jene Pioniere der Revolution hatten keine Ahnung von den welterschütternden Lehren eines Voltaire, eines Rousseau, sie folgten der momentanen Eingebung ihres natürlichen Triebes, in ihren Herzen loderte und glühte es, der Zug der Zeit, die revolutionäre Hochfluth der Gedanken, welche jenes Zeitalter besonders kennzeichnen, riß sie fort, der Zorn über ertragene Greuel, erlittene Gewaltthaten erzeugte bei ihnen den Wunsch nach Rache, der Hunger sagte ihnen, daß sie Antheil hätten, an den Gütern dieser Erde, daß die Früchte dieser Erde auch ihr Eigenthum seien. Und sie nahmen ihr Recht dort, wo sie es fanden.

Unser Zeitalter besitzt eine merkwürdige Aehnlichkeit mit jener Epoche. Immer mehr und mehr spitzen sich die Gegensätze zu und die Zeit scheint nicht mehr allzu ferne, in welcher dieselben aufeinander prallen müssen.

Die Noth des Lebens, das Elend der unteren Volksklassen, die Ungerechtigkeit der herrschenden Gesellschafts-Ordnung, haben die revolutionäre Idee gezeitigt. Sie ist nicht das Produkt eines einzelnen Gehirnes, nicht die von einem einzelnen Denker aufgestellte Idee der revolutionären Erhebung. Sie ist das Produkt der Jahrtausende, das Resultat der Entwickelung der Ungerechtigkeit und der Tyrannei. Darum ist sie auch unzerstörbar, unausrottbar. Man mag die Träger der revolutionären Idee in den Kerker werfen, man mag sie ausweisen und selbst dem Beile des Scharfrichters, dem Galgen überliefern, die Idee kann nicht ausgerottet werden, denn sie lebt im Volke. Jene Männer, jene Gelehrten, die über die Theorie des Anarchismus Bände geschrieben, sie hatten damit nichts anderes gethan, als diejenigen Ideen, die dem gesammten Volke vorschweben, zergliedert—und das, was die Masse der Form nach noch unklar, dem Wesen nach aber klar und deutlich ahnt, in greifbarer Form hingestellt. Sie haben keine eigenen Ideen, sondern die Ideen ihrer Zeit, das, was das Volk selbst fühlt und denkt, demselben geschrieben.

Jene Sturmvögel der Revolution aber, mögen sie heute auch nur im fernen Spanien oder Rußland vorhanden sein, sie üben einen entscheidenden Einfluß über die politische Lage Europas aus, das Gespenst des Weltkrieges weicht vor der Macht der revolutionären Thatsachen, die Kriegslust der menschenmordenden „Feldherrntalente" muß zurücktreten vor den schwerwiegenden Folgen, die ein Weltkrieg heraufbeschwören könnte, weniger durch die Verluste in der Feldschlacht, als durch die Gefahren, die dem modernen Regime allüberall drohen, durch das Hervortreten des revolutionären Volksgeistes. Mit dem Tage an welchem der schon lange gefürchtete Weltkrieg in Aktion treten würde, mit diesem Tage wäre das Schicksal der europäischen Staaten entschieden. Das Volk würde diesen Moment benützen, die internationale Vereinigung des Proletariats würde binnen Kurzem hergestellt sein und in den vom Militär entblößten Provinzen würden sich die Arbeiter an das Befreiungswerk machen, welches in vergrößertem Maßstabe und mit höherem Erfolge als die Pariser Commune von 1871 sich wiederholen würde. Die Angst vor diesen Ereignissen ist es, welche die Mordlust der privilegirten Menschenschlächter zügelt, welche den sogenannten Weltkrieg der Zukunft wenigstens vorläufig unmöglich macht.

H. W.

Accountability.

Folks ain't got no right to censuah other folks about dey habits;
Him dat giv' de squir'ls de bushtails made de bobtails fu' de rabbits.
Him dat built de gread big mountains hollered out de little valleys;
Him dat made de streets an' driveways wasn't 'shamed to make de alleys.

We is all constructed diff'ent, d'ain't no two of us de same,
We cain't he'p ouah likes and dislikes; if we'se bad we ain't to blame;
Ef we'se good, we needn't show off, case you bet it ain't ouah doin';
We gits put in suttain channels dat we jes' cain't he'p pu'suin'.

But we all fits into places dat no othah ones could fill,
An' we does the things we has to, big or little, good or ill;
John cain't take de place o' Henry, Sue an' Sally ain't alike;
Bass ain't nothin' like a suckah, chub ain't nuthin' like a pike.

When you come to think about it, how it's all planned out; it's splendid;
Nuthin's done er evah happens, 'dout hit's sumfin's dat intended;
Don't keer what you does, you has to, an' hit sholy beats de dickens—
Viney, go put on de kettle, I got one o' mastah's chickens.

—*Uncle Eben.*

The Construction of Mantels.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

AMONG the details of useful and decorative joinery which are included in the trimming of a house, there is none which occupies a more prominent place than the mantel, and though the construction of these also has left the carpenter shop and gone into the woodworking factory, still I feel that some facts concerning their construction will be appreciated. There are many kinds and styles of mantels, according to price, so I will commence at the simple mantel-shelf and continue showing several methods of building cheap mantels.

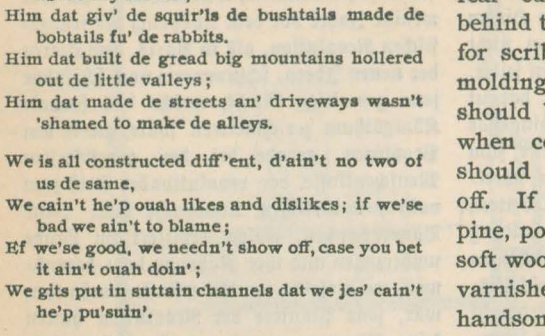


FIG. 1—A SIMPLE MANTEL.

At Fig. 1, readers of THE CARPENTER will see the simplest form of mantel-board, or shelf, which can be easily made by any carpenter in the following manner: An ordinary clear ⅞ inch pine or hardwood fascia board long enough to go across the full width of the chimney breast is planed off and the edges straightened. The bottom edge is molded to an ordinary ogee, as seen in the engraving. Across the face of this board two 1½ or 2 inch brackets are nailed or screwed on, the screws being preferable, this being done from the rear side of the board, so as to prevent its warping. These brackets should be kept about 6 inches from the end and be set exactly square to the face of the board, so as to support the mantel-shelf. The mantel-shelf may be 1⅛, 1¼, or 1½ inch thick with the front edge and ends wrought to an ogee, or other molding, and should be a clear, dry, and sound board perfectly straight across the face and out of wind. The rear edge should project ½ inch behind the fascia board so as to allow for scribing against the wall. The molding shown in the engraving should be neatly mitred round and when completed the whole mantel should be thoroughly sandpapered off. If the mantel be made of white pine, poplar, white wood, or any other soft wood, it will look best stained or varnished. Yellow pine will make a handsome mantel of this design.

When setting this mantel a level line is scratched or pencilled on the chimney breast 3 feet 8 inches, or 4 feet, up from the floor level, and another about 1 inch, below inside the width of the fascia board.

The wall joints should be plugged, but not too much so where there is a flue. I think it wisest not to put in any where the flue occurs, especially where there is only 4 inches of brickwork on the outside of the chimney breast. The best method is to fur or strip the wall before plastering, using 20-penny nails. This will enable the carpenter to screw his fascia fast to the furring strips, thus preventing any possible danger of the mantel falling or twisting. The section in the centre of this sketch shows clearly the construction.

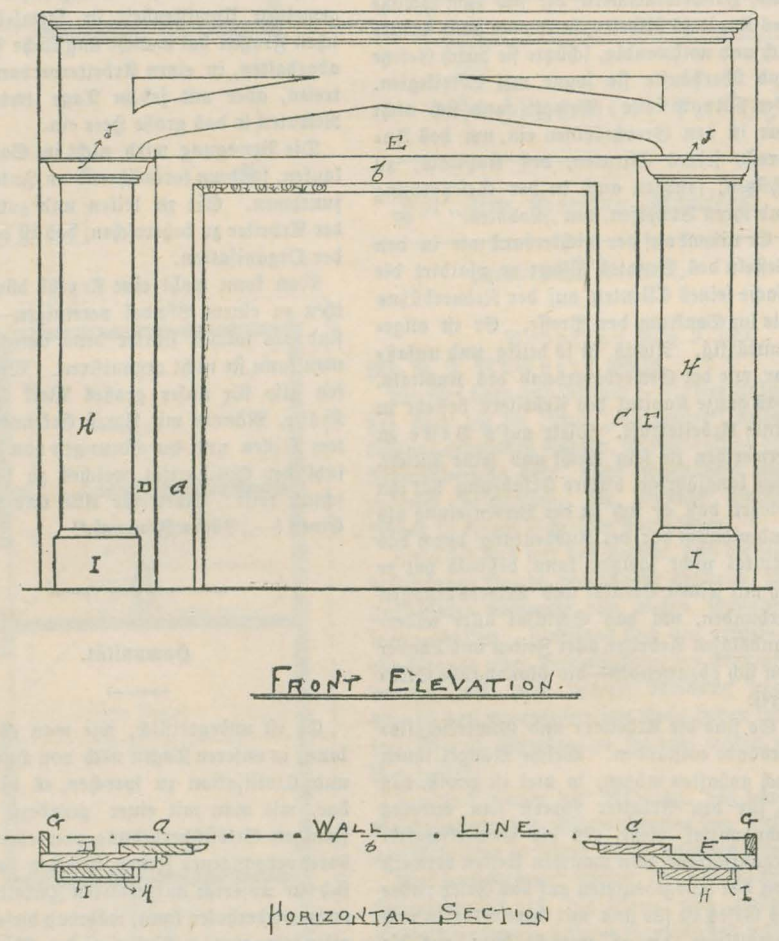


FIG 2—A CHEAP MANTEL.

At Fig. 2, I show a more expensive mantel, and one which an ambitious mechanic will take pleasure in building. It consists, as will be found by referring to the elevation and the horizontal section shown at the bottom of an inside ⅞ inch frame, as *a*, *b*, and *c*, which is mortised and tenoned together, the rail *i*, *b*, being mortised into the stiles *a*, and *b*. A second frame of 1⅛ inch stuff, as D, E, F, is wrought and put together and afterwards glued and screwed from the back to the face of the first frame, *a*, *b*, *c*, in the way illustrated in the horizontal section. This frame should be made the full width of the breast and have a *scribing strip* glued on the back at each edge to allow the mantel to fit close to the unevenness of the plaster, and be scribed by the carpenter thereto. The frame should be the full height, less the thickness of the mantel shelf. This height is generally 3 feet 8 inches, or 4 feet from the hearth to the top of the mantel shelf.

On the front of the frame D, E, F, two 1⅛ inch pilasters, namely, H, H, with base ⅝ inch, blocks I, I, and cap moldings J, J. From the top of the moldings, springs a cut 1⅛ inch fascia, which reaches to the underside of the mantel shelf. The edges of this fascia and those also inside the sunk panels may be molded if desired, or have molding cut in, in the usual way. The mantel shelf may be from 8 to 12 inches in width and be 1⅛ inch thick, neatly molded, with an ogee and bead, or reeded. In this connection I would state that small moldings as *reeds*, *beads*, *coves*, *ogees*, etc., look best on mantels, and the carpenter should sketch out a combination of these with his pencil on a piece of clean scrap board, so as to determine which will be the most suitable and look the best. If desired, double 2 inch brackets may be placed over each pilaster, and the moldings shown in the engraving mitred round them, also the egg and dart molding placed round at the summer piece. This, however, generally fits over the square edge of the inside frame, but the molding may be used if the face of the mantel is brick or tile. Great care ought also to be taken in measuring, that is to say, to get the exact width of the chimney breast and the inside measurements of the brick or tile face; or iron summer piece as each may occur, also to have the whole construction framed *square*, and out of wind so as not to spring any joints when setting the mantel.

In making the two sketches which accompany this article, readers will perceive that I have purposely avoided putting on too much detail in order that all may fully grasp the method of construction I intend to convey.

(*To be continued.*)

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Maximum and Minimum Wages.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It seems to be an unwritten law of the U. B. that a minimum rate of wages shall be established. Varying according to local conditions, and, at first sight, this law has much to commend itself. The idea is that the minimum man will alone work for that price, and the better man will demand more.

But experience does not bear out that theory. It is true that when times are good a fair percentage do demand and get an advance upon said minimum. But how many men are there who will refuse to work unless they get an advance on the minimum when work is scarce and getting scarcer? And if the contractor can hire plenty of medium and maximum men to work for minimum wages, what will the minimum man do? He must starve, scab or drift into other ways of earning a living; forced to do one of these three things by the maximum man, who is working for a minimum rate. Study this matter over, sift it down fine, and, in the name of justice, say is not the maximum man almost as much a scab if he works at said minimum rate, as the minimum man who works for less?

Now, the contents of this paper do not apply to the large Eastern cities, where men are more nearly on an equality regarding mechanical skill than they are in the rest of the country. A minimum rate may do very well there; but I know it will never fill the bill in the smaller towns and cities of the West, South and Middle States. Here, in Memphis, not one carpenter in five has served a regular apprenticeship. The rest have picked up the trade haphazard. The consequence is a wide divergence in skill and wages. The saw and hatchet man cannot hurt us, and need not be considered in relation to this question. But there are many men who can do almost any outside work on $2,000 and $3,000 jobs, raising, sheathing, siding and cornice work; but who cannot take a lead in anything, and need constant supervision. They know and acknowledge that they cannot, in ordinary times, command the Union wages, and refuse to tie the rope around their own necks that will hang them. Yet they are factors which we cannot afford to overlook.

On the 1st of May, we here, in Memphis, made a demand for 30 cents per hour, for the eight-hour day and recognition of card system. Three or four contractors conceded. The writer along with several others went to work for 30 cents per hour—self confessed minimum men. There was not one man there who was not *fully* up to

the average. If we were willing to work for minimum wages, what show is there for the minimum man to make a living *in* the Union, and what show is there for the Union, unless we can get it practically solid?

The aristocracy of any community get the most consideration, and this minimum law is another sample of unjust legislation in favor of the aristocracy of the Union, to wit, the man of maximum ability. Now, for the remedy.

Let a minimum be set with an average rate. For example, let 27½ cents be the minimum, and 30 cents the average on each job or under each contractor.

Mr. C. Tractor has ten men; of these two may be getting 27½ cents, the others he pays the average 30 cents. A committee waits on him and tells him he is not paying the average. He must either raise those two 27½ cent men, or divide the five cents per hour among the other eight. He may either pay it to one whose services he most values or any way he thinks proper, so that the average of 30 cents is restored.

It seems to me that this plan would work with less friction than the minimum alone. It would render justice to the high class mechanic, on the line of wages, and justice to the low class of mechanics, on the line of equal chances of employment, and we would not get the answer—when trying to recruit our ranks—"Oh, no, I won't join, because I could not in dull times command Union wages."

Fraternally,
H. MARTIN.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G.S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

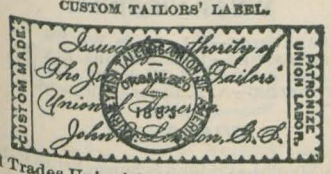
ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

Cut Work.

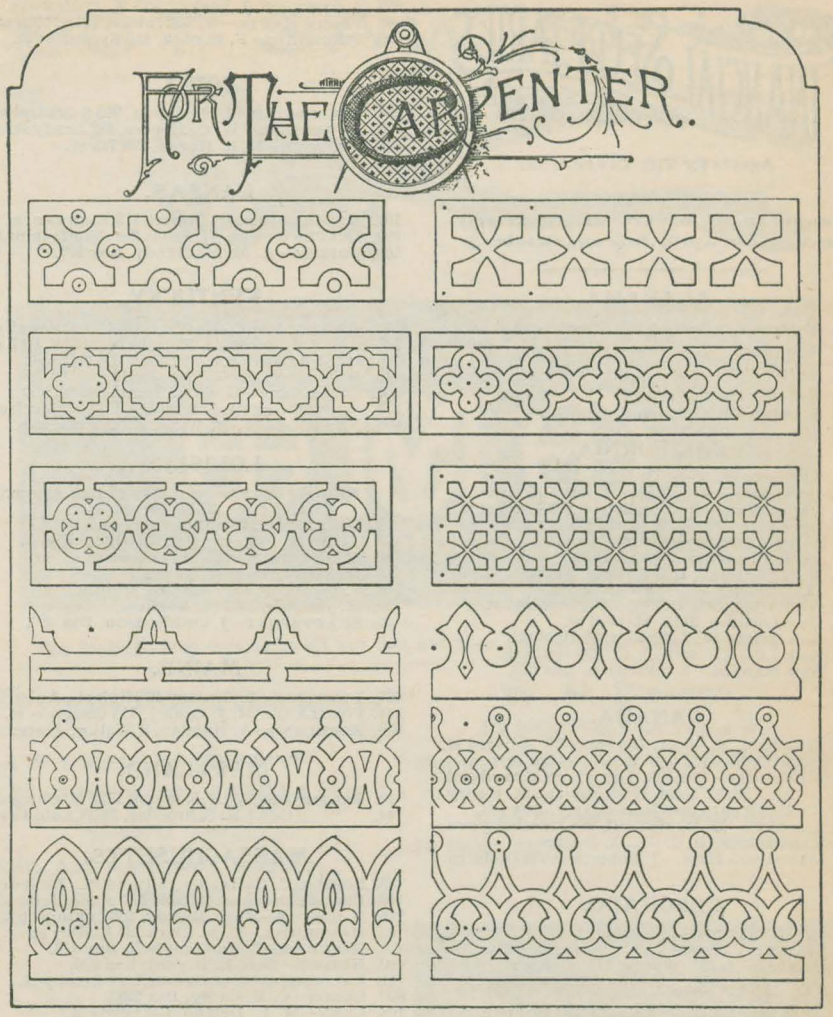
BY A. W. WOODS.

THE carpenter frequently has occasion to use cut work in the way of ornamentation, such as panels, cresting and various trimmings in general.

Many carpenters while good at execution are deficient in forming graceful off-hand or combinations of true curves, consequently are at a loss in designing. The accompanying illustration shows twelve designs, all of which are formed with parts of true circles, the dots at the left end of each design indicate the centres from which the circles are swung.

The better plan in executing a design of this kind, after the size and style has been selected, is to first lay off a section on a piece of heavy card board and make a stencil of same. This being done it makes an excellent pattern to lay off the remainder of the work.

In future numbers of THE CARPENTER we will endeavor to illustrate more elaborate designs and how to proceed to execute them.



Porch Work.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IT occurred to us that a series of articles with illustrations on porch work might prove interesting to some of the readers of THE CARPENTER, and for a starter present a few designs for turned and ornamented columns that may be used with good effect.

The National Moulding Book furnishes about a dozen designs for turned columns, and are such as are found in stock in most any lumber-yard; and while the workmanship may be good, they are generally common in appearance, and sometimes do not admit of desired trimmings in the way of brackets, etc.

When anything different in style and finish is desired, it ought first to be designed on paper by a practical man, with a trained eye for beauty and gracefulness.

The turning should be bold, with graceful blending of combination curves and sharp intersections.

The rail, balusters and other finish should harmonize with the column.

In future articles we will endeavor to illustrate porch work more in detail with trimmings in general.



THE New York Herald in its syren song of prosperity Sunday, September 5th, published a table of the trades employed in New York city, showing the number employed in 1896 and in 1897, and the total number in each trade. It gave the carpenters as a total of 7,000 resident in New York city, with 6,000 employed in 1896 and 7,000 or all employed this year. We know positively that 30 to 35 per cent. of the carpenters in Gotham are out of work and there are nearer 10,000 carpenters in the city than 7,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Union 102 issued a printed circular containing a series of pertinent questions to non-union men and it had the effect of bringing in a lot of new members.

THE boycott on the Overman Wheel Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., manufacturers of bicycles, is lifted. After eighteen months contest with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' National Union, the firm came to time.

CARBONDALE, Pa.—Union 738 is growing wonderfully and has an agreement with the contractors favorable to Union men. The nine hour day will be inaugurated January 1st, next. This union is only a few months old and was reorganized on the ruins of one which lapsed through the hard times.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—J. G. Fredenberg.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johensen, Box 673.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tomkins, 13 Buckingham.
97. NEW BRITAIN—J. M. Reynolds, 90 Church st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 224 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5347 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD A. Westrom, 6159 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 229 S. Madison ave.
245. " —R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—H. C. Vollmer, 1703 Eighth st.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
59. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—David Simpson.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
90. EVANSVILLE F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard 989 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Brandt 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 523.
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—O. Oleson, 112 Kansas ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ferness, 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116. (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140. L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsicore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—J. Cuthbertson, Box 486.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm Ct.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222 WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
49. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.
93. " C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—H. J. Kober, 121 S. 3rd. st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlager.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Tracy, 1411 N 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20 CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave, So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265 HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 931 Garden st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57 IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241 Long Branch City.
232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120 (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 36 N. 1st, st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31 TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12 Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Chas. Suthergreen, 308 47th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly, Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetzner, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gaghan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell,
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. T. B. DeGreef, 1179 2d ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200 (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Giliard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave
476 Wm. Rohrs. 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.
509. G. Kierstead, 35 Thorn st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513 R. Kuehnel, 213 E. 5th. st. Care Jacobi.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 360 E. 72d st.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575 NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Coe, 21 Bush ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15 SYRACUSE—(Ger) J. R. Ryan, 125 Court Alley.
26. " Wm. Anderson, 312 Otisco st.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1536 Denman st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st, Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Geo Drummer, 33 Bolander ave
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—B. Seevers, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
738. CARBONDALE—F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—Thos. Purcell, 458 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—R. Moyer, E. Maple st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. F. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANETTE—H. Chrisman, Box 86.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
201. MAHANOY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
333 NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142 H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st, 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca av.
484 S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J Bonvouloir, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ave.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA (Col.) C. A. Thompson. 1523 E. Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—George H. Gibson.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS (Col.) E. I. Lewis, 99 Hernando st.
394. " Chas Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong, 10 Rainey st.
133. BEAUMONT—H. S. Smith, Box 116
185. CLEBURNE—J. G. Grant, Box 47.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—F. Klinkman, 302 E. Hall st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. T. Miller, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) C. Schumacher, 3312 Ave. I.
114. HOUSTON—J. E. King, 1311 Congress ave.
53. ORANGE—M. Wickersheimer.
156. PORT ARTHUR—W. E. Powell.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 1124 S. 5th st.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—P. G. Hoffman, 265 1st.

WASHINGTON.

98 SPOKANE—H. G. Rosslow, Box 890.

WEST VIRGINIA.

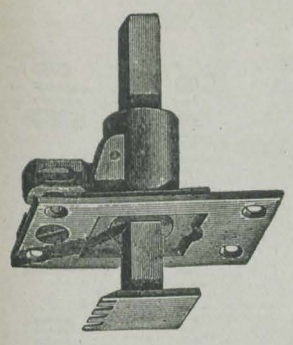
511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
428, FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, Box 605.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

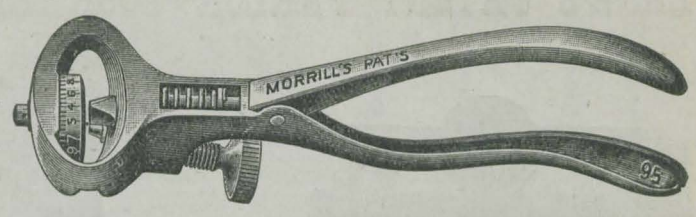
196. FOND-DU-LAC—John Schumacher, 62 E. Johnson st.
588 GREEN BAY—Ernst Seifert, 1267 Cedar st.
161. KENOSHA—David Schusted, Box 657.
130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.
79. MARINETTE—O J. Miller, 1520 Thomas st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.
30 (Ger) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
71. (Millwrs) T. Erlinger, 430 9th st, Walnut st, Sta
188. John Boland, 642 Fourth ave.
228 (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th Ave.
522. (Ger.) Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.
180. OSHKOSH—A. Nelson, 145 Pearl st.
91. RACINE—P. Jochum, 804 Hamilton st.

MORRILL'S PERFECT SAW SETS.

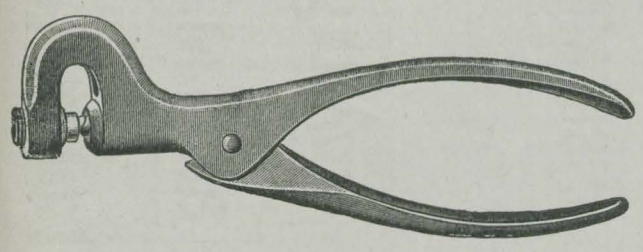
Bench Stops. **Car Sealers.**



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CUTTING NIPPERS.



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This Trade Mark is stamped on all Saw Sets and other Hardware Specialties of my make.

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We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

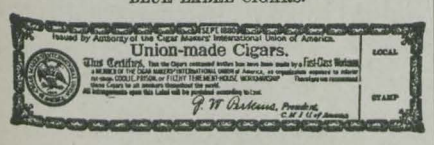


UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



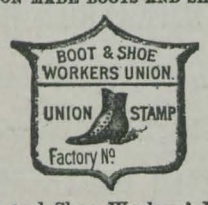
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



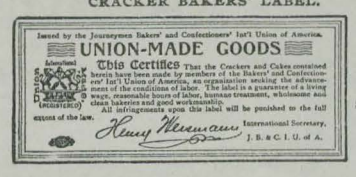
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

UNION BREAD.

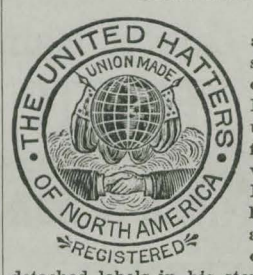


This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.

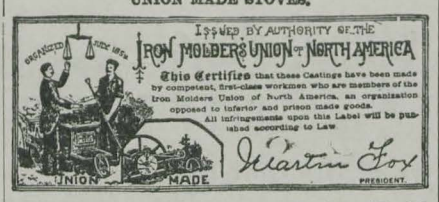


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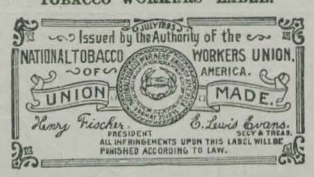
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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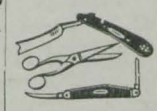
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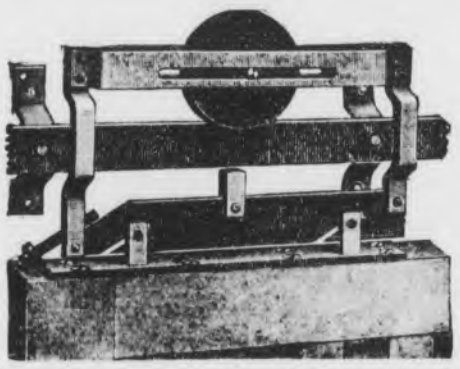
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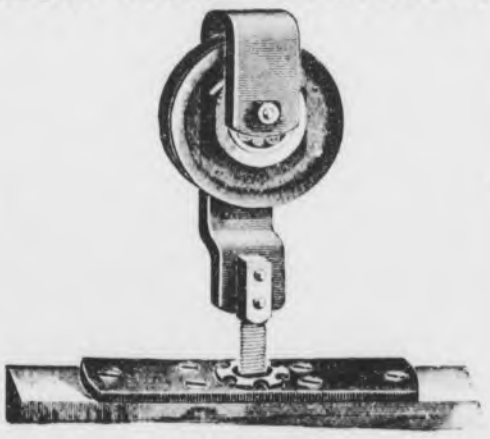
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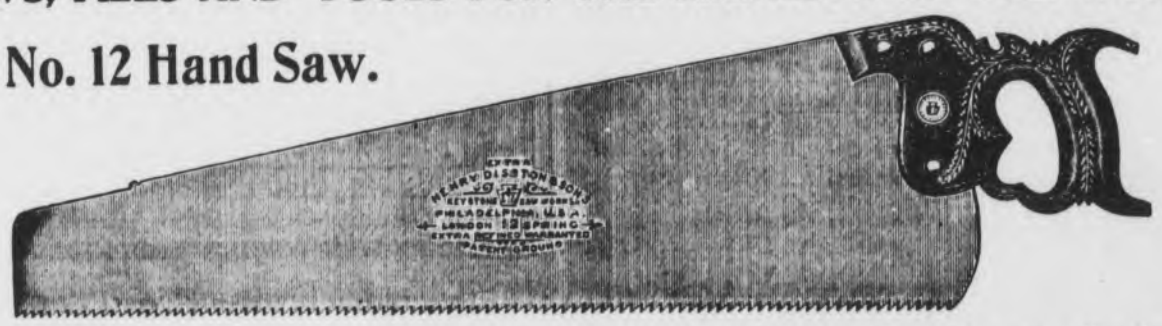
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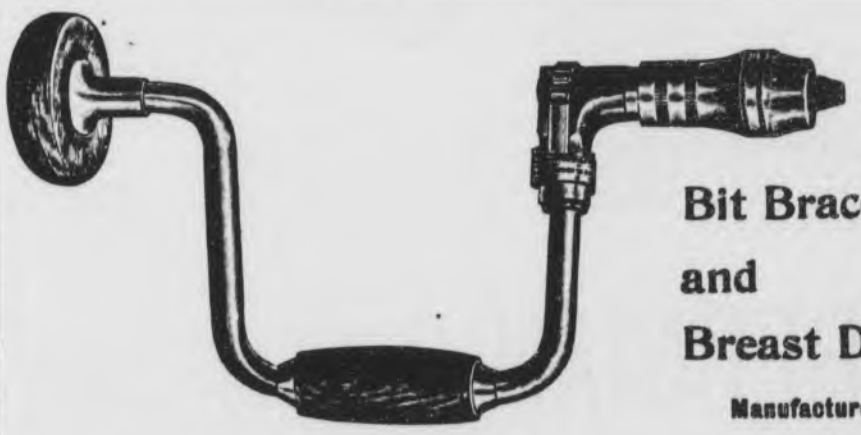
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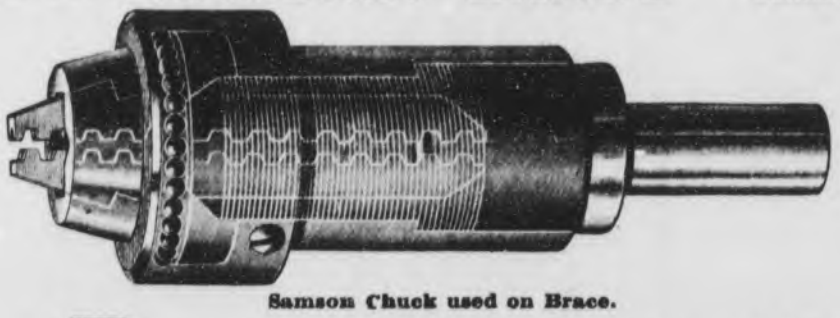
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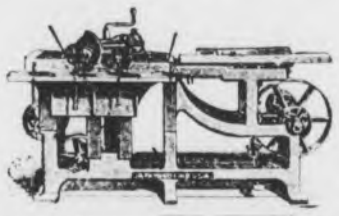
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VOL. XVII.—No. 10. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

An Address to the Trade Unions and to the Country at Large.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were in session at Washington, D. C., several days last month, dealing with a vast number of questions of general interest to the unions affiliated. The coal miners' strike was one of the principal subjects. President M. D. Ratchford and Cameron Miller, of the miners, were present. The repeated calls of late for "labor conventions" nominally to aid the miners, but in reality to allow a number of extremists to indulge in fire-eating talk to the detriment of the miners and the Trade Unions, were gone over and discussed. The St. Louis "labor convention" on August 31st and the proposed "convention" in Chicago on September 20th were considered as samples of irresponsible work, and to guard the Trade Unions against such movements and to place our position before the public properly, the following address was adopted unanimously by the Executive Council and endorsed by President Ratchford and Mr. Cameron Miller:

THE ADDRESS.

A call has gone forth to the trade unions and public for a labor convention in Chicago next Monday. The ostensible objects are to take measures in aid of the miners on strike, and to offset the sweeping powers of the courts in granting injunctions in defiance of popular rights during labor disputes.

These objects are very commendable, and worthy the active practical support of every trade unionist and of every lover of his fellow-man.

But conditions have somewhat changed since that convention was agreed upon. This week fully 75,000 miners have gone to work on terms fixed jointly by the miners and operators, and which give a decided increase in wages and grant practical recognition to the United Mine Workers of America as an organized body. On the 21st inst. the strike was generally ended, except in West Virginia, a few points in western Pennsylvania, and a portion of Illinois. It is the greatest victory gained by trades unions in years. It was won against the combined power of wealth, judicial usurpations, and inhuman tyranny.

From the beginning of the contest, twelve weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor and the trades unions of the whole land have been in the fore front with money and men to back the miners. Thousands of dollars went out generously from the trades unions, and zealous union men gave their services freely to this noble cause. A liberal public, too, gave no inconsiderable share of help in various ways. All through this struggle the miners in their manly dignity displayed no brutish violence; their forbearance and discipline are at once the wonder and admiration of our age.

The American Federation of Labor, believing only in practical methods, has to-day decided to continue its support with organizers and money until a complete victory for the miners is won. To this end it calls on its unions and on the public to not halt in their full and unmeasured aid to this worthy movement. Many families still need support, and money will be required for some time to come, until the miners are more fully at work, and able to help themselves. Let the trade unions be liberal in their donations until this struggle is crowned with complete success.

We can see no need for the labor convention in Chicago next Monday. We advise our Unions not to be represented there. The money it would cost to send delegates had better go to help the suffering miners and their families. It is not by conventions with irresponsible talk, inflammatory declamations and revolutionary bumcombe that the cause of labor can be advanced. Violent appeals to the passions of the multitude can serve no good purpose. It is only by systematic organization of the working people in trades unions, with united hearts and united funds and a fraternity of purpose which knows no bounds of creed, color, nationality or politics that will uplift the masses.

Trades unions are not the promoters of social disorder or the upholders of riot or revolution Our course is along the lines of peace and historical orderly development. We are law-abiding citizens, and if the law or its administration at times is against us, we are confident that an enlightened public opinion will ultimately correct the wrong. Hence, we here make appeal to all fair-minded molders of public thought, to our public men, to the clergy and the press to take a decided stand henceforth with us against the unfair and unconstitutional use of judicial injunctions which are wholly subversive of popular liberty.

We further urge the citizens of our country to rise unitedly at the polls in every State and elect men to make and administer our laws who will root out and make forever impossible those new forms of judicial tyranny and political pliancy which now prevail in the service of corporate wealth.

OFFICIAL

REMEMBER Section 90, of the Constitution, is strictly in force ever since May 1st.

SEND in your votes on Amendments to Sections 89 and 90, if you have not already done so.

PASSWORD, blanks, etc., for the present quarter have been sent all Locals in good standing. If not received send word to the G. S.-T.

OUR Local Unions and members should not hesitate to furnish the Bureau of Labor statistics of their State, with the information asked for from time to time. These bureaus were inaugurated in the first place at the request of Organized Labor, and should be sustained and assisted by us.

Union Notes.

DULUTH, Minn., has become a solid nine-hour city for carpenters.

PEORIA, Ill.—Union 183 has a committee out to confer with other unions as to the formation of a Building Trades Council.

IF your Union is weak and wants to make headway, send to the G. S.-T. for printed matter to distribute among non-Union men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We have been successful in our fight to have none but Union men employed on the new Hall of Justice of this city.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Union 65 is likely to get the contractors early next year to agree to the nine hour day and a scale of wages.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.– Last spring we got a signed agreement with our bosses recognizing Union 41, and establishing fixed trade rules.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Though times are dull, new members are now joining Union 229, for the carpenters here see they cannot better their condition only by a united front.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Unions 49 and 93, have consolidated and are now known as Union 23. This give us a membership of over 450, and we are growing every week.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Board of Education has advertised for bids for building a school house, with the understanding that none but Union labor would be employed.

TRAVELING carpenters should keep far away from St. Louis. The newspapers and real estate men are trying to flood the town. Thousands of empty houses and stores, and an abundance of idle men and low wages prevail in that city.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.—Union 246 was at a standstill for several years. By agitation publicly and individual exertion of our members we have revived considerably of late.

VINCENNES, Ind.—The Congress Construction Company and J. C. Stewart & Brother are a brace of unfair firms who hired carpenters in this place for 17½ cents per hour and ten hours a day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Since June 14th we have been very successful in enforcing the minimum scale of 25 cents per hour and 8 hours a day. For a year previously prices were all sorts down to 15 cents per hour. But by a general strike last spring we stopped that.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The proprietor of Smith's Cash Store, 23-25 Market street, has shown his enmity to organized labor. In spite of the most earnest efforts of our D. C. Smith had non-union carpenters do the work on his building. Now we find all organized labor in this city is teaching him the folly of his ways.

Non-Union Trim in New York City.

The New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is making a most successful fight against the lumping system and the use of non-union made trim in that city. It has forced quite a number of the contractors and architects on many of the large buildings to cancel contracts because the trim was being made by non-union men in outside towns, and the work has been given to union men in that city.

It has also unionized a large number of shops in the city and in other outside cities and towns, raising wages and getting better conditions for the men in them.

Union contractors in New York City have frequently complained that the mill work and shop work was going outside to country towns, where men worked ten hours a day, for $1.50 to $2 per day. Consequently, New York builders maintained if affairs were not soon changed they could not do this work and pay $3.50 a day for an eight-hour day. Several contractors and a few lumpers, too, have unionized their work. The G. E. B. is giving financial support to this movement.

Who is the Noble?

For the CARPENTER.

I.

Who is the Noble? It it *he* who sits in purple and
in gold.
Before whom slaves do bend the loose-
hinged knee,
Whose dearest pastime is to behold
A patriot's death on the gallows tree?

II.

Who is the Noble? Is it the Capitalistic lord
Who fattens on the sweat of men;
That in the mine, the mill, the sward
Must toil, and toil and be crushed again?

III.

Who is the Noble? Is it he of the vain, the idle
crowd
Who speak of "this great and glorious land
Where all are equal," and then quite proud
Deny they are of the *workmen's* brand?

IV.

Who is this Noble? *'tis he who honestly doth toil,*
And from his sweat doth honorably win
The staff of life from forest, mine and soil,
Far, far removed from pampered haunts of sin.

V.

God bless the toiler! 'tis he, and *he alone*
Whose title's clear to the noble's crown
—The overalls o'er more worth is thrown
Than the kingly purple, or ermine gown.

VI.

Then give me the grasp of the toiler's hand,
True worth is stamped in its calloused palm,
Though the hot sweat leave on his brow its
brand
True honest toil hath its own sweet balm.

T C. WALSH.

Union 63, New York City.

The Practical Draftsman—I.

BY PEN AND PENCIL.

DRAFTSMAN is a term applied to the person who makes drawings of any kind or character for any purpose whatsoever, no matter what the means or material employed or what may be the end in view. While there are several classes of draftsmen, each working in a special direction, certain elementary knowledge or training is common to all and with it the beginner must familiarize himself, no matter what particular branch he subsequently chooses. Among this elementary knowledge may be mentioned the use of instruments and the solution of geometrical problems. The next step is what is sometimes called orthographic projection, by which is meant the art of drawing in correct projection, or, as commonly interpreted in the building trades, constructing elevations or vertical and other sections. Still other branches are free-hand drawing and perspective drawing. Incidentally there may be considered also drawing in India ink, and the use of water colors for distinguishing materials.

It is to the credit of the carpenters' trade that many of the most eminent architects of the present day, as well as of the past, have been recruited from its ranks. They are men who as boys were apprenticed to carpenters, who studied drafting under severely practical conditions, and who with this foundation arose to the eminence subsequently achieved. While it is not to be held before the carpenter's apprentice as something reasonably within his grasp that he may achieve great eminence as an architect simply because he studies practical drafting in his leisure hours, it is still true that any knowledge of drafting that he may acquire will be of advantage to him in his trade, and in those avocations in life to which his trade naturally leads. Beyond all this there is drill and discipline in drafting, the benefits of which are not to be ignored, and therefore we are safe in urging every young man to devote his spare hours to the drafting board and drafting tools with proper instruction books at hand.

And right here is the lack that we shall attempt to supply. Proper instruction books on practical drafting are hard to obtain, although many excellent works and some of them very cheap have been published. In these articles we shall attempt to say much about drafting which the books have left unsaid, and to present features of instruction in which carpenters are specially interested. At the outset we shall take a very broad view of the subject, proposing as we proceed to get into finer details, thus making the latter instruction more specific. Meanwhile if our readers encounter anything that is not entirely clear, they can help us, while serving their own interest, by asking questions. We shall welcome questions at all times.

The student of drafting begins his labors by learning the use of instruments, and this brings us face to face

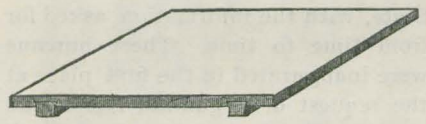


FIG. 1.—DRAFTING BOARD CONSTRUCTED WITH DOVETAILED LEDGES.

with the questions, What instruments are necessary to have? Where shall they be obtained? and of what grade or fineness should they be to answer the best purpose? The usual outfit consists of a drawing board, or preferably several drawing boards, a T-square, or preferably several T-squares differing in size, triangles, compasses, preferably several pairs of different kinds and sizes, pencils, hard and soft, drawing pens, India ink, some pens of the ordinary kind for writing, and likewise a bottle of ordinary writing fluid, a 12-inch rule, a scale, triangular or flat, a protractor and such paper as is best adapted to the kind of work to be undertaken.

The ink equipment included above as a matter of practice, comes in use early, but actually late so far as ink drawings are really required for use. Much of the practical work of the present day never gets further than the pencil stage, for the pencil drawings answer all requirements. When it comes to tracings, for example, ink is a necessity, and unless one has acquired skill in the use of ink he is at a disadvantage when tracings are to be made. Therefore it is well to have the entire equipment at the outset.

The drawing board should be made of well-seasoned pine, preferably glued up of narrow strips, with smooth surface and constructed with cleats, or battens, or with dove-tailed ledges, or with grooved ends. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) Cleats or battens put on with screws through slotted holes are probably the best. The size of board to be employed depends upon the class of work to be done. Drawing boards in all sizes can be bought at very low prices from dealers in artists' materials, but the average carpenter can make his own board to excellent advantage, and, therefore, it is to be supposed that he will provide himself in this regard. The principal qualities to be observed in a drawing board are an absolutely even surface and perfect rectilinearity—that is, its opposite sides must be perfectly straight and parallel, and its corners must be accurate right angles.

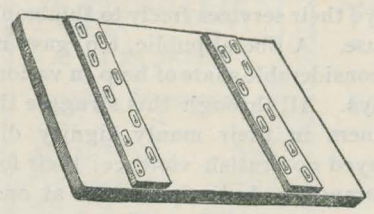


FIG. 2—DRAFTING BOARD CONSTRUCTED WITH CLEATS OR BATTENS FASTENED WITH SCREWS THROUGH SLOTTED HOLES.

Before proceeding further, in view of the fact that many of the readers of this article will construct their own boards, and those who do not construct their own boards will want to test the accuracy of those that they buy, let us give brief attention to the methods which may be used in determining the accuracy of the drawing board. A carpenter will have little difficulty in jointing up a piece of hardwood in a way to produce a straight edge at once accurate and reliable. Assuming that such a straight edge has been made or is at hand, apply it along the edge of the board, as shown in Fig. 3. In the absence of the straight edge use a very fine cord and two large pins or small wire nails, also as shown in the figure. Either of the methods is accurate for determining the correctness of the edge of the drawing board. It is possible, however, to make a great error in using the string, for it might touch in the middle and cling to the board along the whole edge, if one were not careful in putting it in place. This leads us to say that both the tests and the workmanship of a drawing board depend quite as much upon the man as upon the methods.

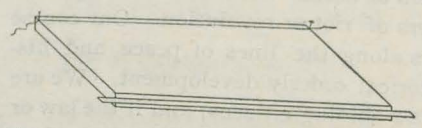


FIG. 3.—TESTING THE EDGES OF A DRAFTING BOARD.

The application of the straight edge or the string, as shown in Fig. 3, to each of the four sides of the board, will determine the straightness of the sides. Next let us test the board with a view to proving if the opposite sides are parallel with each other. One method that suggests itself is to measure from one side to the other, to see that the width is the same at all points, but this with ordinary instruments cannot be done with sufficient accuracy to give any great certainty. A better plan is to draw a line at right angles to one side across the table, and then a similar line from the opposite side. This may be accomplished with a steel square, using one that is known to be accurate, both with respect to the inside angle and the outside angle. How this is done is shown in Fig. 4. After drawing the first line along the blade when the square is in position, as shown in the cut, move the square to the opposite side, and bringing the blade against the line first drawn scribe again. Remove the square and observe the result. If the two lines

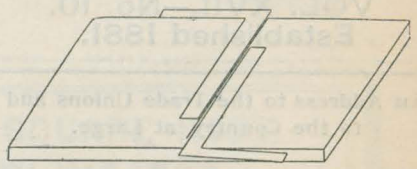


FIG. 4.—TESTING THE DRAWING BOARD FOR PARALLELISM OF THE SIDES

exactly coincide, or are exactly parallel, it is proof that the opposite sides of the table are parallel. If the lines do not coincide (and the square used is absolutely correct), there is need of using the jointing plane for the purpose of reducing the width near the middle, or one end or the other, as the case may be. After the sides have been tested in this way, and proven to be parallel, apply similar tests to the ends. In this manner an absolutely square board can be secured.

If the drawing board is of superior quality—that is, if it has been glued up of small pieces with the grains reversed in such a way that the effect of shrinkage and tendency to warp has been reduced to the smallest possible amount, a board trued up and made absolutely square will remain substantially accurate in use. On the other hand, a board of ordinary construction, by which is meant one made up of pieces from three to six inches wide, or even wider, with no attempt at reversing, the shrinkage and swelling, due to ordinary atmospheric changes, will be so great and so irregular, that it is scarcely worth the trouble to square the board in the first place, nor yet to spend much time in getting the opposite sides parallel.

With a board absolutely square the draftsman may work from all sides of it with impunity. His work will be correct from whatever side the lines may be drawn. The board, under such conditions, becomes his dependence the same as the steel square becomes the carpenter's reliance for every measurement and every angle. Where the board is not square and where its opposite sides are not parallel, but where its several edges are straight, accurate work still may be done by using one edge of the board only and working from that edge by means of correct T-squares and correct triangles. About this, however, we shall have something to say further on, particularly when we are talking about the accuracy of T-squares and triangles, and the means of testing them.

(*To be continued.*)

UNION 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., was at a standstill for several years, but recently, by a lenient policy to its ex-members, it has increased its membership nearly three-fold. Trade dull.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright 1897.

READERS of these articles will recognize the value of that which I published in a past issue of THE CARPENTER relative to accurate measuring, as on this very quality depends the success of the different details fitting exactly where they are intended to be placed. They will also see how the use of the laying out rod is applicable, as an instrument, in getting out the constructed details.

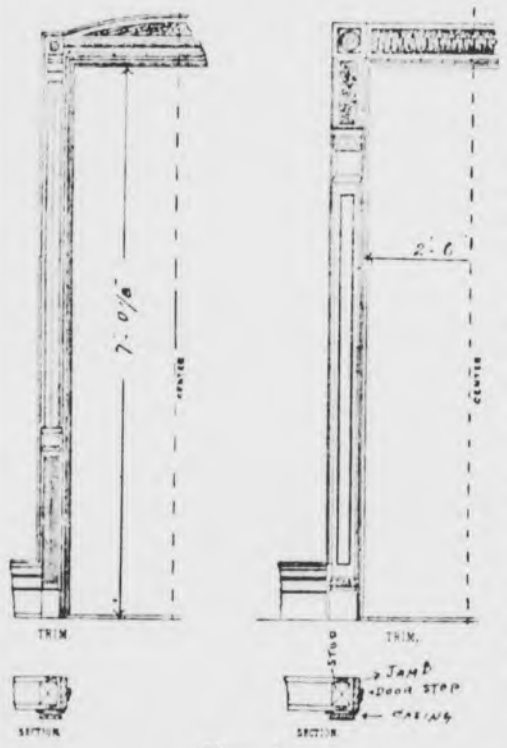


FIG. 1.

By referring to Fig. 1, carpenters will see two handsome designs of inside door trim, or "casings," as they are termed in some localities, showing below the plan of same, as placed and nailed in their permanent place on the door jambs. These details may be measured directly from floor plans when the sizes of the door openings are figured thereon, and the constructive details of the trimmings are clearly understood. For example, if the opening be 2 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, as given in this engraving, and there is an eighth of an inch of margin shown all round the edges of the door jambs, then the casings must be gotten out to suit, that is, for 2 foot 6 inch opening, the casings would have to be 2 feet 6 ¼ inches, or a quarter of an inch wider than the opening, and on the height an eighth of an inch must be allowed, as 7 feet 0⅛ inch. The measurer, however, should before laying [illegible] his work make sure that the jambs are not rebated, but with a door stop. If they be rebated ½ an inch for the door, this will make the casings one inch narrower on the unrebated side and half an inch shorter on the height. For the class of trim here illustrated, all differences should be carefully noted, as the sides and heads are usually fitted and glued together ready to put up, and, consequently, they cannot satisfactorily be knocked apart or fitted without spoiling the whole side. These designs also are mostly of hard wood, filled and varnished before putting up. Fig. 2, represents the elevation and section of a pair of glass sliding doors,

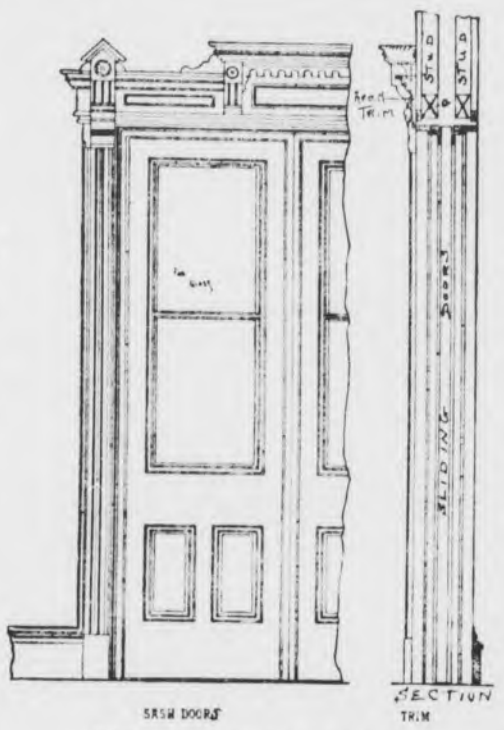


FIG. 2.—SLIDING DOORS.

and will be found useful by carpenters as it gives the construction at the head. The two sides will measure alike, but the head of one side should be left loose to allow for the proper hanging of the doors on the track and their adjustment to suit the floor. The horizontal studs marked *a*, on the section require to be set very level for on them the track is screwed, and this, too, should be absolutely level. Some of the modern improved door tracks are hung from a centre stud, and are readily adjusted from between the jambs; but it is wisest to leave off one side of the head casing so as to regulate the doors.

Fig. 3, will convey a full idea of what is ordinarily termed "Consol" trim, and how it should be measured

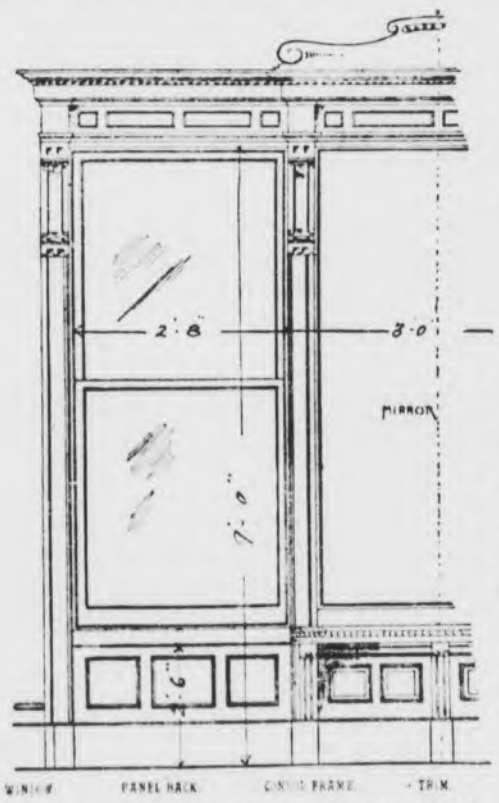


FIG. 3.—CONSOL AND WINDOW TRIM.

for. As will be seen it is made up at the bottom of three separate panel backs one for each window and one under the consol frame to which the consol brackets are screwed. When measuring for this trim, the measurer must wait till the window frames are set and built in so as to obtain the neat width between the windows. In this case it is shown to be three feet, so that the centre line will be exactly 1 foot 6 inches between the face line of the hanging stiles of the windows. This trim might most advantageously be made in pieces or the "*knock down*" as mill men term it, that is the three panel backs might be separate, the one in the centre under the mirror having the brackets and shelf glued on. The three sections of the head should be also separate and finally the four casings with the brackets glued on; all being fully fitted together and ready for nailing in position. Ample allowance should be made on the bottom rails of the panel backs to permit of their being scribed to a close joint on the floor, at the same time keeping the top edge of the top rail level with the groove in the window casing, for the insertion of the shoe bead. The measurements should likewise be laid out on a piece of drawing paper making an outline sketch of the windows with the widths, heights and any other peculiarities which may affect the work. It will be noticed in connection with the heads that they consist of three separate panels with brackets, mouldings, cornice and corona attached.

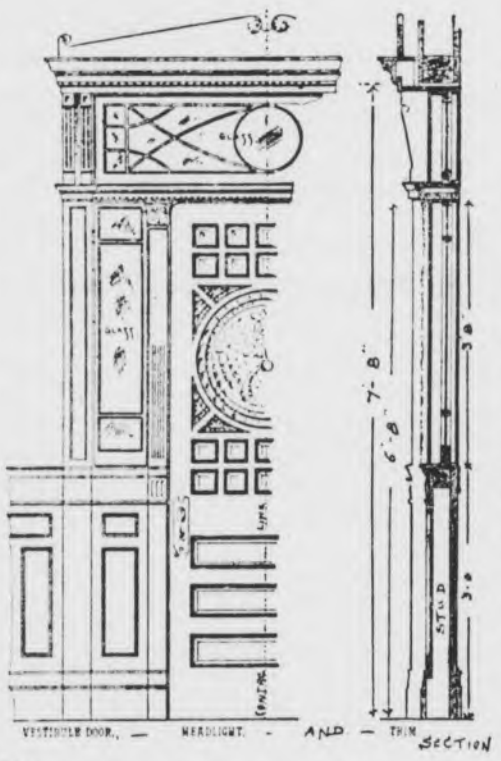


FIG 4.—VESTIBULE FINISH AND DOOR.

At Fig. 4, I illustrate the elevation and section of a vestibule door, with side and head lights complete, also portion of panel wainscoting to go round vestibule. In taking dimensions for this detail the most important measurements are the height and width between the studding, and when these are determined the jambs, casings, etc., may be laid out inside of them. Care must be taken to allow sufficient "*play room*" or rather to make the whole constructed frame small enough to go easily into its place and allow it to be plumbed and leveled. The entire frame can be put together in the shop, and one set of trim put on except the corona which may be left off, and the sashes may likewise be fitted, unless they are to swing when they should not be fitted and hung until the frame is properly set and nailed. About ¼ inch or 1 inch should be allowed for scribing and fitting.

Fig. 5, gives a modern dumb waiter front with its plan and section: The only important measurements here are the height and width between studs as before, and 2¼ inches must be allowed on the width to form a weight box or pocket, that is, the outside of the hanging stiles will

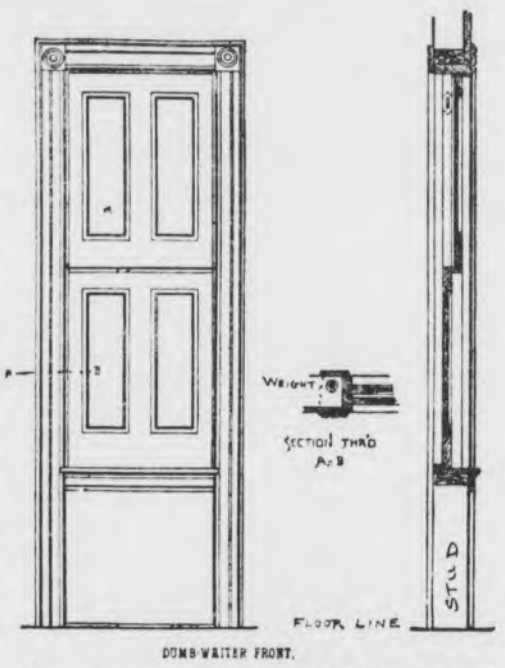


FIG. 5.—TRIM AND FINISH FOR A DUMB WAITER.

require to be at least 4½ inches narrower than the width between the rough studding. The upper half of the door is generally nailed fast as the car of the waiter is only as high as the bottom door.

(*To be continued.*)

Carpenters' Aid for the Coal Miners Amounted to $3,526.

Up to date we have sent $2,126.22 direct from this office to the headquarters of the miners, at Columbus, O., and have receipts to show for that amount. First, in the early stages of the strike, we sent $500 direct from the general fund, and since then $1,626.22 have been forwarded as donations from local unions. Added to this about $1,400 more have been sent direct by our locals to the miners' headquarters or given to visiting committees of miners. This would make in all $3,526.22 given the coal miners. Surely not a bad showing. The money was sent as follows:

July 21—$500 from General Office.
August 18—$195 from locals.
September 7—$921.67 from locals.
October 11—$509.55 from locals.
Various dates—$1,400 from locals direct.
Sum total—$3,526.22.

Since our last issue, $71.55 was received from our locals, which, with the $1,554.67 then acknowledged, makes the $1,626 22 mentioned above. Here is a list of the unions contributing since last month's paper was published:

Union 93—Worcester, Mass., .	$5 00
" 534—Burlington, Iowa, .	5 00
" 114—Houston, Texas, .	11.55
" 483—San Francisco, Cal.,	10 00
" 260—Waterbury, Conn.,	10 00
" 115—Bridgeport, Conn.,	5 00
" 300—Austin, Texas, . .	5 00
" 650—Pomeroy, Ohio, .	5 00
" 659—Albany, N. Y., . .	5 00
" 222—Westfield, Mass., .	10 00
Total, ...	$71 55

We desire all of our local unions that have sent moneys direct to the miners' headquarters at Columbus, O., or sent it through their local central bodies, or in any way, to report the amount to this office, so as to keep proper trace of same.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1897.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PHILADELPHIA

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Division of the Load.

From M. C., Cleveland, Ohio.

In some framing work, the other day, three men had to carry some timbers a short distance. Two of them, grasping a hand spike, passed it under the piece of timber somewhat back from one end, while the third man lifted the other end. The timbers were 24 feet long. I raise the question how far from the end the hand spike should have been placed so that the three men would have equal burdens to bear. I hope a number of readers of THE CARPENTER will answer my question, giving their reasons.

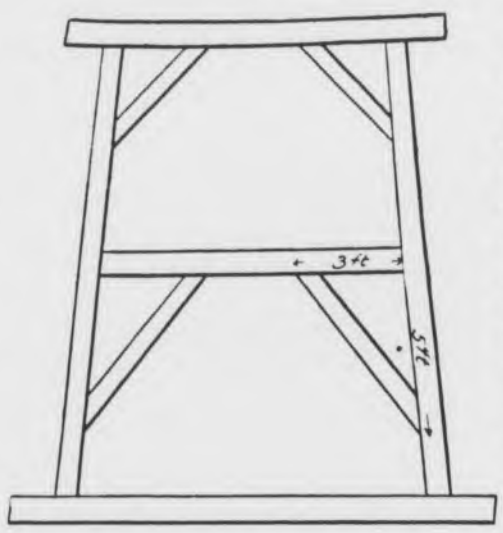
Tool Chests.

From C. T., Indianapolis, Ind.

A subject that I think might be discussed advantageously by carpenters everywhere is the design and construction, including inside arrangement, of tool chests. I have made several chests in my time, no two of which were exactly alike, and I have inspected a great many made by others, all differing among themselves. I find, however, that the younger class of carpenters pay much less attention to matters of this kind than those of us, who are older were in the habit of doing when we were young and active in the trade. A carpenter's tool chest, to my mind, is in many respects an index of his character, as well perhaps, as an indication of his mechanical ability. At least I have found those carpenters who have first-class chests, in construction and arrangement, much better mechanics than those who use any old box. I am aware that many young carpenters think it cheaper to buy a chest than to make one, but when I was a young man it was thought well to use spare hours in building chests and keeping tools in order.

I suggest that as the long evenings are now at hand, when studying is agreeable, that there be opened up in THE CARPENTER a discussion of tool chest designs. I will endeavor to show how at least one of the chests that I have built was arranged and constructed, and if each of several other carpenters will do the same, we can perhaps present something that will be of real use to the younger men in the trade.

A Common Trestle Problem.



From H. T., Harper's Ferry, Va.

The above sketch shows a trestle with posts standing on a batten, a girt framed in, and braced. What rule shall I employ for getting the lengths and cutting the braces, the runs being indicated in the drawing? Perhaps some railroad carpenter will give me a short, quick rule.

A Fair Day's Work at Flooring.

From M. L.

I would like to learn from the readers of THE CARPENTER what is a fair day's work in laying narrow flooring. In other words, how many square feet is a man supposed to lay in one day?

Rule for Kerfs.

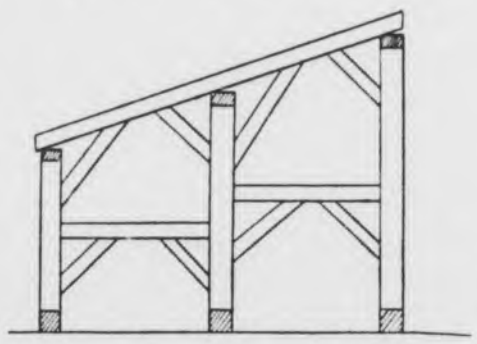
From M. B., Houston, Texas.

Will some of the numerous readers of THE CARPENTER give me a reliable rule for making the kerfs in bent work for finishing to a circle? How should they be proportioned with respect to radius?

A Problem in Framing Work.

From N. O., Youngstown, Ohio.

I have a problem in inclined platform work which I would like to submit to the readers of THE CARPENTER for discussion and elucidation. The platform in question has a pitch of 4 inches to the foot. I show a sketch of it herewith. Braces are framed in from post to stringer, and, as will be



noticed, the runs of the braces are not at right angles with each other. I would like very much to have some one explain the method of obtaintaining the length of such braces, as well as their cuts, both practically and theoretically.

The Length of the Side of an Octagon.

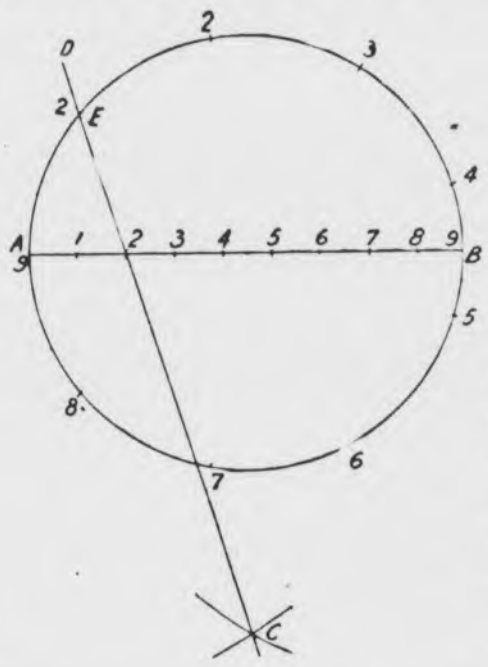
From R. M., Louisville, Ky.

In laying out the fractional parts of an octagon, for example the lines required for an octagon bay window, it is very desirable to know the length of the side. I have been using the following rule: Multiply the square of the window by 5, and divide the product by 12. For example, suppose the window is 8 feet wide. This multiplied by 5 gives 40, which divided by 12 gives 3 feet 6 inches as the length of the side. Have any of my brother carpenters used this rule, or have they a better rule for the purpose?

Dividing the Circle.

From J. A. B., Lansing, Mich.

My method of dividing a circle into any number of parts is shown in the accompanying sketch. I draw the diameter A, B, and divide it into as many parts as it is desired to divide the circle, say, for example, nine. From the two extremities of the diameters as centres, with the diam-



eter as a radius, I describe arcs, intersecting as shown at C. Through the second point of division in the line of diameter and the intersection of the arcs I draw a straight line, as shown by C, D, producing it until it cuts the circle at the point E. The distance then from the end of the diameter B, to the point in the circumference E, will be one-ninth of the circle, as the reader can demonstrate by applying his dividers to the sketch presented herewith.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM MAKERS UNION — UNION MADE — REGISTERED — 1893

NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN — UNION BEER — OF THE UNITED STATES. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Detailed Vote on the Immigration Question.

IN the June CARPENTER we printed a circular from the American Federation of Labor containing seven propositions on the subject of amending our present immigration laws. On June 21st we submitted these seven points to a vote of our Local Unions. The idea in doing so was to get the opinions of our members as a guide to the delegates of the U. B. to the forthcoming Convention of the U. B., in Nashville, Tenn., December 13th, next, where the subject is to come up for united action of all Trade Unions.

Only 162 Unions voted—about one third of the total number of Unions and 13 per cent. of the members voted. Still it is some indication of the sentiment of our members which, if given more widespread expression, is overwhelmingly in favor of further restriction of immigration.

The vote on the points submitted stands:

	For.	Against.
1st proposition,	3,278	292
2d "	3,358	126
3d "	2,963	306
4th "	3,372	94
5th "	2,759	519
6th "	2,864	413
7th "	3,090	253

To refresh the memories of our members, below are the seven points voted upon:

1. Does your organization favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?

2. Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States?

3. Should the foreign consular service and our immigration department be entrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration laws?

4. Should the violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law by employers be punishable by imprisonment?

5. Should the steamship companies be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers?

6. Should a stricter civil and educational test be enforced as to qualifications for naturalization?

7. Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intentions to become a citizen of the United States?

The vote in detail is found on the next page. Quite a large number of Unions favored entire suspension of immigration until all wage workers now in this country had employment. Some of the Unions sharing this opinion did not vote at all, among them Union 58, Chicago, Ill. Union 309 (Cabinet Makers), New York, N. Y., sent in their vote as a total of 557 votes against any further restriction at all, but the return of this Union was not in proper form and was received after the voting had closed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Unionism is taking better hold here, and of late is growing fast. Union 115 feels the effect of it, and is stirring at a lively pace.

VOTE ON RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

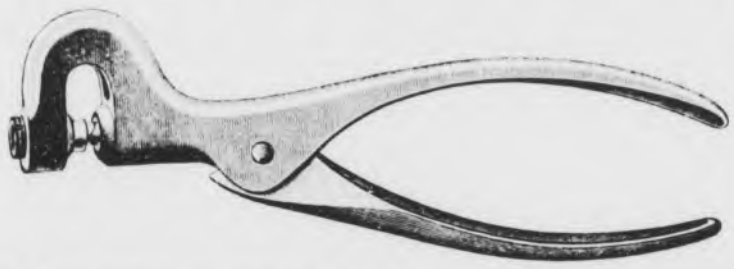
Local Union	1 For	1 Against	2 For	2 Against	3 For	3 Against	4 For	4 Again t	5 For	5 Against	6 For	6 Against	7 For	7 Against
554	6	8	4	10	6	4	7	0	7	3	0	8	7	1
564	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0
567	23	0	23	0	25	0	27	0	3	12	2	21	25	0
580	12	4	14	2	14	2	12	4	6	10	8	8	8	14
584	16	1	18	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	18	0	18	0
591	13	0	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	8	12	0	13	0
592	12	0	12	0	11	1	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
593	7	0	7	0	7		7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
603	7	0	7	0	7		7	0	6	1	7	0	7	0
622	4	4	4	4	7		8	0	5	3	6	3	9	0
633	10	1	11	0	11		11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
637	32	0	31	1	32		32	0	32	0	30	2	31	1
639	13	4	13	0	10		18	0	9	0	10	0	8	4
659	30	0	30	0	30		30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
687	9	0	9	0	9		9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
692	7	0	8	0	8		8	0	7	1	7	1	8	0
696	10	3	13	0	13		13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
704	24	1	25	0	25		25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
714	19	6	23	0	23		20	0	12	8	18	0	16	0
715	21	12	37	0	26		33	0	24	3	20	1	31	1
717	9	0	9	0	9		9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
726	66	1	66	1	67		67	1	19	26	47	4	44	17
739	12	1	9	4	7		12	1	7	6	8	5	9	4
750	13	0	13	0	13		13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
783	12	1	13	0	12		13	0	11	2	9	4	12	1
207	6	2	9	1	7		9	1	7	1	10	0	10	0

Morrill's Universal Punch.

7½ inches in Length.

AN INDISPENSABLE OFFICE TOOL IN EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

This punch is constructed on a principle in mechanism new to tools



of this kind, utilizing a cam and lever, and is the most complete punching instrument ever invented. No strength is required to operate it in comparison with other punches. It will perforate (with a slight grip of the hand) any thickness from tissue to one quarter of an inch of leather, rubber, paper, pasteboard, cloth, celluloid, veneering and other pliable substances, also thin soft sheet metal.

TRADE MARK

This Trade Mark is stamped on all saw sets and other hardware specialties of my make.

CHAS. MORRILL,
35 Warren street, N. Y.

J. C. Stewart & Bro. are Unfair Employers.

The above firm is engaged in the business of constructing grain elevators, warehouses, etc. Last year they scabbed all their work in Galveston, Tex , and Vincennes, Ind., and a number of places. This firm hails from St. Louis and there, as well as everywhere else they go, they violate Union rules and work their men ten hours a day for low wages. Our General Executive Board has decided to warn all members of the U. B. not to work for this unfair firm.

The Foreman Shoe Company Prefers Non-Union Carpenters.

The Foreman Shoe Company has houses in Chicago and St. Louis. A few months ago it opened a place in Cincinnati and promised to employ none but Union help. When the time came this firm hired non-Union men exclusively, and broke its promise. We want Union men to bear this in memory.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and wher practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city whe e cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY,—We favor the adopti n of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions tha have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understa. ding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the var ous unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckl ss competition, having the ultimate tendency when wo k is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's wor - to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

The Ideal Union Member.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Don't bring into the Union room
  Anger and spite and pride,
Drop at the gate of the temple
  The strife of the world outside;

Forget every foolish trouble,
  Forget all your cares and sorrow,
And remember the cause you met for,
  And haste ye the glad to-morrow.

Bring your hearts into the Union room
  But leave yourself outside—
That is, your personal feelings—
  Ambition, vanity, pride;

Centre each thought and power
  On the cause for which you assemble,
Fetter the demon, envy,
  And make ye his cohorts tremble.

Ay, to fetter and to chain him,
  And to cast him under our feet,
This is an end to aim at—
  An object for which we meet;

Then don't bring into the Union room
  Envy or strife or pride,
Or aught that will mar our union,
  But leave them all outside.

Under the Yoke—III.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

IT is fully evident, to all who have studied social subjects by the light of science and history, that socialism is an ingenious but fallacious mental structure, which, having its foundation in the discontent of many unsuccessful business men and unorganized wage workers, presents an imposing front of the most deplorable mystification and duplicity. And it is further evident to those who have seriously investigated these all important subjects, that the politicians who exploit socialism, the professors who formulate its dogmas, and the agitators who expound them, being the active agents of that mystification, are the worst enemies of working class emancipation. Should any doubt of the general truth of the foregoing statement exist in the minds of our readers, that doubt should be at once and forever dispelled by the story of the Carmaux glassworkers, who, after a disastrous strike fomented by their socialist leaders, were cajoled into a state of collective slavery, the profits of which were to be destined to the making of that new species of slavery universal.

Concentration of the Capital.—The nest egg of the capital, necessary to the founding of the so-called "anti-capitalist glassworks," was the munificent gift of $20,000 by Madame Dembourg; that allurement being soon increased by another gift of $1,000 by a stock broker named Berteaux. As we have already intimated, several municipal governments voted funds, amounting in the aggregate to $8,000, for the relief of the suffering strikers, but the sums voted not being forwarded until the end of the strike, the sum stated was devoted by the Union to this new project. The municipal council of Albi then voted $5,000 as an inducement for the proposed glassworks to be erected in that town instead of at Carmaux, and a collection among the tradesmen of the former town resulted in a further sum of $800. Henri Rochefort's journal collected $1,000, and other socialist journals gathered sums aggregating $200 more. Thus, the glassworkers' union was enabled to invest a total sum of $36,000 in the new enterprise. We shall see, further on, how little the unfortunate glassworkers, who had borne the brunt of the late struggle and were destined to still greater sacrifices, were permitted to benefit by these generous gifts.

Having seen that the total capital of the projected glassworks was fixed at $100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $20 each, it is necessary to add that the glassworkers' union, by virtue of its cash payment of $36,000 was entitled to 1,800 fully paid-up shares, and, furthermore, that all organizations sympathizing with the object were invited to subscribe for some portion of the remaining 3,200 shares—25 per cent. of the value of such shares being payable at the time of subscription and the balance on call. But as these share subscriptions came in very slowly, the socialist committee of action resolved to issue so-called "lottery tickets" to the said organizations, to be sold by them to their members and others at four cents (4c) each; and it was further resolved that every organization taking not less than $20 worth of such tickets should receive one paid-up share and a vote in the general council. By these means, the sum of $5,860 had been received, July 1, 1896, for share subscriptions, and $18,239 for lottery tickets. The total paid-up capital, at that date, being $60,099.

Socialist Hypocrisy and Duplicity Exposed.—The worthless character of socialist principles was first clearly revealed when the committee of action unanimously decided that if the long advocated socialist motto, viz.:—"*Each worker is entitled to the full result of his labor*" were carried out, it would create a privileged class of workers whose prosperity would but aggravate the misery of others. Having thus removed the mask so long worn by socialism, the committee then declared that the remuneration of those employed in the Workers' Glassworks should be fixed at the rate of wages paid in other glassworks.

It being definitely decided that the workers should not receive the full result of their labor, any more than under the capitalist system, the question then arose—to whom should the profits belong? Now, to decide that the profits of the new enterprise should be divided among the organizations holding shares would have risked the success of the socialist leaders' scheme to subject the glassworkers to a species of collective slavery; seeing that their union might, by the accumulation of such dividends, eventually obtain a clear majority of the shares and thus be enabled to control the conditions of its members' labor.

There was also the possibility that future gifts might enable the glassworkers' union to purchase sufficient shares to obtain such control, or a combination of unions might achieve that result for the glassworkers; but all such questions were finally settled by the committee of action to its own satisfaction.

The profits were not to belong to the workers as workers, nor to the workers as shareholders; but, with the exception of a possible small percentage to the glassworkers' benevolent fund, were to be exclusively devoted to socialist agitation—the workers were ever to work that socialist politicians might live. To place this determination beyond the possibility of amendment, the committee's decision was inscribed, not in the constitution, but in a distinct "sovereign and unalterable declaration." Is it not strange that the socialists, with their vehement denunciations of past social sanctions and of all existing institutions, cling to the hope of future sanction for their own extravagant vagaries? Seeking, as they do, to uproot the very tradition of social loyalty, the socialists hope to impose their will on the future; and, as if figs were of thistles and grapes of thorns, they insanely expect the future to be loyal to their ridiculous sovereign and unalterable declarations!

Furthermore, to prevent the Glassworkers' Union, or any number of unions, obtaining control, the committee resolved that the shares should only be transferable from one Trade Union to another Trade Union, or from one co-operative society to another co-operative society. And lest this Draconian rule should not be sufficient to isolate and emasculate their prey, the committee invested itself with the power to pre-empt any share or shares at will.

Finally, the committee decided that the several organizations holding shares should have one vote for each twelve shares they might hold, with this stupendous reservation, that no organization, whatever might be the number of its shares, should have more than ten votes. It will thus be seen that the Glassworkers' Union, though owning more than one-third of the shares, was subjected to a crushing majority; to a possible majority of 26 to 1!

Thus it was, that, having delivered up their funds, the unfortunate glassworkers—like dumb, driven cattle—allowed the socialist yoke to be fitted to their necks, and, finally, to be securely rivetted thereon.

The Socialist Utopia: Scab-built at 35 Cents a Day.—On the afternoon of October 25, 1896, a group of socialist members of the legislature, municipal officials and delegates of various societies was gathered on a gaily decorated platform in front of a rudely constructed building in the environs of Albi. That building, with its unplastered walls and gaping openings, destitute alike of doors and windows, was the far-famed Workers' Glassworks, and that edifice, as one of the orators of the day naively informed his audience, was the outcome of eleven months' continuous agitation conducted by the combined socialist press of France; an agitation subsidized or endorsed by one hundred and sixty-five municipal governments, and financially supported by 1,935 different political, industrial and beneficial societies. The alleged object of the meeting was the practical inauguration of the works by the ceremony of lighting two of the six furnaces with which it was originally proposed to equip that establishment. But before proceeding to the so-called "inaugural act of a grand industrial experiment"—an experiment, by the way, needing the exercise of the greatest possible self-discipline—M. Jaures perched himself upon a table and astounded the assembled workers and visitors by giving vent to the wild chant of the Carmagnole; of that frenetic chant whose savage notes vividly recall to every Frenchman's mind the worst excesses of the Reign of Terror:

What must we have, Republicans?
Some iron, some lead, and then some bread;
  Iron for labor, lead for revenge,
And bread to give to a brother.
Dance, dance the Carmagnole,
  Hurrah for the sound!
Dance, dance the Carmagnole,
  Hurrah for the sound of cannon!

If the audience had seconded this theatrical revolutionary effusion, and had rendered the Carmagnole in its integrity, it would have formed in groups, men and women would have clasped hands in as many circles, gyrated and whirled with ever-increasing velocity, and shrieked in ever more frenzied tones for lead and bread for their brothers. But, as the truth must be told, the late strikers were in no mood for a mock rendering of that insurgent chant and dance of death, seeing that they were in actual need of bread for themselves and children, while their relatives and friends in Carmaux were preparing some softer and more odorous missiles than lead for the socialist leaders themselves on the morrow.

As a matter of fact, the awakening from the dream of a socialist Utopia had already commenced. In the first place, for reasons justified, perhaps, by the circumstances, the committee had resolved to locate the new glassworks at Albi. That resolve naturally raised a strong feeling of discontent, not only among the tradesmen of Carmaux, to whom the strikers were largely indebted, and the miners, who felt themselves deserted by those for whom they had struggled, but also among the glassworkers, who were compelled to break up their homes and sever many of their most cherished family ties. Removed to Albi, where they had neither friends nor credit, these involuntary immigrants soon discovered the nature of the livelihood promised them by the committee.

We have seen that the employees of a glassworks consist of an almost equal number of "similars" and of glassworkers proper, and also that among such similars are included not only masons, carpenters, blacksmiths and other mechanics, but likewise stone-breakers, shovellers and mixers of the raw materials of glass. These several branches being included among the late strikers, certain men of them were selected to direct such other men as might be at some time placed under them. In this way the labor of all was utilized in constructing the new works; all were required to scab indiscriminately, and all, excepting the members of the committee, were paid indiscriminately one uniform wage—the munificent wage of thirty-five (35) cents a day!

Upon this dry-bread wage—it was

not possible to even grease that bread with lard at fifteen cents a pound—these miserable dupes of socialism had worked and starved for nearly a whole year. That the building progressed with exasperating slowness under the awkward and feeble hands of such emaciated scab workers is not surprising; but what must we think of the socialist chiefs and leaders, who, while aspiring to govern the whole world, know no better than to employ—confuse, misuse and starve—such labor?

(*To be continued.*)

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof.

HENRY D. COOK.

IN framing, all pieces placed at right angles to each other must be cut square or bevelled; but when placed diagonally and oblique to the base, requires a geometrical operation to find a section of the piece whose sides shall be in the plane of those it is connected with.

It is intended, therefore, to present at this time a system differing somewhat from those already given in the series, which has appeared in the CARPENTER during the last few months. And in which will be found a complete system of lines for finding sections and cuts of pieces placed in any position, from the horizontal to the perpendicular, by means of tangents and circles.

Let A, B, C, D, Fig. 1, represent the plan of a right angle hip roof, and B, F, C, the elevation. To find a section of the hip-rafters, draw G, H, at right angles to B, E; from the point H, as centre, and with H, J, as radius, describe an arc; cutting the line B, F, at J; from the point G, draw the tangent, cutting the line B, E, at R, also the arc at S; join H, R, which forms the angle for the backing of the hip.

To find the length and cuts of the hip, make L, D, Fig. 1, equal to the given rafter C, F—Fig 2—join C, L, which gives the length of the hip. make C, N, equal C, E, and L, N, equal P, F, (note) let 9, E, 10, which represents the seat of the hip, be carried over to the point N, and let each point be squared over, cutting the hip at 2 and 3, then the point 2, will be the longest point of the hip, and by squaring over from the point 3, and carrying the bevel down on the other side will give the cut that will fit against the ridge, (note) that as all measurements have been taken from the centre, an allowance for one-half thickness of the ridge will have to be made, which should be done after obtaining the proper lines for the cut. The bevels for the plumb and foot cuts for the hip are seen at 4 and 6, and those for the given rafter will be seen at 7 and 8, the bevels for the side cut of the jacks are seen at 5; the bevels for the foot of the jacks will be the same as the given rafter.

On the line C, D, space off the jacks, and, as will be seen, one-half thickness of the hip has been allowed, so that if cut as represented in the drawing the jacks will all be the proper length.

The bevel for the backing will be seen at K. The seats of the hips C, E, B, are laid down at right angles.

Fig. 3—To draw the segment of a circle by the intersection of lines. Let J, H, be the chord and K, L, the given height; through L, draw O, P, parallel to H, J; at right angles to H, J, draw H, N, and J, M; draw L, J, and L, H; at right angles to L, J and L, H, draw J, P, and H, O;



FIG. 3.

divide J K, K H, P L, L O, M J, and N H, each into an equal number of parts; draw lines from the points of division 3, 3, 3, etc, to L, and also from the points of division 5, 5, 5, to 6, 6, 6, etc, at the intersection of these lines trace the curve of the segment J, L, H, as shown.

Fig. 4.—To draw a segment of a circle by the use of a triangle formed of three wooden strips nailed together as shown. Let N, O, be the chord and Q, P, the height of the segment; drive nails at O and N, keep the triangle hard against the nails, with the pencil at P, while moving, and the portion of circle N, O, P, will be described. Care must be taken to have the strips at N, and O, long enough to maintain their hold at the nails while the figure is passing from O to N.

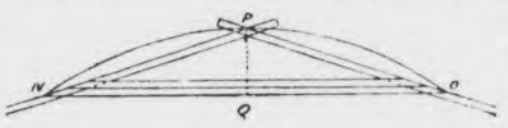


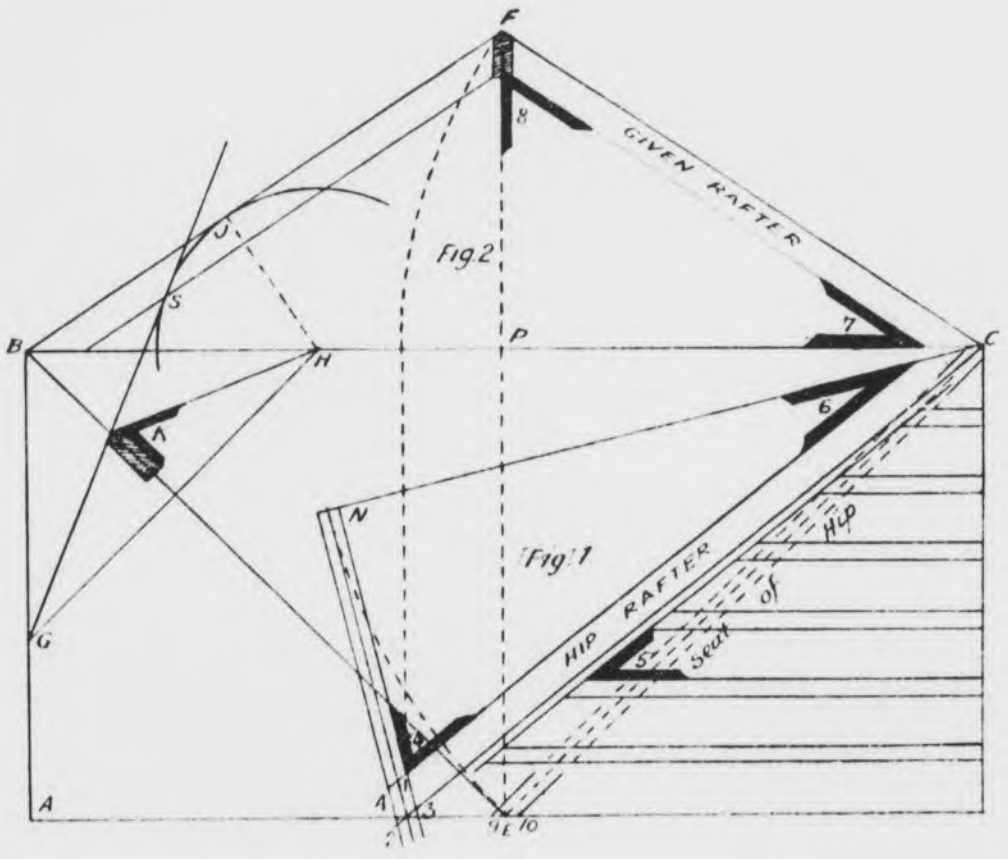
FIG. 4.

Porch Columns.

BY A. W. WOODS.

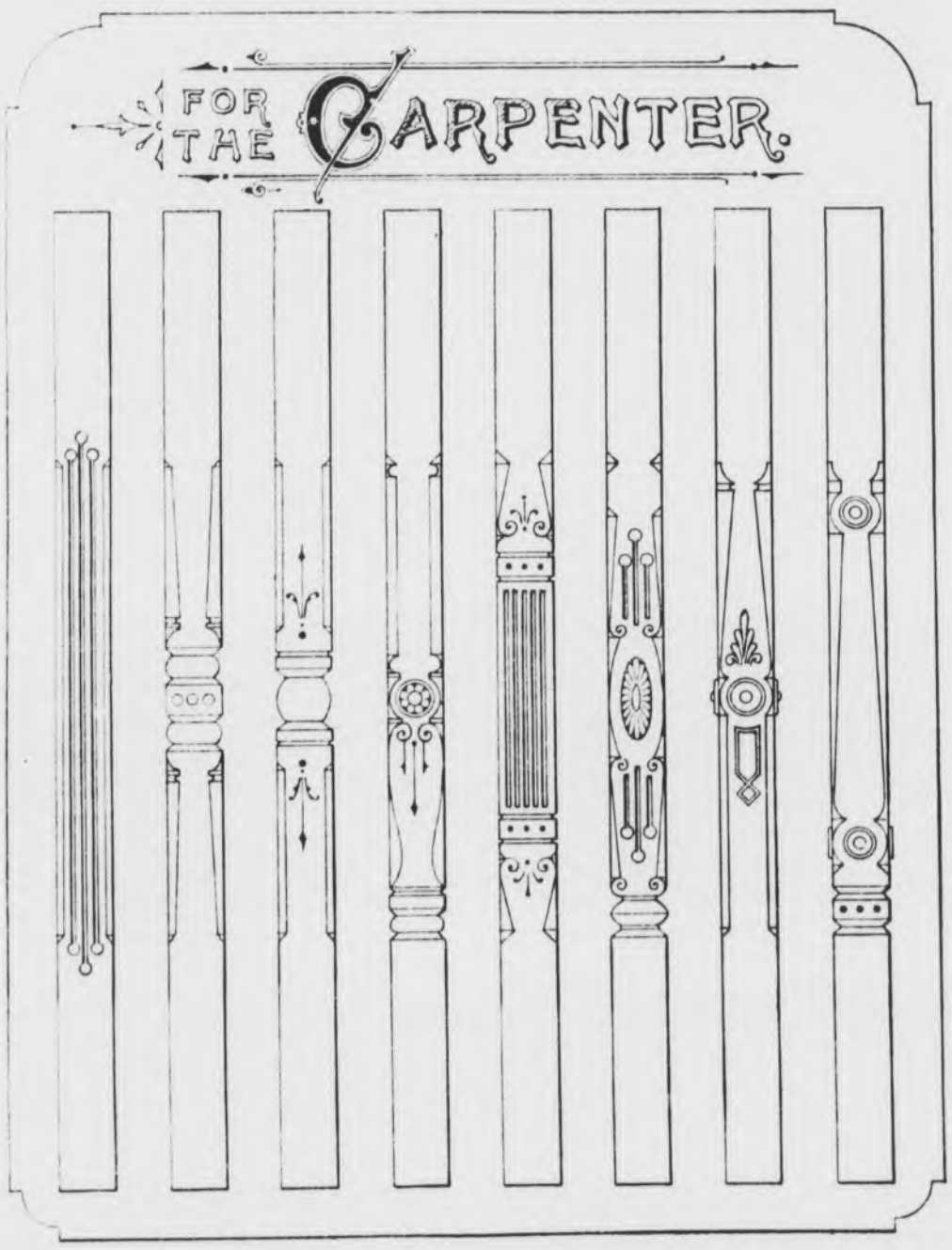
In the last number of THE CARPENTER we gave several designs for turned columns. Turning is a trade and requires a steady hand and a trained eye for the beautiful curves found in a well proportioned column. It sometimes occurs that the carpenter is so placed that a satisfactory job in turned work cannot be had and for that reason we thought it would be a good idea to follow up those designs with designs for square turned work or hand dressed posts. Work of this kind requires a good mechanic, otherwise it will only result in a botched job, for if the flutings and carvings are not cut clean and sharp the workman would better not have made the attempt. A nicely dressed square post with plain champfered corners looks far better than a poorly executed effort at ornamentation. This holds good in all work. Some may say, How then are we to learn? To those we say, Learn the trade first before putting it out for exhibition. The man who has served time at the bench knows when he is able to do work of this kind in an artistic manner.

In future numbers we will follow up these designs with suitable cornices, brackets, railings, etc.



The Jennings Hand Saw.

We have seen the latest make of this hand saw and it is made of the finest Jessop Steel. In the first place, it is made by a different method from that ordinarily used by saw manufacturers. High grade saw makers are employed by the day and not by the piece and neither expense or trouble are spared in producing a very superior article. The saw has great durability, as the steel is treated in a special way and the best results for wearing quality are obtained. The saws are sharpened, ready for use, and this is done with all the saws this firm puts upon the market. They are hand filed, full bevel, and ground several gauges thinner on the back, and they are subjected to a very severe test before they leave the factory. This filing is all done by hand, and the smithing and the blocking is also done by hand. This saw will bear a thorough test from any high grade wood worker. Address C. E. Jennings & Co., 79 Reade street, New York.



UNION 237, Allegheny, Pa., reports quite a healthy increase in membership.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Our Unions are holding the nine-hour day firmly, despite hard times and some skinflint bosses. The yellow fever scare keeps away the migratory carpenters.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month,

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1897.

Nine Charters Granted.

In the last two months charters have been granted to one consolidated Union, No. 23, which is a consolidation of Unions 49 and 93, Worcester, Mass., and to new Unions, viz.: 34, Long Island City, N. Y.; 56, New York City (parquet floor-layers); 126, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Greenpoint); 131, Seattle, Wash.; 148, Newark, N. J. (German); 153, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 210, Stamford, Conn., and 454, W. Superior, Wis.

Uniform Features in the United Brotherhood.

JUST previous to the Cleveland convention of the United Brotherhood last year, for a number of months we presented this subject to the attention of our members and readers. We hammered away on the importance of high dues and uniform benefits—alike in every city and town wherever we have a carpenter's union.

This persistence was not in vain, for the convention placed itself plainly on record in favor of higher dues, in favor of seventy-five cents per month as the minimum dues, instead of fifty cents. This required, as do all changes in our laws, a two-thirds vote, and in the subsequent general vote it fell short only a few of the required number. The idea of uniform benefits and uniform features was quite generally favored in the Cleveland convention. But it was deemed inopportune in these dull times to introduce such a change. The delegates, however, were inclined to the opinion that in the next convention conditions would be more favorable and the sentiment more ripe for the inauguration of these plans.

To that end we now propose to open up a discussion in this paper and in all our locals for the next few months, on the propriety of adopting in the United Brotherhood the principles of uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, and uniform sick benefits. We want those who oppose these changes to give us their views and show why they are opposed. We want them to send in their opinions for publication in our columns. Our members desire to hear both sides, and then this winter we can take a preliminary vote of the members and see how they stand. If they favor these uniform features, then the G. E. B. can prepare amendments to the Constitution accordingly, and have them ready for action at the next convention.

The United Brotherhood can never expect to attain any degree of power or permanent prosperity until the initiation fee, monthly dues and sick benefits have become uniform in the laws of our Order. We must strive to secure uniformity in our rules, so that wherever a member goes in his travels. he will have to pay the same dues, and have the same rights and benefits. Without this, we are a "United" Brotherhood only in name!

Take the case of men who join a Union, and after paying for years, through want of work, or other causes, have to leave for another city. The Union they belonged to had sick benefits, and the one in the town where they go to has none. Under such circumstances, that member invariably will prefer to send his dues to his old Union, and will not take a clearance, or join the Union in the city where he works. The active co-operation and influence of that man is lost to the Union in the city where he resides, and our law on clearance cards is violated. Such would not be the case if we had uniform fees and dues and uniform sick benefits.

Under our present Constitution, the payment of sick benefits is purely local and optional. Many a good member in travelling when he finds there are no sick benefits in the Union where he goes, or that he has to wait six months in that Union before he is eligible to sick benefits, will keep himself "shady" and not let it be known he is a Union man. This is done for fear he will be compelled to get his clearance, and cut off his membership from a Union that has sick benefits. In many cities where the working card is not enforced such is the case. Thus, the support and help of this union man is lost for want of a uniform system.

Then, again, some Locals have excessive sick benefits, and lax rules governing payment of same. This finally bankrupts such Locals and injures the movement.

We have Unions that pay $5 per week or more for thirteen weeks in the year and $2 50 or more for the second thirteen weeks in the year and all on only 50 cents a month dues, thus paying out from $100 to $125 per year in a case of chronic sickness. It stands to reason that can't be done very long on 50 cents per month and have the Union survive.

The sick benefits in our Locals range from $3 to $6 per week, and from ten weeks to fully fifty-two weeks benefits are paid in the year, just according to the local by-laws of the Union. There is no uniformity, no general system—nothing only pay as little or as much in sick benefits as the whim of the members may agree on when framing their by-laws. Of course in passing on the by-laws the G. S.-T. tries to limit the Unions to a practical system of sick benefits. But after all the Unions can do as they please on this score.

There are hardly 20 per cent. of our Locals that have anything like the same laws governing sick benefits, and yet over 75 per cent. of our Unions have some form or another of sick benefit. Quite a number of Unions have $2 initiation fee and 50 cents a month dues; others charge $5 or $10 or maybe $25 to join. The dues range all the way from 50 cents to $1 per month. And this in an organization that claims the title of being a "United" Brotherhood.

Such is not the case with the cigarmakers' Unions, the printers' the iron molders' and a number of other well established National Unions, that have made headway in membership even during the industrial depression of the last four years.

Now, what have you to say against these uniform features? Don't say "they won't work!" Tell us why.

The Sign of the Times.

"God help the rich! The poor can beg!" appears to be the motto of those pollywogs and political powers to whom an inscrutable Providence has given control of this government. And perhaps the saying is not so foolish as one might at first imagine; for history has a bad habit of repeating itself, and the day may not be far distant when the rich may have more occasion for pity than the poor. To the careful student of sociology there are many and unmistakable signs that we are rapidly nearing the patience limit of the common people. That hour draws on apace when they will decline to be longer hoodooed and humbugged by fake panaceas for poverty, cooked up by place-hunting politicians. And then? Well, strange things have happened when the toiling millions become maddened by misery and frantic by hope deferred. Conditions in France during the closing years of last century were not materially different from those existing in America to day; it was a greedy and impudent aristocracy *vs.* a patient and long suffering people, and when the latter could endure their privations no longer the former went to the wall, and there was little left of them but hide and hair. Deprived of property and imprisoned, guillotined and tramped beneath the iron shod feet of people they had learned to despise—one would imagine after this terrible rebuke, written in fire and blood, the lily handed few would never again tempt the murderous wrath of the "many headed monster," but the curse of greed, the lust for gain, the thirst for power blinds men to danger and drives them on to their doom.—*Brann's Iconoclast.*

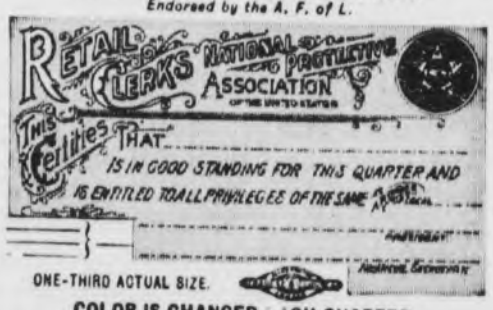
COOPERS' LABEL.



PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

A Proposed Agreement with the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, held on the 5th inst, an agreement was submitted from the above named organization, but was not acceptable. In its stead the following was agreed upon by our G. E. B., and is now awaiting approval of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Agreement.

It is hereby jointly agreed by the Amalgamated Wood Worker's International Union, hereafter to be known as the A. W., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter to be known as the U. B, that:

First.—The A. W. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters who may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights and stair builders.

Second.—The terms of this agreement shall not apply to those who are now members of the U. B., and who are employed in planing mills.

Third.—The U. B. shall have sole jurisdiction over outside carpentry work, and in the fitting up of offices and stores.

Fourth —The card of the U. B. shall be recognized by the A. W. in all planing mills, and vice versa.

Fifth.—Neither organization shall admit any expelled or suspended members, formerly belonging to the other organization.

Sixth —This agreement shall go into full force and effect when legally approved by the A W. and U. B.

Carpenters Win in Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—Streams of carpenters have been coming here on account of the exposition. We have suffered the same as all cities wherever they have had these shows. Resident labor was crowded out, wages reduced and carpenters beggared. In the spring we secured an agreement with the fair contractors and established eight hours a day, with 30 cents per hour and strict enforcement of the card system. We had trouble on the Post Office job in carrying through these rules, but finally won by compact organization in Union 427. Still non-union men came crowding in here. At last we made a stand this week on the work at the Trans-Mississippi exposition grounds and to day we gained our demands. The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has given us financial aid. A year ago we had only a score of members in Union 427, now we have several hundred.

Claims Paid in September, 1897.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
3922.	Joseph Content	10	$200 00
3923.	Mrs. L. Balke	10	50 00
3924.	Mrs. A. Heiss	16	50 00
3925.	John Carmichael	22	146 00
3926.	James Johnstone	33	200 00
3927.	Mrs. M. McNeill	33	50 00
3928.	Jacob Stotz	43	200 00
3929.	J. H. Cornwell	51	200 00
3930.	Mrs. C. Heaywood	69	50 00
3931.	Mrs. J. V. Ryan	101	50 00
3932.	Frank Brophy	109	200 00
3933.	J. D. Harrington	112	200 00
3934.	Mrs. E. M. Austen	141	50 00
3935.	Charles Quinn	151	200 00
3936.	S. K. Hunt	155	200 00
3937.	Mrs. M. Day	273	25 00
3938.	Mrs. M. Lucas	288	50 00
3939.	Mrs. A. Roensch	309	50 00
3940.	E. Nietmann	355	50 00
3941.	C. Hanson	359	100 00
3942.	F. Hauf	375	200 00
3943	Mrs. S. Horn	382	50 00
3944.	Mrs. M. Smith	382	50 00
3945	S. F. Walter	440	50 00
3946.	Mrs. M. Mone	476	50 00
3947.	Mrs. M. Cairns	482	50 00
3948.	H. Oldorf	497	200 00
3949.	Mrs. J. Sell	497	50 00
3950.	William Mueller	522	200 00
3951.	Mrs. M. Cooley	99	50 00
3952.	G. Felmuth	171	200 00
	Total		$3,471 00

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



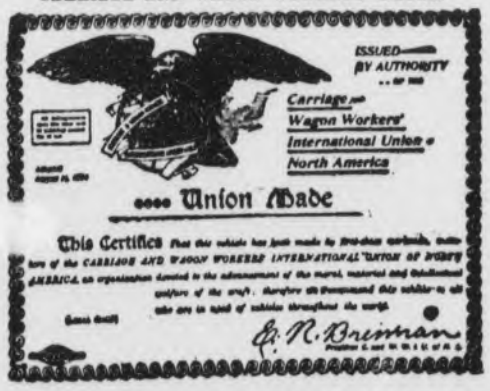
This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1820.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$5,558 88
" Advertisers	43 87
" Subscribers	1 00
" New York D. C. (pins)	29 80
" Clearances	2 10
" harts	2 00
Donations to coal miners	1,001 67
Cash balance, August 1, 1897	16,306 57
Total	$22,945 89
Total expenses	4,950 63
Cash balance, September 1, 1897	$17,995 26

DETAILED EXPENSES—AUGUST, 1897.

Printing 2,000 German Constitntions	$25 75
" 400 notesheet circulars	2 00
" 1,000 clearances	2 50
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 2,000 arrears notices	5 00
" 100 F. S. receipt books	25 00
" 5 000 membership cards	12 50
" 17,500 copies Aug. CARPENTER	337 50
" extra for cover	105 50
" expressage	90
" 100 100-page day books	67 00
" 100 Treas. receipt books	25 00
Postage on August CARPENTER	25 96
Engravings for August CARPENTER	55 20
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	25 00
Writers for August CARPENTER	46 66
Advertising commissi ns	25 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Postage on supplies, etc.	20 70
Expressage on supplies, etc.	7 14
Seven telegrams	2 86
Office rent for August	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	350 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (July)	50 00
A. C. Harold, visit to Batavia, N. Y.	5 00
Geo. G. Gaillard, visit to Wilmington, Del.	33 25
A. Cattermull, visit to Waukegan, Ill.	6 30
Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind., org.	10 00
A. M. Swartz, organizing	21 10
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	33 70
Stationery	1 00
Incidentals	1 40
Janitor, cleaning office	6 25
Seals	3 00
Second remittance to striking miners	195 00
Rochester, N. Y., eight-hour strike	200 00
New York D. C., strike against unfair trim	200 00
Benefits, Nos. 3902 to 3921	2,950 00
Total expenses	$4,950 63

RECEIPTS—SEPTEMBER, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$5,620 77
" rent of office	10 00
" Advertisers	218 63
" Clearances	6 20
" Subscriptions	1 50
" miscellaneous	2 45
Donations to coal miners	599 55
Cash balance, September 1, 1897	17,995 26
Total	$24,454 36
Total expenses	5,937 99
Cash balance, October 1, 1897	$18,516 37

DETAILED EXPENSES—SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Printing 5,000 notices of arrears	$7 50
" 1,000 envelopes	1 25
" 5,000 appeals	7 50
" 500 password circulars	9 50
" 2,500 Treasurer's bl nks	6 00
" 1,000 notesheet circulars	3 50
" 17,000 copies Sept. CARPENTER	332 00
" extra for cover	102 50
Expressage	85
Postage on Sept. CARPENTER	25 50
Printing Italian Constitutions	21 00
Engravings for Sept. CARPENTER	21 00
A. O Kittredge, special writer	25 00
Writers for Sept. CARPENTER	26 00
Postage on password	8 00
" supplies, etc.	17 44
Expressage on supplies, etc.	6 79
Eleven telegrams	3 46
Office rent for September	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (August)	50 00
W. R. Macdonald, org. Madison, N. Y.	1 80
H. Lloyd, visit Woonsocket, R. I.	8 00
F. C. Walz, org Torrington, Conn.	14 00
Frank Duffy, org. Princeton, N. J., etc.	14 75
A. M Swartz, org. West Penn.	23 35
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	10 72
I cidentals	2 17
Sturdevant and Stear, attorneys	88 55
Seals and daters	5 53
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
New York D. C., strike	300 00
Third remittance to striking miners	921 67
Benefits, Nos. 3922 to 3952	3,471 00
Total	$5,937 99

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending September 30, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$140 20	108	$34 60	214	$2 80	440	$15 70
2	20 80	109	46 00	215	7 80	442	4 80
3	7 40	111	14 80	218	13 00	444	12 00
5	26 70	112	48 80	221	8 90	448	2 80
7	47 00	113	3 20	222	3 80	449	14 40
8	25 60	114	12 40	224	15 60	451	15 20
9	12 80	115	7 97	225	4 80	453	30 20
10	147 80	116	5 60	228	13 20	454	3 00
11	67 80	117	9 70	229	3 65	457	37 60
12	63 65	118	2 20	230	3 60	460	5 20
13	29 90	119	27 60	232	3 60	462	7 95
14	1 25	120	6 00	235	4 70	464	29 40
15	22 50	121	10 40	236	6 95	467	3 80
16	28 60	122	11 40	237	6 20	468	25 90
17	4 40	123	2 40	238	12 00	471	29 00
18	3 80	125	46 20	239	10 20	473	36 80
19	24 70	126	5 40	242	10 00	474	4 40
20	7 60	127	4 00	243	6 50	476	51 20
21	18 40	128	2 60	246	3 00	478	19 60
25	20 00	129	10 60	247	19 00	481	3 00
26	38 90	133	4 65	249	2 80	482	8 00
28	7 90	134	7 20	251	10 40	483	63 80
29	37 40	135	6 60	253	6 10	484	8 60
31	4 20	136	5 20	256	2 80	486	10 80
32	21 80	137	8 00	257	87 20	487	1 80
33	119 00	140	8 35	258	14 00	490	7 80
34	11 00	141	13 60	260	7 10	493	24 20
35	5 20	142	18 40	266	2 00	497	39 60
36	15 80	143	3 60	268	10 00	499	4 40
37	4 80	144	6 40	273	22 00	507	7 50
38	6 60	145	4 30	274	12 80	513	36 50
39	14 40	147	1 00	275	4 80	515	15 20
40	8 00	148	18 00	277	3 20	520	2 00
41	4 20	149	4 50	281	73 10	521	12 00
42	14 80	151	13 20	284	5 20	522	20 40
43	105 00	152	3 40	286	8 80	526	47 20
44	10 80	153	5 20	287	3 80	540	6 20
45	10 00	154	7 00	288	8 40	547	13 90
47	19 20	155	7 20	291	15 60	563	121 90
48	3 80	156	3 00	301	19 60	564	5 60
49	52 60	157	3 60	304	10 40	567	16 70
50	2 00	158	2 40	305	6 00	580	5 80
51	41 80	159	10 00	306	90 10	584	15 20
54	22 00	160	20 85	309	195 60	591	4 60
57	5 40	161	2 00	315	5 40	592	8 65
58	57 60	162	10 80	316	3 50	604	97 00
59	16 00	163	10 40	323	5 35	605	4 40
60	5 80	164	2 00	325	6 00	606	3 80
61	21 80	166	6 40	327	2 80	611	10 20
62	55 20	167	29 50	328	8 20	612	2 45
63	20 00	168	12 60	332	8 20	617	2 00
64	29 60	169	21 80	333	6 70	622	7 40
65	12 60	170	3 90	334	3 60	628	8 40
66	8 60	171	9 60	336	2 80	633	3 80
67	11 80	172	15 00	340	88 80	637	9 20
68	6 00	174	14 40	342	8 20	638	8 60
69	4 85	175	13 40	343	4 20	640	3 20
70	6 80	176	19 20	344	5 40	647	3 00
71	4 40	177	31 70	346	5 00	650	5 40
72	31 85	178	5 90	349	13 85	659	10 00
73	50 20	181	102 70	352	8 60	664	2 00
74	6 20	182	7 00	355	7 80	667	3 60
75	9 40	183	9 10	356	3 80	676	5 90
77	5 80	184	6 00	359	20 60	678	13 00
78	5 60	185	3 00	360	6 80	683	4 60
81	2 40	186	5 40	361	24 60	687	7 20
82	3 00	187	14 20	369	2 60	692	4 00
83	12 20	188	7 40	375	160 40	696	4 60
84	4 65	189	7 80	381	19 60	703	4 40
86	2 60	190	6 30	382	64 60	704	5 60
87	10 00	191	7 00	384	2 80	707	13 20
88	10 80	192	5 00	391	7 80	712	4 40
89	14 20	193	4 40	393	5 00	714	19 60
90	13 00	195	4 80	394	12 40	715	34 80
91	9 20	196	2 00	400	3 20	723	13 60
92	7 00	197	12 50	402	2 60	728	19 80
94	28 60	198	12 40	406	6 00	734	4 60
95	7 80	199	10 80	409	4 80	738	3 65
96	37 80	200	9 40	416	44 40	739	4 00
97	4 60	201	8 10	419	27 60	746	5 20
98	26 40	202	18 20	427	40 70	750	14 60
99	2 40	203	18 20	428	7 00	757	7 80
101	3 40	205	3 60	429	15 80	783	4 60
102	13 60	207	8 80	433	8 60	785	2 60
103	5 60	208	2 00	434	3 40	786	7 20
104	5 40	209	18 40	437	4 50	799	3 60
106	1 60	211	14 50	439	5 00	802	3 00
107	1 35						

Total $5,620 77

Claims Approved in August, 1897.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
3902.	M. Dehen	1.	$200 00
3903.	J. Armstrong	3.	50 00
3904.	A. French.	11.	200 00
3905.	A. McLeod	13.	100 00
3906.	Mrs. R. Maguire	33.	50 00
3907.	Jas. A. Stewart	62.	200 00
3908.	Mrs. F. Schaffer	90.	50 00
3909.	Mrs. E. Cains	176.	25 00
3910.	Jas. L. Shaw	190.	200 00
3911.	C. Fox	207.	200 00
3912.	C. A. Bevel	281.	200 00
3913	J. Dueringer, Sr.	359.	200 00
3914.	C. Hilbert	369.	50 00
3915.	Mrs. A. Williamson	382.	25 00
3916.	G. W. Lawrance	382.	200 00
3917.	N. L. Anderson	457.	200 00
3918.	F. Laux	490.	200 00
3919.	F. Huber	497.	200 00
3920.	Jos. Gordon	605.	200 00
3921.	H. Lavigne	707.	200 00
			$2950 00

Divide the Day.

Divide up the day! divide up the day!
If you're willing to help brother men on the way,
The plan is so simple that none can gainsay,
All that is needed is to split up the day.
Divide up the day and soon it will be found
That there's plenty of food to reach all around.
When father has work there'll be no lack of bread,
Nor innocent children go hungry to bed.

CHORUS.

Divide up the day,
Then divide up the day.
If your willing to help brother men,
To help brother men on the way.
The plan is so simple
That none can gainsay
All that is needed.
Yes, all that is needed
Is—split up the day.

'Tis eight hours for work and eight hours for play,
With eight hours for rest make the true eight-hour day,
'Twas our Father above that gave us this plan,
Then let us be fair with our own brother man.
Don't make him a pauper, a tramp or a shirk,
Just give him a chance at a part of your work.
No question of wages will stand in the way—
He'll be saved from this fate if we split up the day.

CHORUS.

Divide up the day! divide up the day!
In more ways than one 'tis a plan that will pay,
Then all who desire will have work for their hand,
And the problem is solved that darkens our land.
With millions of idle in fruitful employ
The homes of the workers will echo with joy;
Then want and distress will flee far away.
We can bring it about just by splitting the day.

CHORUS.

—*Samuel M. Jones.*

[The above song, by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, is set to music, and will soon be published in the sheet form, and all the profits arising from the sale are to be devoted to forwarding the eight-hour day. Mayor Jones believes that it is cheaper as well as more scientific to find some plan that will let men work for their living than it is to force them into idleness as tramps, paupers and criminals.]

The Little Dinner Pail.

HEAVEN bless those little dinner pails. We see them going home almost every day in the week. Carried by men who toil—by the workingmen who are sneered at and snubbed, and jostled against and pushed aside, by the gilt edged fashionables, whose hands are soft and whose hearts are hard.

The little dinner pails go out in the morning and come in at night. The man who had one in his hand, swinging by his side, was weary and foot-sore, just as we have been hundreds of times, and no one to pity us or sympathize with us, save the one who awaited our coming.

We see the workingmen go out in the morning, their little pails full and their step quick and elastic, for it will not do for laboring men to be late. The rich, who carry furs and gold-clasped purses, and who pet their poodles, may be late or not go at all; but the honest wage-worker, with hard palms and an uncertain future—he must be on time.

Away off in a remote corner of some by-street, in the scantily supplied household of the workingman, was the little pail filled. The wife rises quietly, while he sleeps just a little longer; she walks the floor with silent step till the scanty meal is ready.

Then she calls him and while he eats hurriedly, the hand that he once so loved to kiss fills the little pail. A slice or two of cold meat, a little bread, some salt and pepper, perhaps a piece of pie or cake; mayhap an egg or cold potato; some coffee in a little cup on top; then the knife and spoon are slipped in, and he is hurried away.

Work, work, work—hour after hour. Thinking of this and of that—of the past, of to-day, of to-morrow. Hammer, saw, trowel, brush, stitch, file, drill, shovel, lift, watch, strain muscle, and strain mind.

Hours go by—noon comes. Then the little pail is a welcome treasure. It comes at an hour of rest, with its fill of food. The tired man eats and thinks of home and the loving hands that filled his little pail. And then his heart grows strong, and when the noon hour is over he works and works; and he works for her, and for them, and for a better home, and for a time when to rest a day is not to rob the loved ones.

And he looks back over the years to the time when he wondered if she loved him, and to the Saturday nights when he hurried home and washed his face and neck and body; when he put on his best; and, no matter how tired, hastened to meet her, to put his hand in hers; to take one, two, three —a score of kisses from the lips so loved; and to look, oh, so far down into the depths of the eyes which were his choicest mirror.

She was young then. Now she is old, or growing old. He works in the shop. She toils in the house and, perhaps, goes out to labor, to help him earn a home.

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday—Thursday—Friday—Saturday! Six days of toil, of working, of waiting, of hoping, of doubting, of hard labor for the loved ones at home. The little pails go and come, day after day, till they build houses, factories, stores, churches, towns, cities, countries. And they last often after those who carry them have gone home to the land of the leal and the rest that knows no more disturbing.

Up in shops—'way up stairs—down cellars—on the streets—here, there, everywhere, they go and come—these little pails—till they have worn out the laborer and enrich the employer.

The miser looks at his gold or his bonds—the bondholder rides in his carriage, quaffs his wine, lolls back on his sofa, sports his jewelry, figures on his income, pays no taxes, and lives like a lord. He builds no houses. He erects no stores. He piles not one brick above another till a beautiful improvement be made; but he robs the little dinner pail of all it earns, and empties the sweat it holds on Saturday night into the crucible of protection to his bonds; then pours out perfumery for himself and his loved ones, who are mincy, and nobby, and stylish, and soft of palms—who wear silks, and catch their skirts in hand as they pass the little pails, lest the robe of aristocracy be touched with honest spots.

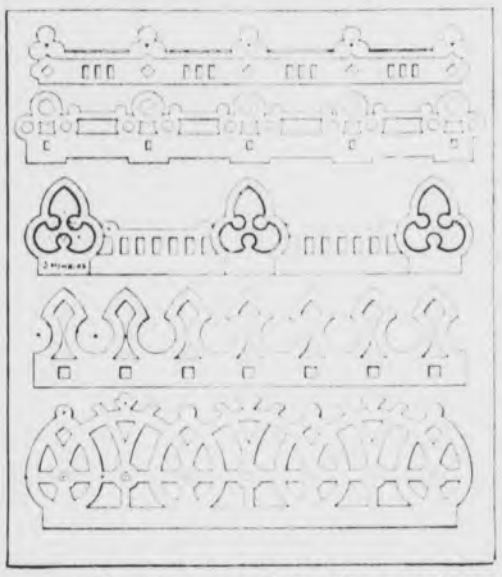
We do not like the mincing worshipers of poodles and the ones who sneer at the laborer and rob him of his earnings.

For years we have seen them go by. Little dinner pails—more precious and worthy than diamond necklaces. The ones who carry them seem tired. Heaven guide those who carry them to happy homes, and give the weary man a night's rest.—*Sam. L. Leffingwell, in the Eight Hour Herald.*

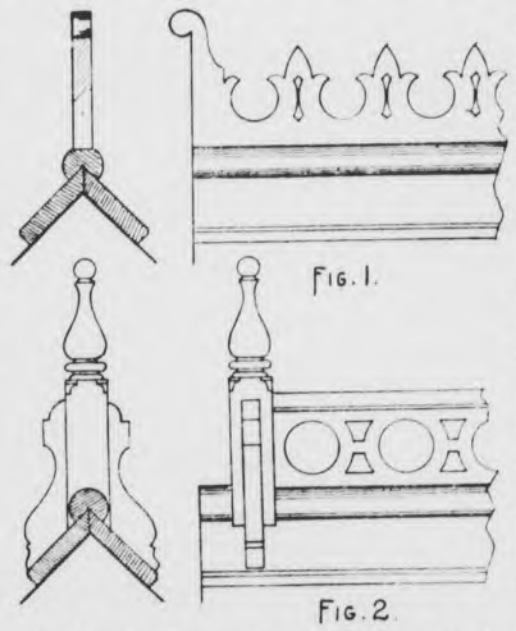
Cut Work.

BY A. W. WOODS.

In a previous article we gave a number of designs for cut work suitable for panels, crestings, etc. We herewith furnish a few more designs. The centre from which the parts of circles are struck are easily determined. The wood ought to be of the best quality for this kind of work,



especially if exposed to the weather, and of sufficient thickness to prevent checking or warping. Some of the more elaborate crestings would be better if made of two or more members bradded together before cutting, then separated and given a heavy coat of thick, white lead paint and then well bradded together again. This



will break the grain of the wood at the frail parts and helps to strengthen each other. A good way to secure crestings to ridges is to make the saddle boards as shown at Figs 1, and 2, either of which makes a neat and durable finish.

Crestings for decks should sit back a few inches from the front edge. The effect is often spoiled by setting out too far.

IF labor enjoyed personal liberty, instead of that mockery called political liberty, kings, lords, masters and employers would be at its mercy. They would have to work for a living. —*De Bernardi*

WHEN the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave who receives those necessities at first hand; the former we call "free men" and the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.—*John Adams.*

As Others View Our Condition.

The following, clipped from the London *Echo*, shows how others look at the state of affairs in this country:

"The signs of the times indicate that before the sun rises on January 1, 1900, the great American nation will groan and writhe in an agony of revolution, and the streets of all her great cities will be slippery with blood—a hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the neck of rich and pampered women, and ten drops of blood for each tear that has washed the faces of the poor. Politics is so rotten that it stinks. Every one knows, and no one cares. America is no longer a republic; it is a plutocracy. The President is merely the creation of bank directors, railroad kings and coal barons; and it is the same with the governors of the states. The poor whine about their poverty and gnaw their crusts of bread, but can always be depended on to vote for the rich. . . . . A nation such as this, in which one million plutocrats tyrannize over seventy million slaves, will be either overthrown by a foreign foe or die of gangrene. The various labor organizations do not think together, vote together or work together; and they have no money to buy votes, lawyers and judges. Soldier police shoot down working people and are cheered on in their bloody work by the monopolies and the clergy. But the day will come when there will be a horrible dance to death, lighted up by burning houses, and music and cries and groans and dynamite bombs. Rich idlers amuse themselves at Newport and Tuxedo; poor workers toil ceaselessly in the darkness of the mine and the den of the mill; young men and women dawdle over iced champagne and opera parties; old men and women pick rotten food out of the garbage cars; lap dogs are driven through Central Park to take the air; children die of overwork in filthy garrets; piety in the White House is enjoying the fruits of bribery; infidelity in the tenement house is enduring the punishment of uprightness. These are the signs of the times in America to day—signs which point to calamity too dreadful to imagine, but which nothing can avert."

I RECOLLECT when we agitators were almost as much execrated by our fellow slaves as we, the agitators, were by our oppressors.—*Daniel O'Connell.*

TRADES Unions are based on business principles, and are usually managed by business methods. The more complete the mastery of these principles the greater the success attained. There are labor organizations in the country who do a larger business than some metropolitan banks, and much more cheaply and safely. The idea once obtained that their existence promoted disorder and strife, but this opinion has been dispelled, for statistics prove not only that organized branches of industry experience less disturbance than the unorganized, but also that in proportion to the completeness of organization is the decrease of disturbance manifest.

How to Frame a Log Cabin.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HAVING been particularly impressed with the picturesque beauty and constructive ability of the log cabin or "slab house," I have in this article evolved some detail concerning them which will be found of value to all mechanics.

At Fig. 1, I place before the reader an isometrical drawing of a "slab" or half log house, showing two sides and the roof. The slabs consist of one-half logs or outside slabs of trees with the bark left on. Each slab has a straight face and parallel straight-

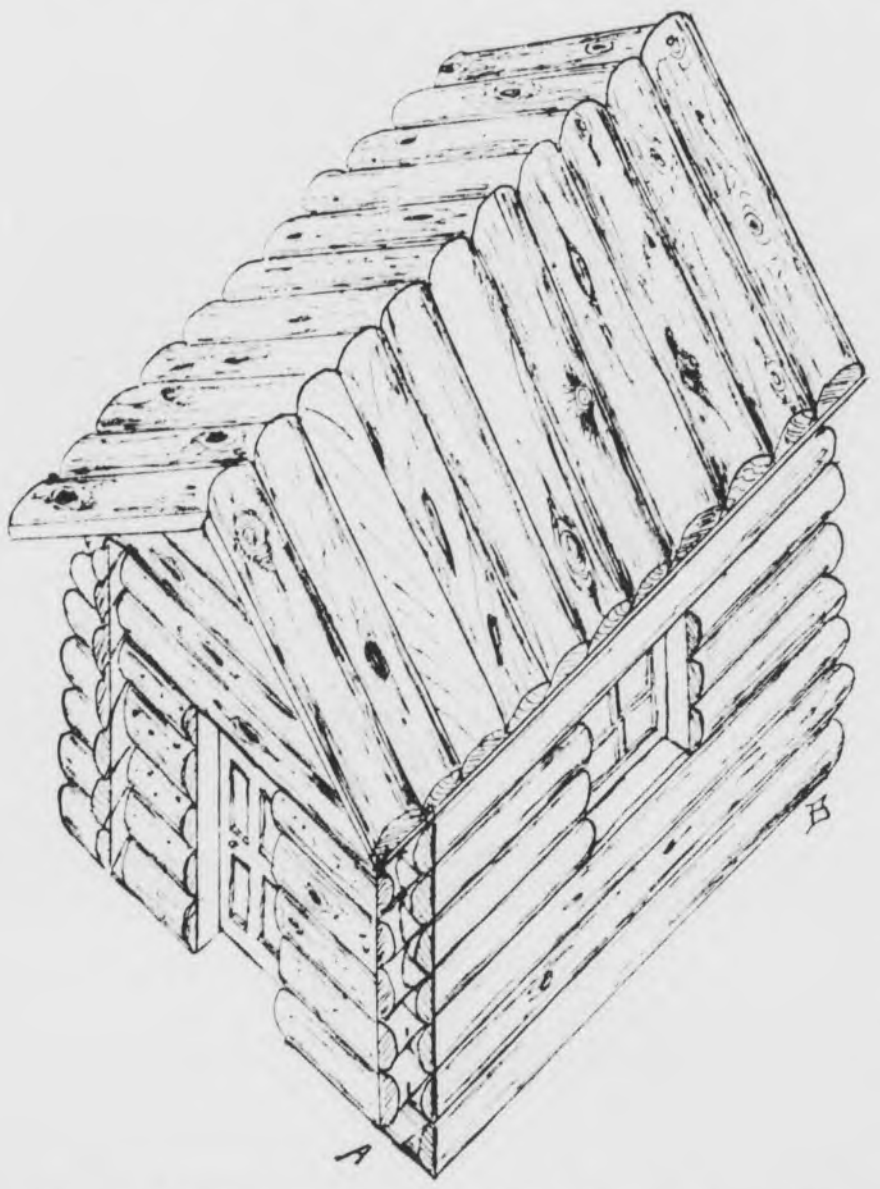


FIG. 1.—A SLAB LOG CABIN WITH SLABS HALVED TOGETHER.

ened edges, and at the corners they are halved together, as seen at Fig. 2. The round side is mitered so as to form a close joint, and continue, as far as possible, the round outline of the timber. Short blocks may be fitted to the outside ends to make it

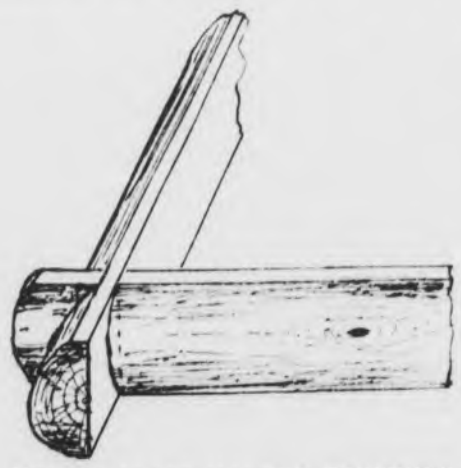


FIG. 2.—SLABS HALVED TOGETHER.

appear as if the whole round tree was in the house. This construction makes a very excellent house without resorting to the expedient of patching make an artistic dwelling by following out the ends, which will require to be extremely well done or the joints will show and spoil the appearance of the house.

A log house framed by this method, which only entalls the splitting of the tree in two halves with the saw, makes a very excellent house, as it gives a comparatively smooth surface inside and makes close joints, thus making the interior very comfortable, and it can be made more so by furring the half logs vertically and ceiling the inside with ⅝ or ⅞ inch match boards, laying them horizontally from the floor up. If, however, the builder should be out in the woods, far away from the valuable aid of the steam saw mill, he can frame his log house to the halved and mitred joint, I illustrate in Fig. 3. Here are shown two trees of about equal average diameter, sized down to parallel straight edges and halved and mitered to a close joint. These miters and halves may be sawn or chiselled out, and will make a very strong solid wall without much labor; if straight young trees can be procured for the job. The principal labor consists in getting the straight joints. These walls can be put together without nails.

At the rear of Fig. 1, will be seen the simplest way of building a house of this description, which consists of simply cutting, fitting and abutting the ends of the slabs forming one end, against the straight inside faces of the side. This construction will be very well where the end is not seen, as in the engraving, but where it is the appearance is not good, though much time is saved. A handy and intelligent mechanic, of resources, and a good fitter, can make a very handsome house by using any of the foregoing forms of construction. If it be possible each tier of slabs or logs might be the same width all round the building, so as to avoid patching.

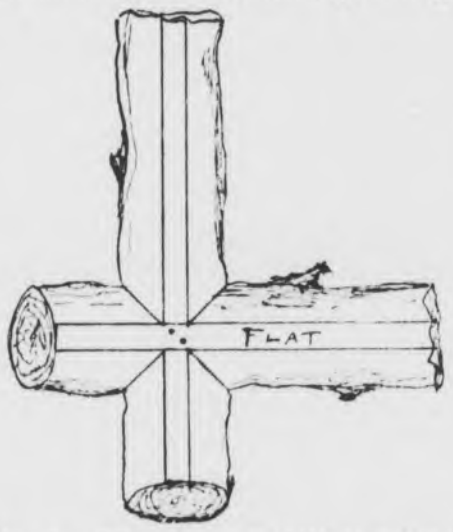


FIG. 3.—METHOD OF FRAMING WHOLE LOGS TOGETHER BY HALVING.

If any piecing is to be done, it should be at the top, or some place where it will not be visible.

Regarding the roof, I would state that it is best composed of half logs or slabs, with grooved strips nailed under the joints, as represented in

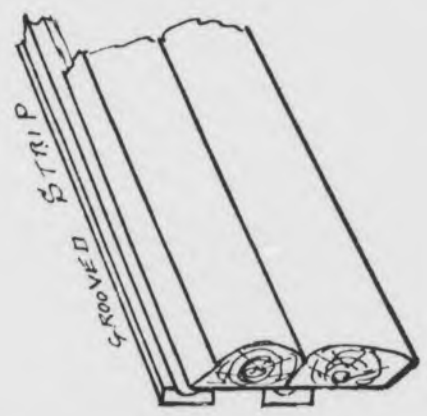


FIG. 4.—ROOF SLABS WITH GROOVED STRIPS UNDER JOINTS.

sketch Fig. 4. Thus making the roof practically water tight. The roof should have long, overhanging eaves or cornices, and a comb well overhung at the ridge line. The roof will, of course, require more careful workmanship and fitting than the side walls. In conclusion, it may be said that almost any skilled carpenter may build himself an excellent shop, shed or dwelling in any locality where the timber is available, at the expense of only the labor involved in handling and raising the different pieces.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Circular from the District Council of New York City.

Subjoined is a circular from the D. C. of New York City bearing on the pending amendments to Sections 89 and 90. It was sent out to most of the Local Unions and is here printed by request of the D. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1897.

The New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America desires to call the attention of all members to the evils of the law, which allowed a member to retain his membership until twelve months in arrears and which law the G. E. B. now seeks to revive by sending out for a vote an amendment to Sec. 90 of the General Laws.

The following objections may be strongly urged against the proposed change—

1st. The period of distress, which this feature of the Constitution was designed to meet is now practically over, as the reports from nearly all parts of the United States show at least a slight increase of prosperity.

2nd.—The law allowing a member to run twelve months in arrears before ceasing to be a member, gave a fine opportunity to the vagrant ranks of non-union carpenters, to enter any town or city, go to work on a job—and when discovered by a fellow-workman or walking delegate, pay his initiation fee and one month's dues—and work along during all of the busy season without paying any more dues. The following year he returns just within limit or say eleven months, and pays enough dues to carry him along. Working cards having been suppressed, there remains no means of stopping such men from working as long as they are members.

3rd—Members of this kind bring no revenue whatever to the general office, and their presence has the effect of keeping good, steady paying members out of work.

4th—Even if a man of this kind does not return to the place where he joined the U. B. he can work for a whole year for a total cost of one month's dues and initiation fee, whereas it will cost the ordinary member twelve months' dues and initiation fee.

5th—A change from six months to twelve months would be most injurious to the large towns and cities, where even now with large numbers of business agents it is almost impossible to keep track of delinquents.

We trust that every member will study this matter carefully before casting his vote, and that the present law—six months—will be strongly sustained.

D. F. FEATHERSTON,
Secretary.

GEO. D. GAILLARD,
President.

DENVER, Col.—Times fearfully dull. If the wave of "prosperity" we hear tell of in the East does not reach us soon, I fear we will have to emigrate. Union 55 still is manfully fighting big odds.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

To Detroit Carpenters.

EDITOR CARPENTER:—Kindly give space to ask a few questions. What are the Detroit carpenters doing, anyhow? In days gone by the carpenters were considered the peer of any mechanics known, but to-day we find them relegated to the ranks of the laborer, in fact the laborer of to-day is the better off of the two. A good plasterer or hod carrier will earn from two dollars to two dollars and a half a day, while the carpenter is earning from a dollar and a half to two dollars; a very few (specialists at that) two and a quarter. The cause of all this is, to their own shame and discredit, their own fault. A little unity among themselves would soon change the state of affairs. Compare the organized bricklayers of Detroit with the unorganized carpenters. The former work nine hours a day and receive for the same $3.50, while the latter, working right alongside of them, work ten hours and receive $2. Now, we would like to know where a bricklayer is worth $1.50 more per day than a carpenter. Start a man out with a hammer and trowel and in twelve months you have a first-class bricklayer, and the heaviest thing he has to handle is a plain every-day brick, and he receives $3.50 per day. On the other hand, start another man out with a kit of tools valued at $100, that will cost him at least $3 per month to keep in repair, who has to handle lumber of all sorts and sizes—in fact, some of his work would well suit the government mule—and in about ten years you may have a good carpenter (that is if the man is blessed with a little extra intelligence). After all his hard work and study he is paid the magnificent sum of $2 per day. We don't say the bricklayer is paid too much, but we do most emphatically say that the carpenter should get an equal amount. There was a time when it was contended that the bricklayer could not work as many days in the year, on account of stress of weather, as the carpenter, but with the modern methods adopted in the building trade the case is changed. Under the old the percentage of carpenter work would be about 43 per cent., but with the introduction of iron in our buildings, the carpenter was superseded by the mason or bricklayer. With tile partitions, tile floors, tile everywhere, the carpenters will hang and trim the doors and windows and his work is done, reducing the percentage from 43 to 15½ per cent. This you will find will quash the only argument why the bricklayer should receive more than the carpenter.

In the face of this state of affairs the contractors of Detroit are reducing the carpenter's wages 25 cents per day. Have they reduced the bricklayers? Not on your life. Why? Because they, the bricklayers, are organized to a man and are well able to protect themselves. And this is the only thing left the carpenters to do. Organize, every man join the Union, put good level headed men at the head of it and in a very short time they will be able to demand that which is their due.

PLANE CHIP.

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal
Bessemer Col.
Boston, Mass.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill
Cleveland, O.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Galveston, Tex.
Gilette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Haughville, Ind
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Manor Station, Pa.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
Marblehead, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Moreland, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Pasadena, Cal.
Pueblo, Col.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obospo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
So. Englewood, Ill.
So. Omaha, Neb.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Victor, Col.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y,
West Troy, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mon.
Belt, Mon.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte Mont.
College Point, N. Y.
College Hill, O.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Colorado City, Col
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, O.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kalispell, Mon.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Milburn, N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport Mass.
Nanaimo Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford Mass.
New Albany, Ind
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia Wash,
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind,
Revere Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville N. J
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y,
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherines, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville Pa.
Sharpsburg Pa.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Anaconda, Mont.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Central Falls, R. I.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Central Falls, R. I.
Duluth, Minn.
Rome, N. Y.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Tex.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnepeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Greensburg, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Little Falls, N. Y.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Olneyville, R. I.
Bangor, Me.
Marion, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.

Total, 426 cities.

Friends of Honest Labor

are said to have declared a

BOYCOTT

upon the product of the firms and corporations whose names appear in this list:

BICYCLES — Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Gormully & Jeffrey, United States Bicycle Co., Chicago. Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

BOOTS AND SHOES— Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. Harding & Todd, Rochester, N. Y. Gould & Walker, Westboro, Mass. Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—Geo. Ehrets' beer. St. Louis Brewers' Association. Baltz Brewing Co., Philadelphia. Deuscher Co., Hamilton, O. C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS— Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Powell, Smith & Co., New York. Moeb's Cigar Co., Harrington & Ouelette Cigar Co., Banner Cigar Co., H. Dietz Cigar Co., Brown Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Gross & Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich. Charles H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa. Yocum Bros., Reading, Pa. Hetterman Bros. Co., Eitel & Cassebohnn, Louisville, Ky. Vallens & Co., Rarebit Cigar.

CLOTHING—Rochester Clothiers' Exchange. J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jos. Bichfeld, Siegel & Bros., Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Clement, Bane & Co, Chicago. S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR AND CRACKERS—American Biscuit Co. Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn. W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. United States Baking Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOBACCO—American Tobacco Co.'s plug and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes.

MISCELLANEOUS — Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. Swift's Sure Specific, Atlanta, Ga. H. J. Heinz Pickling Co., Allegheny City, Pa. Maple City Soap Works. Monmouth (Ill.) Pottery Co. Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Co. (sewer pipe). Gobeill Pattern Works, Cleveland, O Venable Bros.' Quarries, Lithonia, Ga. Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Hopedale, Mass. Mesker Bros.' Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. The Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O. Adolph Laux, book binder, Lockport, N. Y. Buffalo barrels. SARDINES—Gun Rock, Eureka, Crescent, Lawrence Packing Co.'s and R. W. Brown, Lubec, Me. Indian Cove and Buck's Harbor Packing Co.'s, Machias, Me.

Boom all Union Labels.

For Our German Readers.

Der Verräther.

Es giebt eine Anzahl Leute in den Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche durch den Zwang der Umstände Mitglieder geworden sind. Sie sind ihrem ganzen Wesen nach Scab-Naturen und können den Hang, Scab zu spielen, ihr ganzes Leben lang nicht los werden. Das sind jene Burschen, die es mit dem Arbeitgeber nie verderben wollen, die ihm Alles hinterbringen, um durch Verleumdung ihrer Mitarbeiter sich selbst in ein besseres Ansehen zu bringen. Sie denken, wenn sie dem Boß die angeblichen Schlechtigkeiten ihrer Kameraden mittheilen, werde ihre „Treue" von demselben belohnt.

Die Arbeitgeber ermuthigen nicht selten diese Verräthereien, obgleich sie nichts als Verachtung für einen Verräther seiner Collegen übrig haben. Der arme, blöde Trop setzt unentwegt seine Spitzeleien unter seinen Kameraden fort, ohne zu träumen, daß der Tag anbricht, an welchem er am Ende des Stranges anlangt, durch welchen ihm selbst die Kehle zugeschnürt wird.

Bosse und Arbeiter verachten solche Kreaturen. Der Erstere gebraucht sie jedoch, bis er sie nicht mehr nöthig hat. Sie sind alsdann gewöhnlich die Ersten, welche den Laufpaß erhalten. Ein Mann, der nicht aufrichtig gegen seine Nebenarbeiter handelt, spielt gewöhnlich auch falsch seinem Arbeitgeber gegenüber. Letzterer weiß das auch so gut, wie jeder Andere.

Sei kein Spitzel! Die Grube, die Du für Andere gräbst, bringt Dich gewöhnlich selbst zu Fall! —Wechselblatt.

Der Gewerkschaftler, wie er nicht sein soll.

Eine Anzahl Regeln für Gewerkschaftsleute gingen durch die Arbeiterpresse Australiens und machen jetzt ihr Erscheinen auch an unseren Gestaden. Dieselben lauten in freier Uebersetzung:

Sobald Ihr Eure Beamten erwählt habt, begegnet ihnen mit Mißtrauen und bekritelt ihre Thätigkeit.

Treibe jede Meinungsdifferenz auf die Spitze und schreie sie aus in der Oeffentlichkeit.

Wenn Du nicht den eigenen Kopf durchsetzen kannst, sorge ja dafür, daß die Union gehemmt oder gespalten wird.

Schenke Deine ganze Aufmerksamkeit Kleinigkeiten und Haarspaltereien und verliere die große Aufgabe der Union aus dem Auge.

Prophezeie nur ja immer im Voraus, wenn ein Plan entworfen und eine Bewegung begonnen ist, daß dieselbe fehlschlägt.

Wenn ein Plan fehlschlägt, vergiß ja nicht, den Mitgliedern zu offenbaren, daß Du das vorausgesagt hast.

Nimm immer das Wort eines Gegners lieber als das eines Freundes und Mitkämpfers.

Suche immer das Mangelhafte in einer Sache und sei stets fertig mit Deinem unvermeidlichen „Kick."

Vergesse nie, daß es Dein unveräußerliches Recht ist, Fehler zu finden und nie ein Wort des Lobes und der Anerkennung verlauten zu lassen.

Führe diese Regeln aus und wenn dann die Union nicht zu Grunde geht, ist es wahrlich Deine Schuld nicht.—Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung.

Feiger Massenmord.

—Mord—feiger, geplanter Massenmord— so lautet das neueste Kapitel im Strike der Kohlengräber. Unbewaffnete, friedlich auf einer Landstraße Pennsylvanien's daherziehende Arbeiter werden von einer Rotte Soldknechte ohne weiteres niedergeschossen, und zwar die meisten von ihnen in den Rücken—ein Beweis, daß sie sich auf der Flucht vor den Mordbuben befanden, als sie das tödtende Blei erreichte Mit wahrer Wohllust hausten die Letzteren; waren es doch „Foreigners," eingewanderte Arbeiter, an denen sie ihren Blutdurst stillen konnten. Daß es aber die Grubenbesitzer selbst sind, die in nimmer satter Habgier die „Foreigners" durch ihre Agenten zur Auswanderung nach Amerika überreden, um sie hier nach Herzenslust ausbeuten zu können, daran denkt der „freie amerikanische Arbeiter," der sich als Soldknecht anwerben läßt, natürlich nicht.

Und was thut unsere Regierung? Statt die feigen Mörder prompt zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen, sendet sie Tausende von Miliz-Soldaten nach dem betreffenden Distrikt und stellt ihn ohne alle Berechtigung einfach unter Militärherrschaft. Der Commandant der Miliz verhindert die Verhaftung der Mörder, die durch die Civil-Behörden angeordnet worden, und verbietet den streikenden Arbeitern, sich weiter zu versammeln oder auf den Landstraßen zu marschiren; ja, er verbietet selbst ihre Betheiligung beim Begräbniß ihrer ermordeten Kameraden.

Und das amerikanische Volk? Nun, ein paar Tage lang macht die kapitalistische Presse und der Durchschnittsbürger in moralischer Entrüstung, dann ist alles wieder vergessen und die Zipfelmütze wird auf's Neue über die Ohren gezogen.—Wie lange noch?!—Typographia.

Das Achtstundengesetz in Kansas.

Richter Wells vom Kansas Berufungsgericht hat eine Entscheidung gefällt, die, wie die Anwälte erklären, dem Achtstundengesetz in Kansas mehr Wirksamkeit verleihen wird. Ein Contraktor, Namens Billingsley, der Arbeiten für Marshall County ausgeführt, hatte seine Leute zehn Stunden täglich arbeiten lassen und berechnete dann zwei Stunden extra, deren Bezahlung aber von den Commissären verweigert wurde. Richter Wells ist der Ansicht, daß Billingsley dadurch, daß er seine Leute länger als acht Stunden arbeiten ließ, nicht nur sich selbst, sondern auch die Commissäre strafbar machte.

Die Eisenbahnarbeiter Federation.

Die Conferenz der Brüderschaften der „Trainmen," Telegraphisten, Condukteure und Heizer in den Ver. Staaten, Canada und Mexiko hat das Ergebniß gehabt, daß die seit langem angestrebte Federation der Brüderschaften endlich beschlossene Sache ist. Die Abmachung bedarf aber noch der Zustimmung der Mitglieder dieser Verbände. Bis 1. Januar 1898 muß die Abstimmung durchgeführt sein. Die Lokomotiv-Brüderschaft gehört der Federation nicht an. Ihr berüchtigter „Chief" Arthur befand sich in den letzten Tagen der Conferenz in Peoria, Ill., wo dieselbe stattfand, was zum Gerücht Veranlassung gab, daß seine Organisation auch betheiligt sei, das ist aber falsch. Er wohnte einer Sitzung des Executiv-Committees der fünf Brüderschaften bei, bei welcher über Gesetze, die zu Gunsten der Eisenbahnarbeiter erlangt werden sollten, verhandelt wurde.

Es ist ein unbestreitbares Recht jedes Menschen, das Haus worin er lebt, die Kleider, die er trägt, die Produkte, die er verzehrt, Sonnenschein und Luft, sein eigen zu nennen.

Mehr zu besitzen denn dieses bedeutet eine Verletzung des Rechts anderer, da dieser Mehrbesitz den Besitzer in den Stand setzt, die Produkte anderer wegzunehmen.

Das Recht auf die Bedürfnisse des Lebens, ist nothwendig zur Förderung der leiblichen und geistigen Qualitäten im Menschen. Das Recht aber, die Lebensbedürfnisse anderer im Besitz haben zu können, degradirt den Menschen zu einem Unmenschen und Verschwender.—W. Bl.

Es giebt Sozialisten, die nicht im geringsten sozial denken.

Der Tramp mag kein wissenschaftlicher Sozialist sein, aber er ist sehr oft ein praktischer Communist.

Zahl', dann darfst du reden dumm,
Alles hört voll Andacht stumm.
Doch, wenn klug ein Armer spricht,
Lauscht man selten solchem Wicht.

Die Welt ist ein großer Viehstall, der nicht so leicht wie der des Augias gereinigt werden kann, weil während gefegt wird, die Ochsen drin bleiben und immer neuen Mist machen.—Heine.

Das Unerträglichste auf der Welt ist, einem Elenden zu Dank verpflichtet zu sein; aber wenn wir dem Edlen dankbar sein dürfen, so erweist er uns damit eine neue Wohlthat.

Nur auf centralisirter Basis, d. h. unter Verwaltung der Verbandsleitung, kann der Reservefond seine Aufgabe erfüllen. Eine in den Lokal-Unions zur Verwaltung in Händen bleibende Hälfte wäre ein Vogel „Hättich!" auf dem Dache.

Die schauerlichen Zustände in den Ver. Staaten, unter welchen unser Volk gegenwärtig zu leiden hat, müssen früher oder später eine Revolution herbeiführen, nach deren Beendigung wir vielleicht das blutgetränkte Antlitz der Republik in starrem Tode erblicken werden.—New Century.

Heute sind wir nicht viel weiter als die Barbaren, welche es für die größte Ehre hielten, daß der Mann für seinen Häuptling oder sein Vaterland kämpfe. Der Arbeiterbewegung blieb es vorbehalten, diejenige Aera herbeizuführen, in welcher es die höchste Ehre sein wird, für die Menschheit zu arbeiten.

Jedes Union-Label ist ein Zeichen der in der ganzen Lohnarbeiterklasse und zwischen allen ihren gewerklichen und nationalen Gruppen naturgemäß obwaltenden Solidarität.

Praktische Solidarität, beginnend im Thun und Lassen des wirthschaftlichen Alltagslebens und sich ausbreitend und wachsend zum direkt politischen Klassenkampf der Arbeiter—das ist das Zeichen in dem wir siegen werden!

Die Institution der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung mit centralisirter Verwaltung und localer Verausgabung geregelt durch ein Verbandsgesetz das ist nachgerade ein unabweisbares Bedürfniß für unseren Verband geworden. Ueber die Details der Einrichtung können wir uns bei dem Vorstand der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Typographia die nöthige Auskunft holen. Auch in diesem Punkte ist das Kassenwesen der deutschen Schriftsetzer wirklich musterhaft.

„Zum Schutz gegen die Schlange ihrer Qualen müssen die Arbeiter ihre Köpfe zusammenrotten und als Klasse ein Staatsgesetz erzwingen, ein übermächtiges gesellschaftliches Hinderniß, das sie selbst verhindert, durch freiwilligen Contrakt mit dem Capital sich und ihr Geschlecht in Tod und Sklaverei zu verkaufen. An die Stelle des prunkvollen Cataloges der „unveräußerlichen Menschenrechte" tritt die bescheidene Magna Charta (Grundgesetz) eines gesetzlich beschränkten Arbeitstages, die endlich klar macht, wann die Zeit, die der Arbeiter verkauft, endet, und wann die ihm selbst gehörige Zeit beginnt."—Karl Marx.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

What Might Be Done.

As sung by Thomas Stoddart, of Stanchouse, Lanarkshire, Scotland, fifty years ago.

What might be done if men were wise,
  What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite in love and right,
  And cease their scorn of one another.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrong;
  All vice and wrong would die together;
And fruit and corn, to all men born,
  Be free as warmth in summer weather.

What might be done? This might be done—
  And more than this, my suffering brother!
More than the tongue e'er said or sung,
Were men but wise and loved each other.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"Going a milking, sir," she said.
"Just let me help you, my pretty maid."
"You're not in the Union, sir," she said.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Carpenter's Accounts—II.

BY OLD CHIP.

THESE articles are being written with the idea in mind that the reader has some preconceived notions of bookkeeping; that he has at some time or other looked into one of the school books treating upon bookkeeping science, or that he has read an article in some encyclopædia on accounting or bookkeeping. It will be impossible within reasonable bounds to put into such a series of articles as the present a complete treatise on bookkeeping. There is never space to spare in a periodical for anything so full of details as such a treatise would be. Newspaper and magazine articles are, of necessity, restricted to a general discussion of those features which are outside of and beyond what is usually presented in the text books.

If the reader is not already acquainted with fundamental principles of bookkeeping, by reason of examination of some such articles as above referred to, or text book, or by reason of coming in contact with practical bookkeeping in an office, we suggest that he will make these articles more valuable to himself by procuring such a book or treatise, by borrowing or otherwise, and reading it in order to have before him those various details, which, as before remarked, there is not space to present in a periodical like THE CARPENTER.

Whoever examines a treatise on bookkeeping, or takes a course at a commercial school, or talks with some one who is acquainted with bookkeeping, will encounter at an early stage more or less that relates to the merchandise account. If he looks for a definition of the merchandise account, he will probably find that by merchandise is meant that which is bought to sell again. The merchandise account is the account representing the article or articles dealt in. If he pursues his investigation a little further in the direction we have suggested he will learn that the merchandise account is to be charged, or, as the books put it, debited with what it bought, or what it costs, and credited with what it brings. Then, when all the goods have been sold, the difference between the two sides of the account represents the profit that has been made, assuming that the goods are being sold at a profit, or the loss, if, unfortunately, the goods are being sold for less than they cost. This idea of the merchandise account is not a difficult one to understand, and, as a rule, it is pretty thoroughly comprehended by all who give any attention to bookkeeping principles. Difficulties are encountered, however, when the application of the merchandise account idea is attempted in special directions.

Every set of books, as described in the ordinary treatise on bookkeeping, is provided with the merchandise account, and the student or reader who casually inspects a bookkeeping system might infer, therefore, that the merchandise account is a necessary part of all bookkeeping, and that without the merchandise account a system of accounts could not exist. With this thought in mind he turns toward the little set of books that he wants to open, representing his own private affairs, and at once encounters the difficulty that he is not a merchant, and that he does not buy and sell goods, and that in no respect has he any need for the merchandise account as it has been explained to him.

But even if the carpenter or other artisan has no need of a merchandise account in his books, it is still true that he has something to sell, and that he is selling something. So far as his income from wages is concerned, he is a seller of labor. The merchant, when he buys nails, or coffee, or lumber to sell again, has to take into account in the first place what he pays for this material, and in the second place what he gets for it. The wage earner, on the other hand, does not take into account the cost of the labor, for it is something that he does not buy, and which, apparently at least, is in his possession without cost. To complete the parallel, the mechanic who sells time or labor is in very much the same position as the man who inherits a large tract of land that is wooded, and from which he sells timber, that is, sells it standing, without putting upon it any cost whatsoever; or the man who has a farm underlaid by mineral veins, slate or building stone, and which he sells without any expense to himself. The cost or debtor side of the merchandise account under such conditions is not to be considered.

The merchant, in order to make a profit, must not only sell his goods at more than they cost him, but at so much more than they cost him as to fully provide for the expenses of doing business, and still leave a margin. For example, if a merchant sells goods that cost him $10,000 for $12,000, there is an apparent profit of $2,000. If he has had no expenses of doing business, he would undoubtedly make by the transaction the full $2,000, but if he has paid for store rent, say $500, and for clerk hire, advertising and other expenses to the amount of $500 more, his real profit is only $1,000—that is the difference between the gross or apparent profit, in this case $2,000, and the expenses of doing business, estimated above at $1,000. The merchant whose costs of doing business, by which we mean advertising, clerk hire, store rent and all the various incidental expenses, are exactly equal to the difference between the selling price and the cost price of his goods does not get on in the world. His business is of no advantage to him. The merchant whose expenses of doing business exceed the difference between the selling price and the cost price of his goods is on the high way to bankruptcy. There must always be a margin between selling price and cost price sufficient to pay the expenses of doing business and leave something over.

Let us trace the parallel between these conditions obtaining with the merchant, and those which surround the carpenter or other wage earner. We have already pointed out that the debit side of the merchandise account in the wage earner's case is omitted, because he has his time and his physical strength without paying out anything for it. There is, however, the necessity of his looking at the costs of maintaining that strength and keeping himself in proper physical condition for doing the work for which he is paid his wages. In this there is an exact parallel in his case with that of the merchant. The costs of doing business must be defrayed in both cases before any profit can be made.

The carpenter's costs of doing business are his living expenses, his doctor bills and other emergency expenses, his pleasures and amusements, etc. If his expenditures for living, including emergency expenses are more than his income, then he is falling behind in the race. On the other hand, if his income exceeds the costs of maintaining himself and his family, and keeping himself in good physical condition for his work, he is doing what the merchant is said to be doing when he makes a profit.

(*To be continued.*)

Curves for Practical Workmen.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

Fourth paper.

DRAWING on paper and drawing in the workshop are two very different things, as, doubtless, many of my readers are aware, and setting out, full size, in the work-shop certain points necessary for the solution of problems, such as the intersection of lines and the centres of circles, are often inaccessible, and the ordinary working with rule and compass is therefore not available. Very often workmen, in such cases, will try to obtain the lines by means of a long piece of string or cord, in lieu of compass, and after repeated trials will usually find the result anything but satisfactory. The simple rule of finding the centre of a circle whose circumference will pass through three given points, may be used in many cases where the centre of a circle has to be located; but should the circle have a diameter of such dimensions that the centre would be beyond the limits of drawing-board, work-bench, or floor, then some other method must be employed to describe the curve, if the three points are at irregular distances. If, however, the three points are equidistant from each other on two sides, the problem may readily be solved, as shown at Fig. 30. Sup-

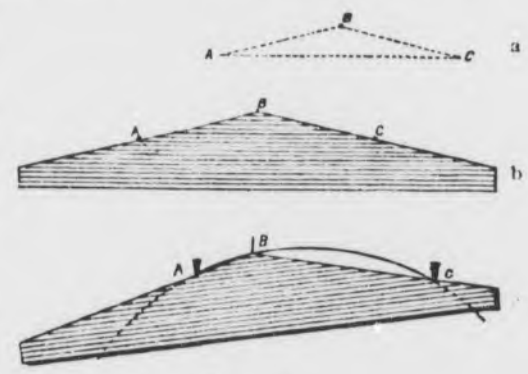


FIG. 30.

pose the curve is wanted to pass through A, B, C, *a*. Take a board and cut the upper portion of it with two inclined sides, meeting at B, *b*, and passing through A and C respectively, as shown. Let the board be about three times as long as the distance A, C, and, if necessary, use several boards or laths nailed together, instead of one. Now attach a pencil at the apex B, of the board with which to trace the curve. Drive in a nail or peg at A, and another at C. If the board is now moved around, with the inclined sides sliding against the two nails A and C, the point B, will trace a true arc of a circle, as shown at *c*.

It must be observed that the method illustrated at Fig. 30 is limited by the length of the materials obtainable to make the instrument therefore for curves with extended radii this method would be insufficient. Later on I will endeavor to show how curves with long radii may be practically obtained. The method given is suited for segmental arches over doors, windows, or other openings not exceeding twenty five feet. As pointed out previously, there is practically no limit to the use of curves in the determination of mouldings, or other ornament. Take, for instance, the pedestal shown at Fig 31. Here

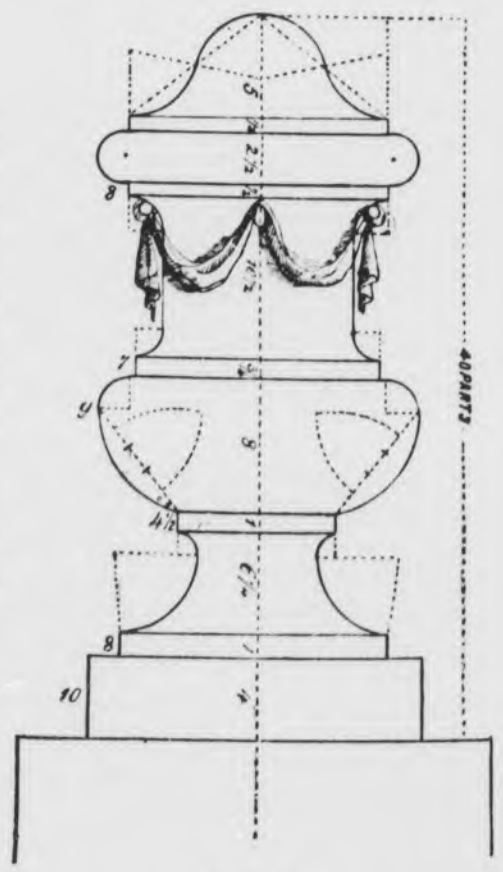


FIG. 31.

we have a piece of work whose whole outlines are made up of parts of circles, with the exception of the square fillits. The manner of finding all the centres is shown by means of

dotted lines, the distances and radii being guided by the number of parts as figured on the centre line. Apart from the usefulness of this illustration as to its curves, it has another useful and instructive quality, that is proportion! It will be noticed that its height is divided into forty parts, and proportionately divided by these parts for its various members These proportions are shown on the centre dotted line: thus, the plinth is 4 parts deep, the astragal 1 part, the scotia or cove 6¼ parts, and so on until we reach the cap moulding, which is 5 parts, the whole making the 40 parts. On the left of the figure, looking at it, we have the numbers 7, 8, 9 and 10. These represent the number of parts these points measure out from the centre line. At the plinth, we have 10 parts from the centre line, at the astragal 8 parts, at the swell, or thumb moulding, 9 parts, and so on to the top. At Fig. 32 I show the proper method of

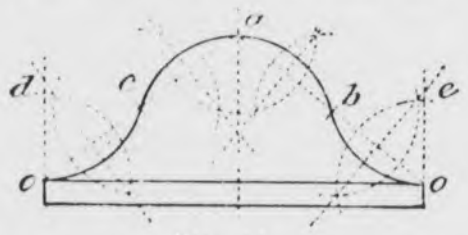


FIG. 32.

obtaining the curved cap on top of the pedestal. The centres *d*, *e*, are found by producing perpendiculars from *o*, *o*, to *d* and *e*, cut by lines drawn through the points of intersection of the bisecting circles of the lines *b o*, *c o*; the centre of the top circle at *a*, is found by bisecting lines *c a*, *b a*, and producing the lines of bisection, meeting the perpendicular at *a*.

Fig 33, shows a rather complicated design for a finial or finish for gate

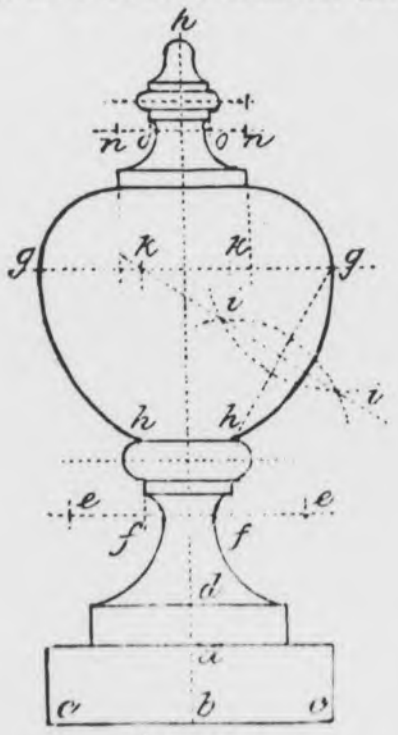


FIG 33

post or other like purpose. To form it, first draw a centre line *b*, *h*, then the base *a*, *b*, *c*, *c*, the fillet *d*, and the occult lines *f*, *f*, *g*, *g*; *f*, *f*, and *e*, *e*, are the centres of the circles of the base; join *g*, *h*; bisect it by the line *i*, *i*, cutting *g*, *g*, in *k*, *k*; from *k*, with radius *k*, *h*, describe arcs *g*, *h*; and the line *n*, *n*, the centres of the cap moulding are found.

Fig. 34, exhibits another pedestal, of a somewhat different form. The centres for the base curve are shown at *c*, *c*, on the line *b*; the centres for the swell are at *h*, *h*, on the line *f*, *f*, and at the points *i*, *i*, *m*, *m*, and *n*, *n*,

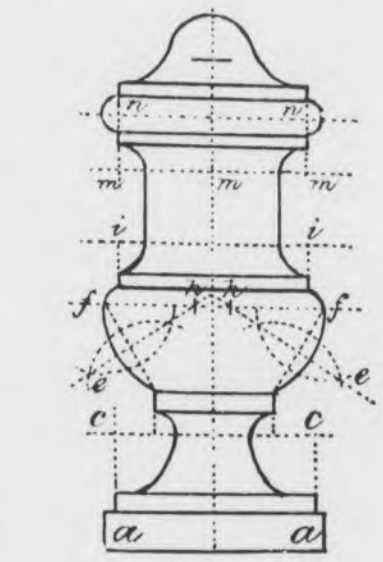


FIG. 34.

will be found the centres for the other curves.

Sometimes the carpenter is called

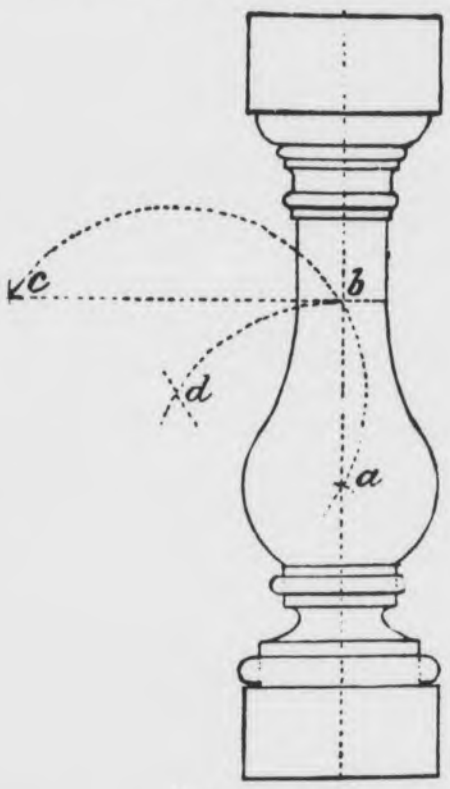


FIG. 35.

upon to draw for the turner a design for a stair baluster, or for balusters for balconies, verandas and many other things, and in order to arm him with

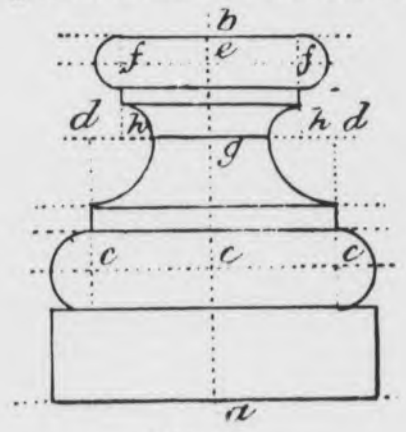


FIG. 36.

some knowledge on the subject the illustration at Fig. 35, is shown. This design is easy to make, but, by the ideas obtained from the making of it, added to those gleaned from

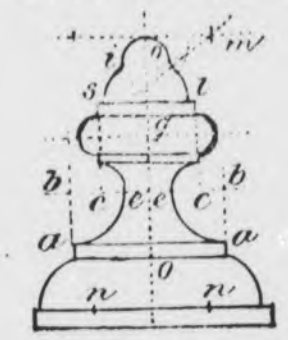


FIG. 37

what has already been said, the clever carpenter will evolve other and more intricate designs to suit the purpose for which they are designed. The centre of the lower curves is shown at *a*; centres for the upper curves are found by drawing a line *c*, *b*; from *a*, and *b*, describe arcs cutting in *d*, with radius *d*, *a*, describe an arc cutting the line *c*, *d*, in *e*; *c*, is the centre of the curve which is continued to the dotted line *c*, *b*; a straight line is

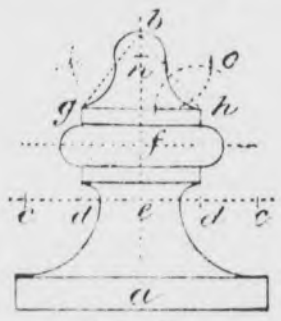


FIG 38.

then continued to the neck of the baluster. The other curves and lines are easily obtained.

Fig. 36, shows the base of a column

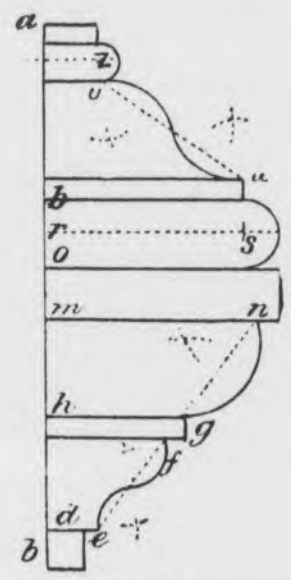


FIG. 39.

evidence, they are cheap and, if tastefully designed, add much to the appearance of summer dwellings.

(To be continued.)

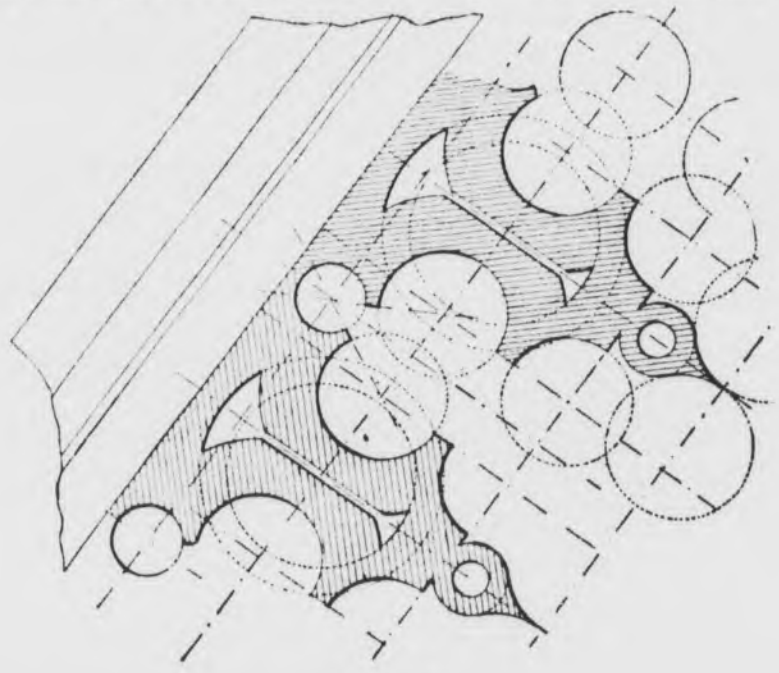


FIG 40

or it would answer for a stand for a garden vase or any similar purpose. It may be described as follows: Let *a*, *b*, be the centre line; *c*, *c*, the centres for the torus *c*, *c*, *c*, and *f*, *f*, the centre of the torus, *f*, *e*, *f*; produce *f*, *f*, to *h*, *h*, and *c*, *c*, to *d*, *d*, meeting the line drawn through *g*, parallel to *c*, *c*, *c*; *h*, *h*, and *d*, *d*, are the centres of the curves.

Fig. 37, exhibits the upper of a turned ornament that may sometimes prove useful. The centres for the various curves are shown at *n*, *n*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *b*, *c*, *c*, and *m*; the other lines to complete the figure are easily produced.

The method of drawing the ornament shown at Fig. 38, is comparatively easy as the lines are all given. Draw a line *a*, *b*; through *e*, draw *c*, *c*, *c*; make *d*, *c*, equal *d*, *e*; *c*, *c*, *d*, *d*, are the centres for describing the base; *o*, and *n*, are the centres for the top.

A departure from lathe work, is exhibited at Fig. 39. This is simply a combination of simple curves and is easily drawn, and will be good practice. Draw the base line *b*, first; then make *a*, *b*, at right angles to the first line. The respective depth of the mouldings must then be measured off on this line as *d*, *h*, *m*, *o*, and *r*; *r*, *s*, show the centre line of the torus *s*, and *e*, *f*, and *u*, *v*, show the centres of the ogees, and *g*, *n*, the quarter round.

In closing this paper I offer two more examples of ornamental cut work, the curves all being the result of compass work. Fig. 40, would do for a large board or for a cresting, or indeed for many things the workman will meet with in his daily experience. Fig. 41, will do for railing, or for balcony sides, or for many purposes. In the building of summer houses or sea side cottages, ornaments of this kind are much in

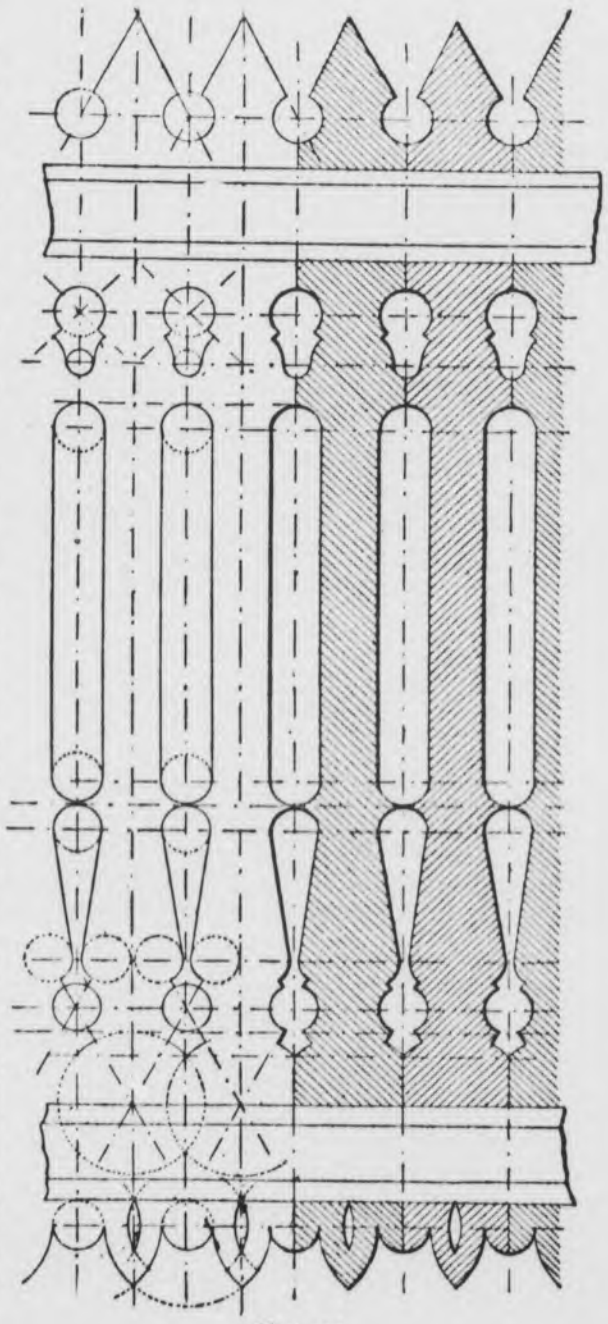


FIG 41

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—P. H. Hand, 1914 5th ave.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—I. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tompkins, Box 759.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. Nichol, 419 Kensington st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5343 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
300. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 104 S. Perry ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Kuscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
652. ELWOOD—O. W. Coxen.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings, 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council. D. L. Stoddard, 210 W. Raymond st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Brandt, 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 1624 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 523.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—E. D. Cole, 310 Shawnee st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ternes, 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116 (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140 L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsichore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85 SHREVEPORT—J. E. Dezendorf, 719 Marshall

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33 BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218 E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444 PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis ave.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222 WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser, Lock Box 43.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlager.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER - S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave.
So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265 HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57 IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John Stirling, 44 New St.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) Herman Kunz, 120 Maine st.
148 Wm. Boenig, 424 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kenneally, W. Orange.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 36 N. 1st. st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—G. H. Wells, 18 Storrie st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 413 11th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575½ Leonard st.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40 KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly. Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetzner, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—
493. " J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
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56. (Floor Layers) Jos. Crane, 312 W. 121st st.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Giliard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave
476 Wm. Rohrs. 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. G. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
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182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHETSER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
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125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
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172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Thos. Carlisle, 140 Neperhan av.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3038 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz 400 S. Mulberry.
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2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
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327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
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628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st, Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Geo. Drummer, 212 Montgomery
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 422 Jethro.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
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650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
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243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
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168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

20. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487 ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
738 CARBONDALE F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn 914 Butler st.
204 ERIE—A. C. Henton, 3 1 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st
122 GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—R. Moyer, 126 E. Maple st.
288 HOMESTEAD—R. F. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—John Kirschner.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
201. MAHANOY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
333 NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
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227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2336 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N Fourth st.
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402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
336 READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
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757 TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

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176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 389 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—G. W Stage, 72 Trask st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ct.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, Orchard st.

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52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—George H. Gibson.

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394. " Chas Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.

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133. BEAUMONT—H. S. Smith, Box 116.
185. CLEBURNE—J. G. Grant, Box 47.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—F. Klinkman, 302 E. Hall st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. C. S. Carter, 1512 19th st.
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717. " " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
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71. (Millwrs.) Julius Retzlaff, 855 5th st.
188. A. T. Boylan, 536 28th st.
228 (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th Ave.
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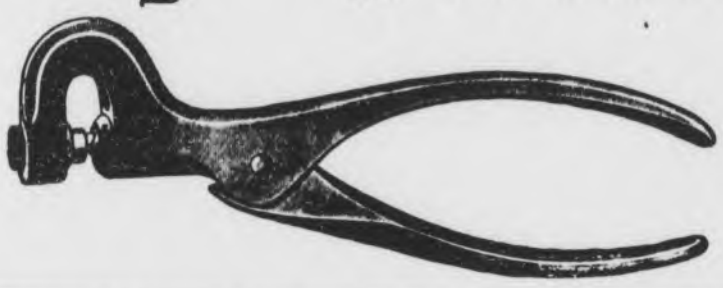
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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

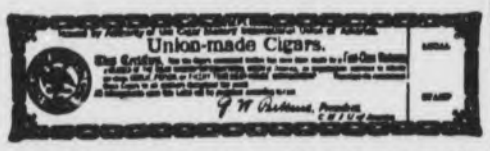


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This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



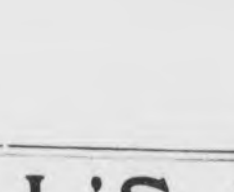
This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

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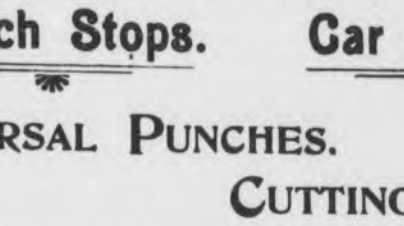
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



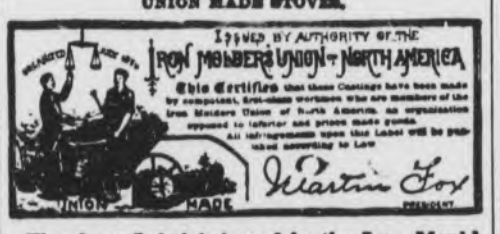
LOCAL STAMP.

UNION MADE HATS.



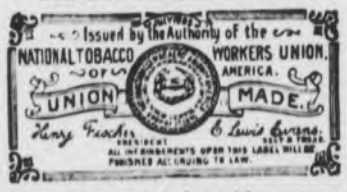
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings

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UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

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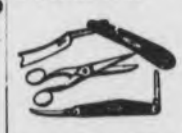
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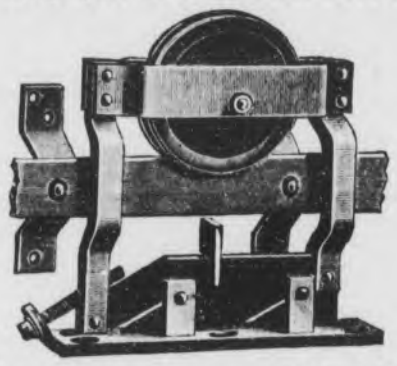
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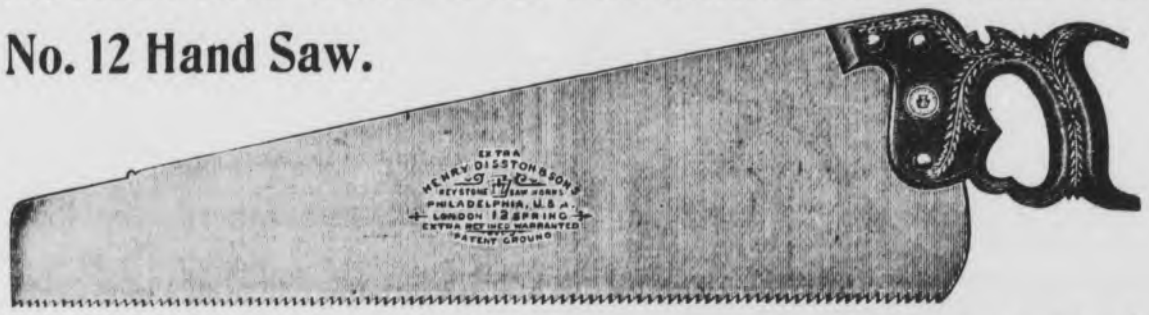
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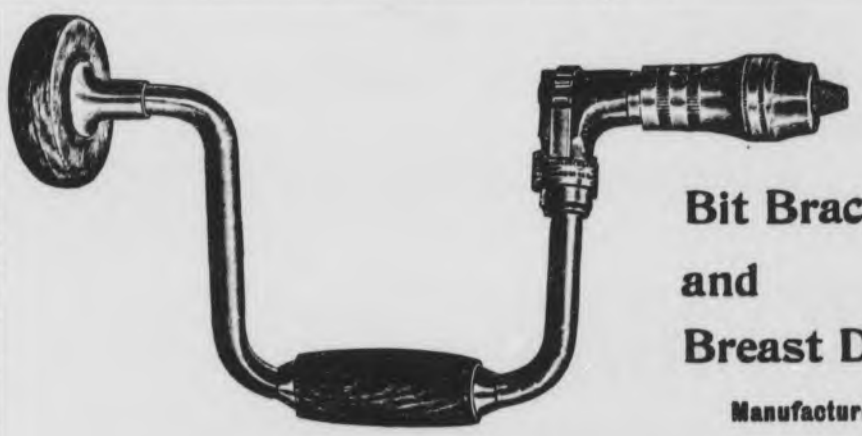
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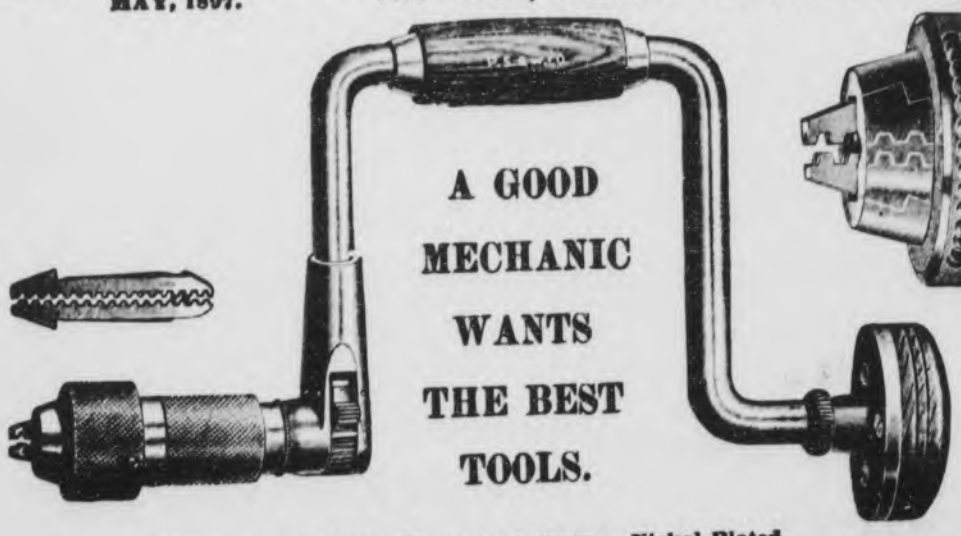
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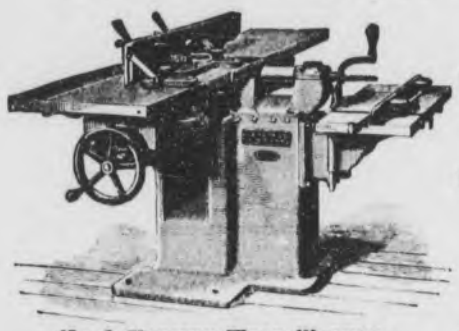
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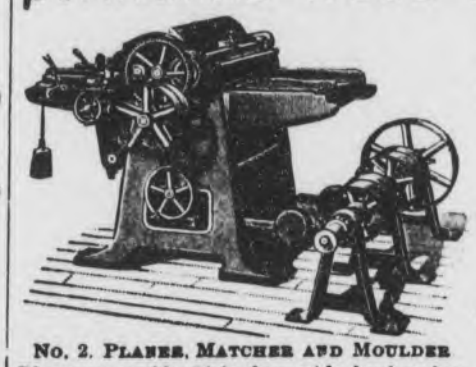
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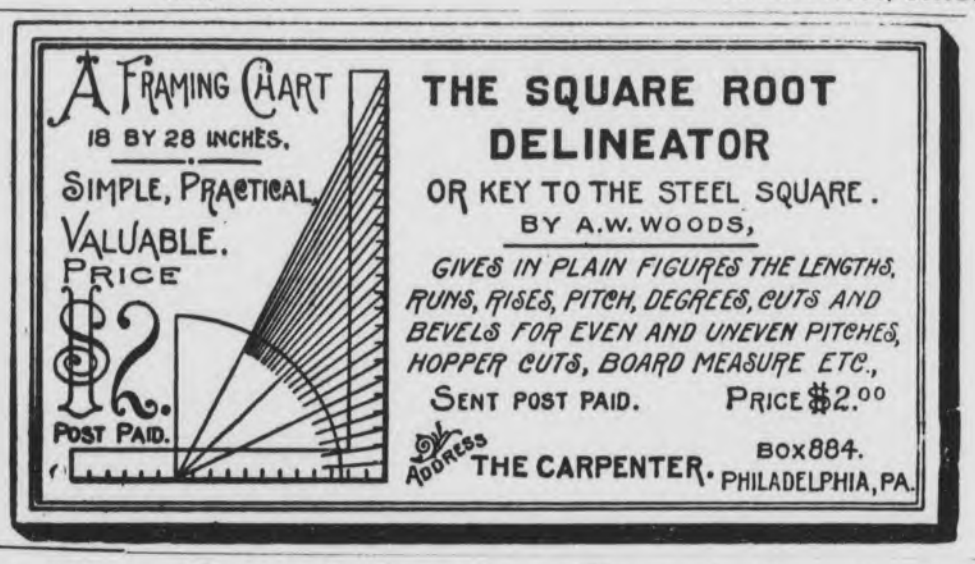
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VOL. XVII.—No. 11. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1897. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

The Seed in the Sod

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

All conviction should be valiant;
Tell thy truth, if truth there be;
Never seek to stem the current—
Thoughts, like rivers, find the sea:
It will fit the widening circles
Of eternal verity.

Though an honest thought outspoken
Leads thee into chains or death—
What is life compared to virtue?
Shalt thou not survive thy breath?
Hark! the future age invites thee,
Listen, trembler, what it saith!

It demands thy thoughts in justice;
Debt, not tribute of the free;
Have not ages long departed
Groaned and toiled and bled for thee?
If the past have lent thee wisdom,
Pay it to futurity.

Speak thy thought if thou believ'st it,
Let it jostle whom it may;
E'en although the foolish scorn it
Or the obstinate gainsay;
Every seed that grows to-morrow
Lies beneath the sod to-day.

Will Not Use American Joinery.

GLASGOW, Nov. 17.—The Joiners' Union has withdrawn all its members who are employed at work on buildings where a contractor was using American joinery. This is in conformance with the notices posted by the Joiners' Union on Wednesday last in all the stores of Glasgow, forbidding members of the Union to hang doors which had been made in the United States or to use manufactured joinery imported from America.

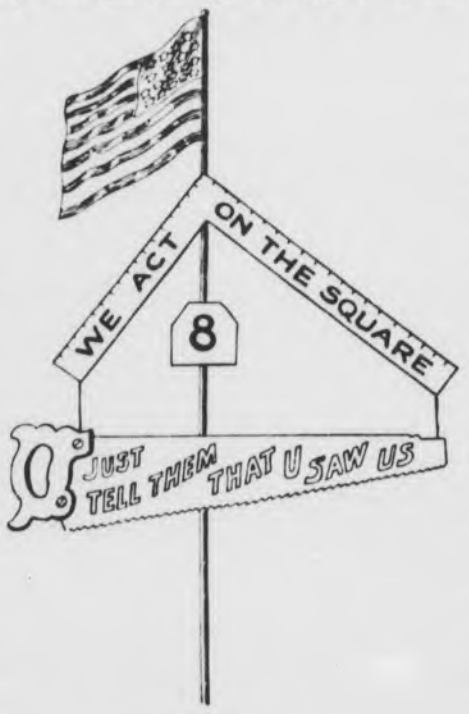
The above telegram in the daily papers of course does not explain the fact that these American doors and joinery come from the low paid districts of the northwest. They come from parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where people work in the planing mills ten to twelve hours a day for less than a dollar, and where little girls and children work the life-long day for $1 50 to $2 50 per week. This is even cheaper labor than the so-called "pauper" labor of Europe, of which we hear so much in election campaigns

The union carpenters of Scotland can't begin to compete with this class of work. For after paying railroad and ocean freights, insurance, etc., the American doors and joinery go into Great Britain for 20 to 30 per cent. less than they can be made in that country.

Good for our Scotch brothers in barring out this American pauper product. We trust to see the day when it will also be barred out of every city in this land. New York in its fight against non-union unfair trim is leading the way.

The Carpenters of Lynn, Mass., Make a Grand Display.

The merchants of Lynn, Mass, had a week's carnival ending October 9th. On that night Union 108 took part in the parade and surpassed all expectations, taking $90 in prizes out of a total of $100 They took first prize, $50, for the largest number of men in line. They had 176 men out of 179 members in good standing. This was done with only two weeks' preparation. They got second prize, $25, for the best feature and emblem, and here it is below with mottoes. The figure 8 represented that Lynn carpenters work only eight hours a day and they have done so for several years, while surrounding cities work nine hours, and even ten, for less wages than Lynn carpenters get for eight hours.





The above combination of a large immense wooden saw and wooden square was well received. They further got $15 as third prize for the best motto as shown on the saw and square.

The men wore dark clothes with uniform yachting caps, on the front of which was a design of a hammer head with the number of Union 108 on it. Each marcher carried a square over his shoulder, emblematic of the trade, trimmed with small banners of the national colors.

The contractors, at the request of the Union, closed down business in the afternoon, with few exceptions, to give the men a chance to parade. This demonstration has redounded wonderfully to the credit of Union 108.

Prospects of Settling the English Engineers' Strike.

The letter we publish this month on page 5, from Secretary Barnes, of the Amalgamated Engineers gives a clear insight to the struggle our brother Unionists are making abroad to gain the eight hour day. Now just as we are going to press the news is cabled over that at a preliminary meeting in London on the 17th inst., the representatives of the striking engineers and their employers, agreed to hold a formal conference on Wednesday, November 24. Each side will have fourteen representatives. Until then a truce has been agreed upon on the basis that the employers will suspend the notices not yet carried out and post no other notices locking men out until further notice. On the other hand, the men agree not to interfere, during the truce, with those engineers who are in employment.

The trouble between employers and workmen in the engineering trades in Great Britain reached the acute stage on July 13, when several establishments ordered a lockout. This was followed by the calling out of the men in other related concerns and by additional lockouts until the number of men out of employment exceeded 100,000.

Last week, the nineteenth of the conflict, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers paid over $200,000 to the men out of work. This struggle had its origin in the demand of the Unions that eight hours constitute a day's work, and that all over time count as one and a quarter time for the first two hours and as time and a half after that. The minimum wages of the engineers in London before the lockout were 38 shillings per week; in Glasgow, about 35 shillings, and in Keighley, 26 shillings, the lowest minimum wage paid in the United Kingdom.

HARTFORD, CONN.—We have a big surplus of carpenters and they are the veriest rail splitters. Never were we so overflooded as this summer and it is getting worse. Carpenters better not come here as wages are tending downward and work is very scarce.

GENERAL President Henry Lloyd, Gen. Secy-Treas. P. J. McGuire, Arthur Leslie, of St. Louis, Mo., and Sam Yarnell, Victor, Colo., are the delegates of the U. B to the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Nashville, Tenn., December 13, next.

Official Notice!

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO SECTIONS 89 AND 90.

The vote on amending Section 89 stands 3,513 for, and 4,418 against.

The vote on amending Section 89 stands 2,781 for, and 5,286 against.

See detailed vote from each Union printed on page 11 of this journal.

309 Locals voted. Returns came in after November 1st, from Unions 281, 497, 554 and 650. These returns came too late and in accordance with law were not counted.

Both amendments failing of the necessary two-thirds vote are not adopted. The present laws in Sections 89 and 90 remain in full force and effect, and must be enforced.

Fraternally yours,

P. J. McGuire

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Aid for the Miners.

Since our last we received $20 in all for the fund to aid the coal miners, and we forwarded the money to the miners' Secretary-Treasurer, W. C. Pearce, at Columbus, O., and hold his receipt for same. The moneys came from:

Union 102—Wilkesbarre, Pa.,	$5 00
" 391—Hoboken, N. J.,	5 00
" 478—New York City,	10 00
Total,	$20 00
Previously reported,	3,526 22
Total aid given,	$3,546.22

The sum of $509.55 of the above amount has been sent by Secretary-Treasurer Pearce to Sub-district Treasurer Hugh Sheridan, Hazelton, Pa., for the relief of the families of the victims of the Lattimer shooting and to aid in the prosecution of Sheriff Martin and his deputies.

STAY away from Omaha, Neb., as we have a series of carpenters strikes pending on a number of the buildings on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Grounds. Like in all Exposition cities, Omaha is fairly littered with cheap carpenters. Union 427 is making a courageous fight and won several jobs the past month.

NEW YORK—Our crusade against non union outside made trim is winning splendidly. We have unionized Stamford, Conn.; Batavia, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del. (partially), and a large number of mills and factories in this city. Besides that we have stirred up a large number of outside towns that will soon organize.

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—IV.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

IN my last paper I presented to the student a number of diagrams of arches of various kinds. I now offer others, some of which are somewhat complicated and others that are compound, or composed of curves of different radii, as the one shown at Fig. 42. To draw this, let *c*, *d*, be the width, and *a*, *b*, the height; draw *a*, *b*, perpendicular to *c*, *d*, and join *c*, *b*,

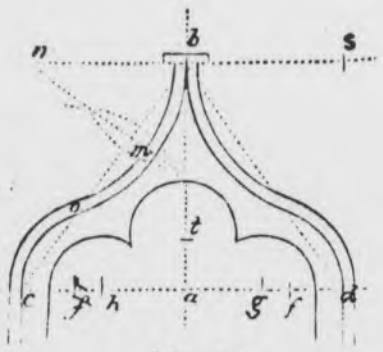


FIG. 42.

d, *b*, the lines of construction are shown only on one side of the diagram. Divide *a*, *d*, *a*, *c*, into two equal parts in *g* and *h*; from *g*, *h*, with radius *g*, *d*, describe arcs cutting *c*, *b*, in *o*; bisect *o*, *b*, in *m*; draw *n*, *b*, *s*, parallel to *c*, *d*, and through the intersection of the bisecting circles between *o*, *b*; draw a line cutting *c*, *b*, in *m*; *n*, is the centre of the circle, joining *o*, *b*; divide *g*, *d*, *c*, *h*, into three equal parts; lay off, from *d*, *c*, to *f*, *f*; with *f*, *d*, lay off from *a*, in *a*, *b*, to *t*; from *h*, *g*, and *t*, with radius *d*, *f*, describe the circles as shown in the diagram.

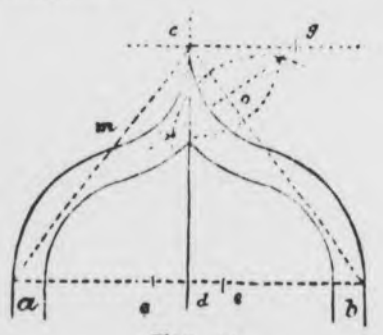


FIG. 43.

Fig. 43 exhibits another style of gothic arch, often met with in country church work. The method of constructing this is quite obvious, *e*, *e*, being the centres for the inner curves and the haunches; the outer and inner curves of upper portion being drawn from the centre *g*. Only one-half of the constructive centres is shown

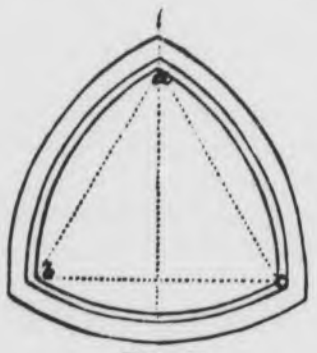


FIG. 44.

above. The curves shown at Fig. 44, are sometimes used as a gable window in gothic work, and sometimes as dormer lights in church roofs. It is very simple in construction, being drawn from the three points of an equilateral triangle, as shown at *a*, *b*, *c*.

Fig. 45 exhibits a compound arch drawn from three centres like the previous illustration, but with very different results. The proper lines for mitres may be obtained on this diagram by drawing straight lines from *c*, through *e*, or from *b*, through *e*. To describe this figure, draw a line *b*, *c*; bisect it and draw perpendicular

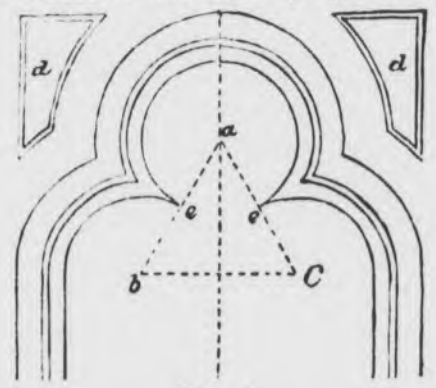


FIG. 45.

to it a line from *a*; make the point *a*, distant from the line *b*, *c*, equal to half *b*, *c*; bisect *a*, *b*, *a*, *c*, in *e*, *e*; with *b*, *e*, as radius from *b*, *c*, and *a*, describe the arcs as shown in the diagram, and the curves also in the panels *d*, *d*, when such panels are used.

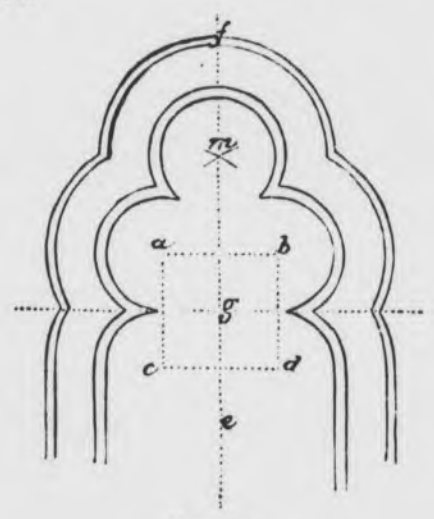


FIG. 46.

Fig. 46 shows an arch drawn from five centres. It is constructed as follows: Draw the line *e*, *f*, and at right angles to it draw the line *g*; in *g*, make a square, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, from *a* and *b*, describe, with the radius *a*, *b*, arcs meeting in *m*; bisect any side of the square *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and with the distance obtained as radius; from *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *m*, as centres, describe the arcs in the diagram.

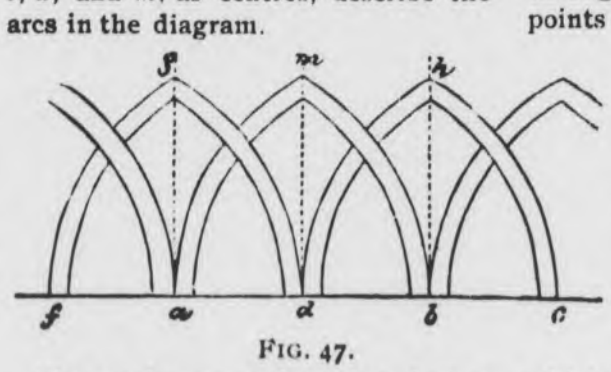


FIG. 47.

Fig. 47 shows a series of interlacing pointed arches that are met with almost every day; to construct them proceed as follows: Make the line *e*, *f*; let *c*, *d*, be the breadth of an arc; divide it in *b*; draw *b*, *h*; make *d*, *a*, equal to *d*, *b*, and draw *a*, *g*; *b*, *h* *a*, *g*, are the centre lines of two of the arches; *d*, *m*, is the centre line of the third.

Fig. 48 is formed by a series of circles and portions of circles and by squares, diamonds, triangles, and other equal figures. A vast variety of forms may be obtained, in which the distinguishing feature is a combination of circular lines, with the compass set to one radius, but, with a change of radii, the combinations

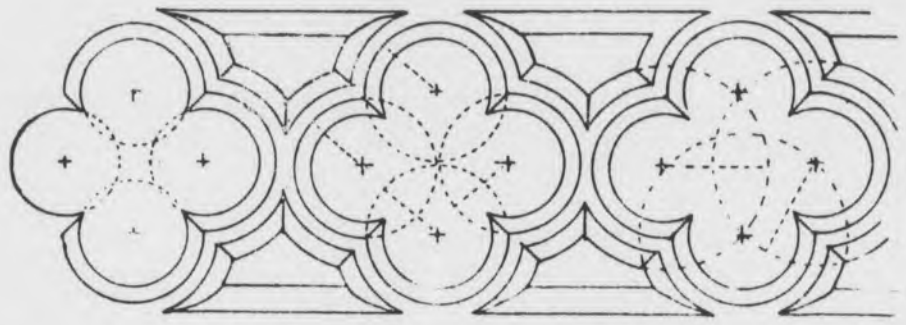


FIG. 48.

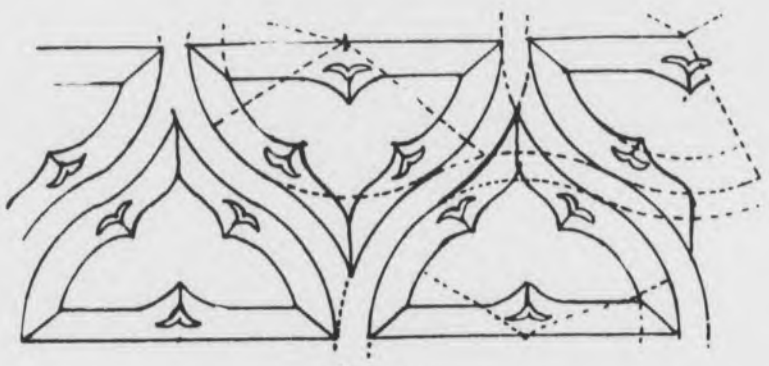


FIG. 49.



FIG. 50.



FIG. 51.

may be made almost infinite. I strongly recommend the student to construct a variety of these ornaments, by altering the arrangements, which may readily be done, as exemplified at Fig. 49; which, while being constructed altogether of parts of circles, exhibits a fine specimen of gothic paneling found in many of the old buildings in England and France.

Fig. 50 shows a continuous ornament, the main feature of which is the trefoil, or shamrock leaved ornament. The outside circle is drawn from the centre of the ornament, while the trefoil is drawn from the points of an equi-triangle, the method of which is shown at Fig. 51. The "cuts" or mitres for all this kind of work are formed by a straight line running through the centre *o*, and cutting the points as shown at *a*, Fig. 50. This rule applies to all curves described after this manner.

Four figures are exhibited at Fig. 52, which show how ornaments may be made having four, five, six or eight parts of circles as their main features. The methods of finding the centres are also shown by the dotted lines which consist of a square, a pentagon, a hexagon and an octagon, any one of which all carpenters should be able to construct on demand.

There is no limit to ornamentation by aid of the compass, as the men who built those wonderful gothic cathedrals of the old lands well knew, for many existing examples of the work they left us testify to the fact that design by compass was infinite. I have before me at this writing a work published in London in 1851, entitled "Billings on Form," in which over 100 designs of the most intricate description are presented, all being the inventions of Mr. Billings. I illustrate two of the simplest in order to show the student the possibilities

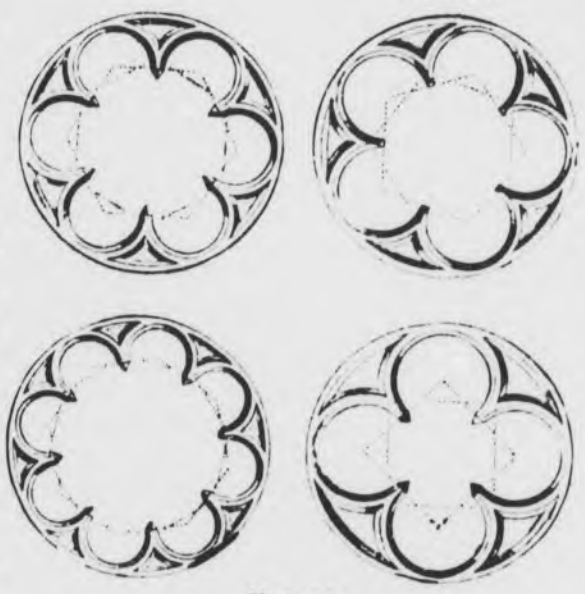


FIG. 52.

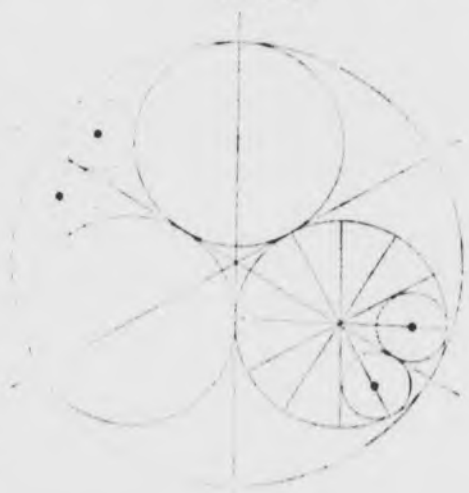


FIG. 53.

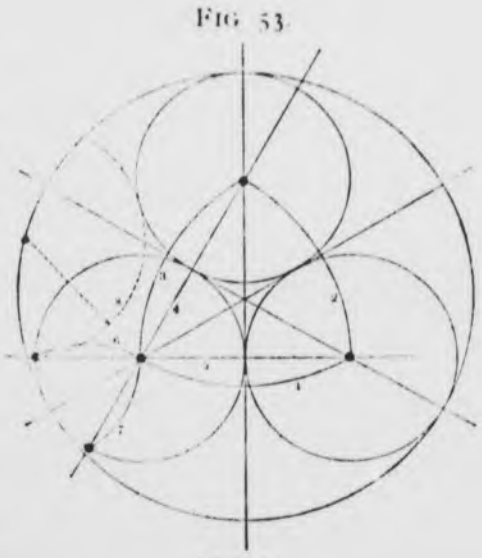


FIG. 54.


Fig. 55


Fig. 56.

of design by the compass. Figs. 53 54 show the ground work of Figs. 55-56. Fig. 53 being the ground work of Fig. 55, showing centres and methods of division. Fig. 54 shows the ground work of Fig. 56, with centres and divisions shown and numbered consecutively. These are fine examples for practice, and a few moments spent now and again on these two examples will open the door to wonderful creations for the student.

(To be continued.)

A Question in Physics.

"M. C.," in the October Number of THE CARPENTER, asks the following question:

How far from the end of a stick of timber 24 feet long must a bar be placed, so that two men at the bar, and one at the end of the stick, may each carry one-third of the weight?

Now this is a problem that has been of interest and much practical benefit to me during my thirty-two years' experience in the carpentry business, for the reason that other workmen invariably differ with me as to the proper distance; and so, unless they readily yield to my differing opinion, I choose to carry the end, and get the light end in consequence. They will always allow that one-third is the proper distance, but I will say—"one-quarter, boys—one-quarter is the proper distance"—but if they dissent I gladly yield, and, as I said—take the end.

And, really, it does seem that one-third is right—the reasoning being—"why surely one-third of the stick will balance another third, and that will leave a third for the end man," but the reasoning is fallacious, as any one can test for himself.

Take two grocers' scales or, as will probably be more convenient, two spring balances, have a bar of iron of equal dimensions from end to end, suspend one end from one balance, and at the distance of one-fourth the length from the other end suspend it from the other balance. You will find that one balance shows twice as much weight as the other. Strange isn't it? But true.

The analysis is as follows: The stick is 24 feet long. A is to carry at the end, and B and C, at the bar, or lever. A is 12 feet from the middle of the stick. Now in order that B and C shall together carry twice as much as A, it is evident they must be only half as far from the middle as A, which is 6 feet.

It is a puzzler, isn't it? But, as I learned at school, "Facts are stubborn things."

R. WHITE.

Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

A Simple, Cheap, and Very Strong Trussed Beam.

USUALLY, around stairways, and under partitions, joists are doubled for extra strength and stiffness. This does very well for short spaces, or under light partitions, but where the joist must sustain a very heavy weight, or in a long space, the joist will sag.



Fig. 1, shows a very simple and quick method of making a very strong and stiff beam for such purposes.

A, A, is a joist, and B, B, 2 x 4 spiked thoroughly to it. Cut in pieces of 2 x 4, C, C, C, lay on another joist and spike all thoroughly together.

HINTS ON SAW FILING.

There is a difference of opinion among even good carpenters as to the best method of filing saws; that is, as to whether it is better to file from point to heel or from heel to point.

I file from point to heel for the following reason: It leaves the front, or cutting edge of tooth clean, while filing from heel to point leaves a burr on the front edge of tooth. Try it.

ON SETTING HEAD BLOCKS IN QUEEN ANNE FINISH.

Here, too, there is a difference of opinion—but one suggestion, it seems to me, ought to settle it.

However dry the blocks may be when put on, there surely will be a skrinkage under furnace heat, so leaving an open joint between block and casing.

Now it is evident that an open joint will be more observable between block and head casing, than between block and side casing. Therefore the grain of block should lie in the direction of head casing.

Of course, this rule will apply only to square blocks.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

THE New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor holds its Annual Convention early next January in Albany, N. Y. Our Local Unions in that State would do well to be represented.

Saturday Night.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THIS is Saturday night and the week and its labors are over Many are the toilers' hearts that are glad that the week's labor is at an end. The workshops are closed and it is not much wonder that so many faces look bright and cheery.

Scarce a day but is fraught with some care; not always right, it is true, but the end of the week brings to the mind a season of rest and repose; and in the midst of the week the wish for its ending is father to the thought of joyful anticipation for the brief surcease from irksome burdens.

It is a matter of no thought to those whose holidays last all the year—this coming of Saturday night. It is no more to them than some other eve of the week; it is only those who live by labor that fully comprehend its coming and the solace and comfort it affords to tired nature.

Saturday night! sweet token for the weary and careworn. How many are the hearts you befriend; how many millions hail you with gladness? Grim cares are momentarily forgotten, and thoughts of trouble take flight.

GONE HOME.

Since the close of last week an old year may have *gone home*, and another hurried in to fill its place. There was no waiting, no blank space between the two. How like life and death. We live; we have our spring, summer, autumn and winter. We roll up our minutes, our hours, our days—our mission is ended, we *go home*—and before we are in the coffin, another sits in the chair we cannot take with us. Sometimes we sit, in sad reflection, and wonder what people live for. Who knows? There should be some aim and object; yet not one in ten can answer truly, for he does not know—has never thought. Some live to make money. Mockery! What is wealth to us when we have *gone home?* Some live to escape death, in fear of the beautiful sublimity of the unknown. Pity for the one who is afraid to die.

The only dread death has is in the fact that we are so soon forgotten. We sicken and die. Perhaps the hand of love will smooth the restless pillow; the kiss of love still the wildly throbbing brain—perhaps not. Or we may fall at a moment's notice by the wayside. Who of us know?

Workingman—brother—no matter from whence you came, think of this, this blessed Saturday night. Do not throw this aside, for it means well of you. What are you living for? Why are you toiling weary hours? Is it for yourself? Then you are, indeed, selfish. Is it for those you love? Then toil on, and may heaven give you rich reward. Is it to make a home? Then save more than you can squander; for saving of earnings is saving of manhood, of life, of honor, of nobility.

You are *going home*. Then go by the most pleasant route. Do not enter your home in filth and negligence. Go not there with red eyes, unsteady gait, maudlin speech, and at the dead hour of bitter night Live for yourself—for others. Go to your cottage or your home—your rooms or your mansion. Look! There is a weary-eyed woman waiting your presence. The single hour of night has come. The fire is nearly out. The little ones are in their bed, covered with the well worn clothes, worn during the day to keep them warm, as well as by night. The lamp burns dimly; the oil is nearly out. The clock ticks fearfully loud, echoing over the bare floor. The wind howls without. Oh! but this weary waiting and watching is painful! And yet it is so! Footfalls, but not his! Other steps, but not the ones her ears go out to gather.

"Does he love me? No! yes! no! yes!--then why does he not come? All the week I have toiled—all the week worked and waited for Saturday night, to bring me my love, but he comes not yet. Ah! His step, no. Yes—yet not his."

"The tears—the tears—the sorrow of a heart—who can read it. And this is the one I so loved once! I love even now. For-for-for—oh, God! I know not why, but I love him!"

You, who read this, *go home* and rest. Hang your dinner pail upon its accustomed nail or stand it upon its shelf. Then, if the chores be done, draw off your boots. Kiss your wife, as you did years ago, when, on a Saturday night, you told her you loved her so dearly. Call back the love-light. Be good and kind to her. Rest her palms in yours. Smooth back the hair from her brow, and hold her cheek to your neck, as in days of the past. She has worked all the week. In her room—busy, busy, ever busy—for woman's work is never done. She has not had the company you have. She has counted the hours waiting your coming, for the home of the poor is sometimes lonely. Be kind to her—love her—talk to her—read to her. Read this chapter on Saturday night to her, and tell her you are trying to make your home and your loved ones happy. Save your money. Beautify your home, be it ever so humble. Do not squander it for rum or in dissipation, to weaken your strength, shorten your days and embitter the final hour.

"The week is dead—has *gone home*, with its mottled moments. I will *go home*. I'll go at once. The fire burns brightly; the carpet is warm—the curtains are close; the lamp sits on its mat, the golden light dancing in its freshness. There are books upon the tables; pictures on the wall. There is a little ottoman by the stove; there are slippers thereon waiting my coming. I know who put them there—God bless her. There are apples on the plates; the latest papers are there to read; the shield of my heart is there, and I am *going home*. There is a loved one there. There are lips so sweet to me; there are arms so loved; a heart so idolized—I am *going home*."

Go, brother workingman—throw out the broken glass and hold up your head a little higher; as each week seals itself up to lay itself away in the grave of Saturday night.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1897.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright, 1897.

TAKING up now the matter of measuring up wainscoting, which is in universal use in all domestic buildings, I would state that the usual 36″, 48″ or 60″ bundle stuff is figured up according to the width of each of the pieces (see Fig. 1), or the lineal surface which one bundle will cover.

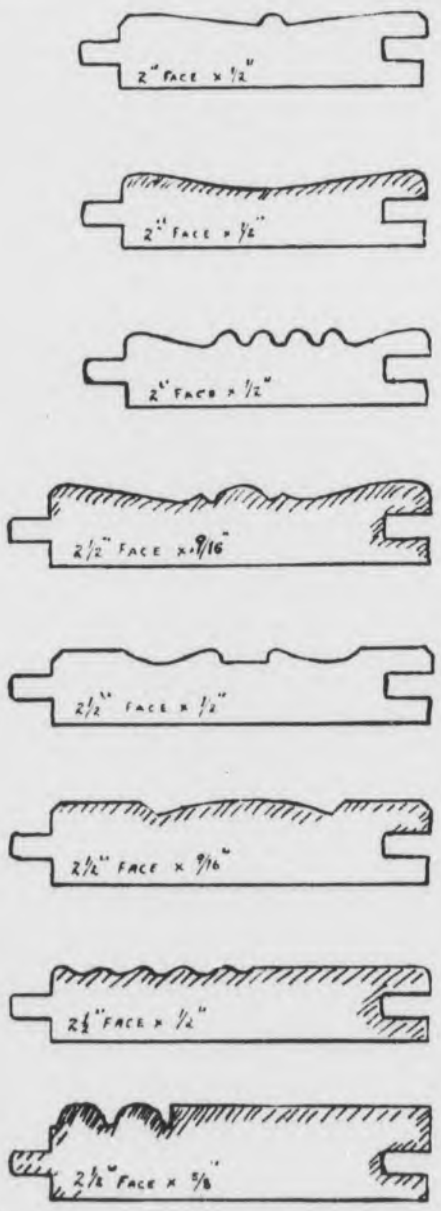


FIG. 1.—WAINSCOT DESIGNS IN SECTION.

For example, we will presuppose that the kitchen, bath-room and pantry of a small frame cottage call for 36 feet of 36″ for the bath-room and 75 feet of 60″ for the kitchen and pantry; then, presuming the pieces of wainscot to be each 2½ inches wide, we may readily figure in the following way: Five pieces will cover one foot and a half an inch, or 12½ inches, and if one bundle contain 10 pieces, one bundle will cover 2 lineal feet. Therefore, the question simply is: If one bundle will cover two feet, how many bundles will it require of 60-inch stuff to cover 75 feet? 2 divided into 75 will give 37½ bundles, less the gained inch on each, will make 36 bundles for the kitchen and pantry. Figure in a similar manner for the bath-room, thus:

34 ÷ 2 = 17 bundles, or 170 pieces.

For round corners, either of concave or convex form, the best way is to stretch a tape line or string round each of them, and when the number of lineal feet its girth contains is found, to figure up by the foregoing simple method, which can be used also on pitched work, such as on top of the strings of stairs, the width of the piece of wainscot being measured on the pitch, so as to suit the actual length of the string.

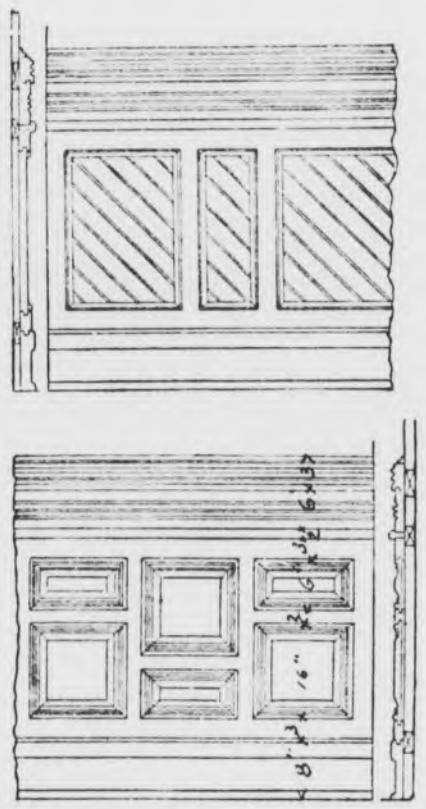


FIG. 2.—CHEAP PANEL WAINSCOT.

If the pieces be half-lengths, as round a bath tub, on top of wash trays, round the sink, or such like, allowance must be made, but, as a rule, these are nowadays supplied with open plumbing work and are no longer cased or wainscotted in. Wainscot of this matched kind, reaching from floor to ceiling is similarly figured. Fig. 1 illustrates several excellent patterns in section.

We will next consider the matter of panelled wainscot, a few designs of which are here inserted for the purpose of illustration.

Fig. 2 shows two grades of the cheaper class of panelling used in modern vestibules, halls, staircases and dining rooms. This is also calculated by the lineal foot, but a separate measurement must be laid down on a little plan for each side of the room, as I here represent in Fig. 3. This is absolutely necessary, as the opposite lengths of each side of a room are not always alike nor the rooms always square in plan, but generally have some breaks, recesses, angles or pieces of fixed furniture, as a mantel, a sideboard, etc., so that in order to obtain the panels about the same approximate width each side will require to be accurately measured, thus enabling the shop mechanic to lay out his work to suit each distance. In order to explain this we will refer to Fig. 3, which is the plan of a dining room made roughly for the measurements, and it will be seen that almost each piece of panelled wainscot is nearly of a width, so that there will be the same number of panels in each piece, but they will each be of different widths between the muntins and stiles. These remarks apply also to hall and stair wainscoting.

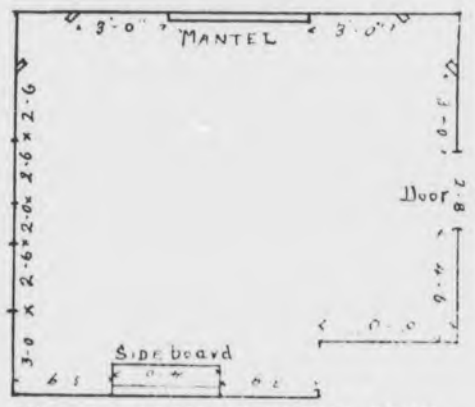


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF DINING ROOM.

When measuring for stair panel wainscot, the exact length of the strings on each flight and round all platforms must be determined, and a little rough plan like Fig. 4, made, marking the length of each on same, also the shape (in elevation) of the string, if curved or irregular, must be delineated on a piece of paper showing the pitch and the accurate radius and length of the curves at the top and bottom, thus enabling the layer-out or foreman to lay out and get out his stuff so that it will fit accurately when completed and brought to the building.

The sketch plan on the right side of Fig. 4, will require a special lay-

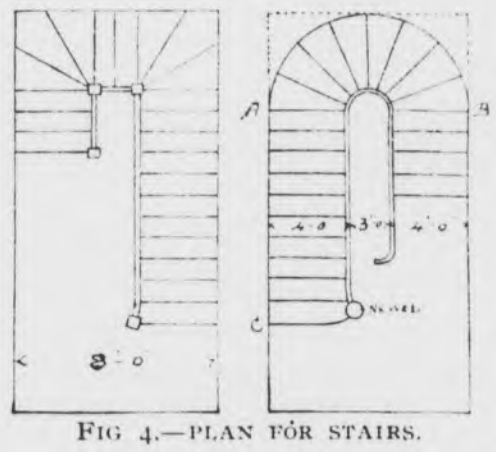


FIG. 4.—PLAN FOR STAIRS.

out for the curved wainscot on A, B, on the pitch, so I shall reserve this for a future article.

Fig. 5, gives the constructive section and elevation of a piece of wall panelling with its necessary base and capping, all being of a very handsome design in any hard wood. The square blocks are doubled at the corners and the stiles tongued and grooved into each other. Fig. 6, is the L-shaped panel design for wainscot, and the most costly manufactured on account of the work of mitreing the panels and raising them, as shown on the elevation. On account therefore of the expensive character of this work the reader will see the necessity for absolute accuracy when measuring for it; so that all dimensions should be carefully checked off and certified in order to avoid vexatious errors.

(To be continued.)

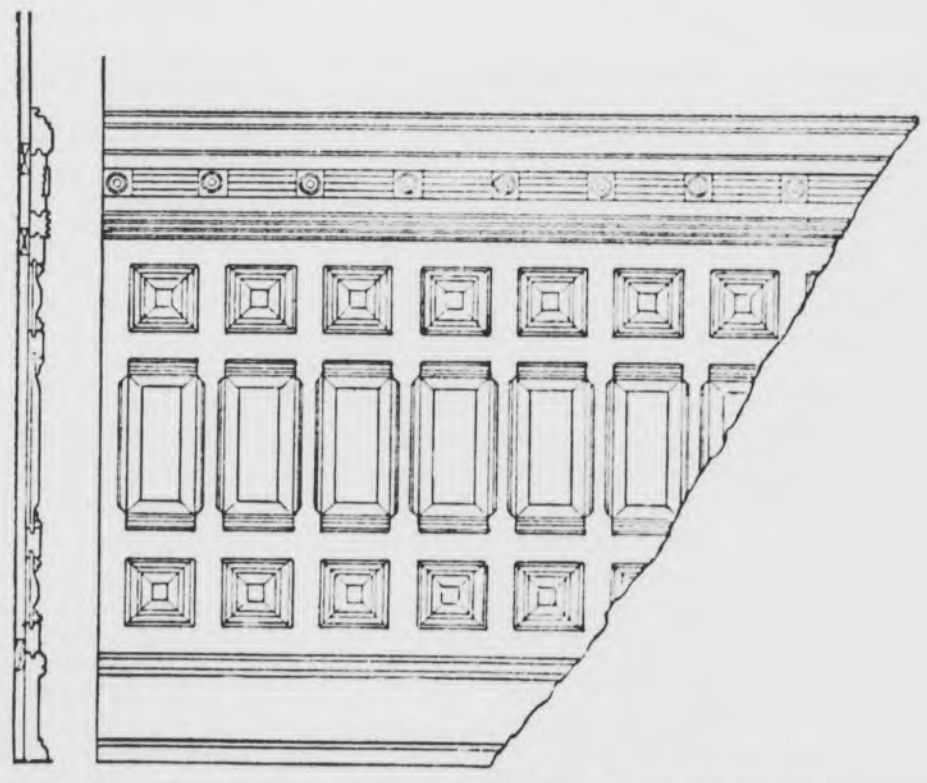


FIG. 5.—ELEVATION AND SECTION OF PANEL WAINSCOT.

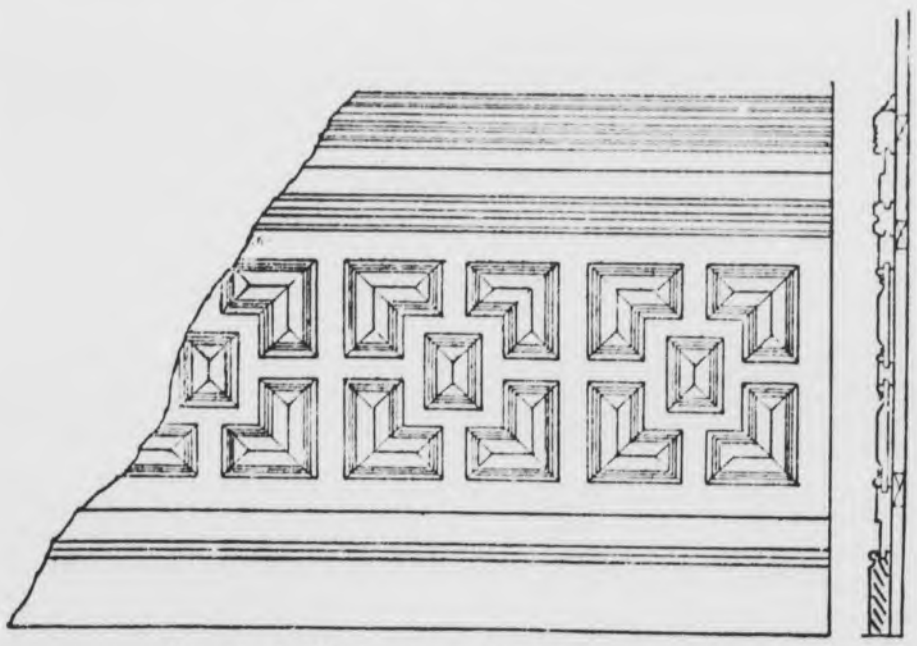


FIG. 6.—WAINSCOT WITH L-SHAPED PANELS.

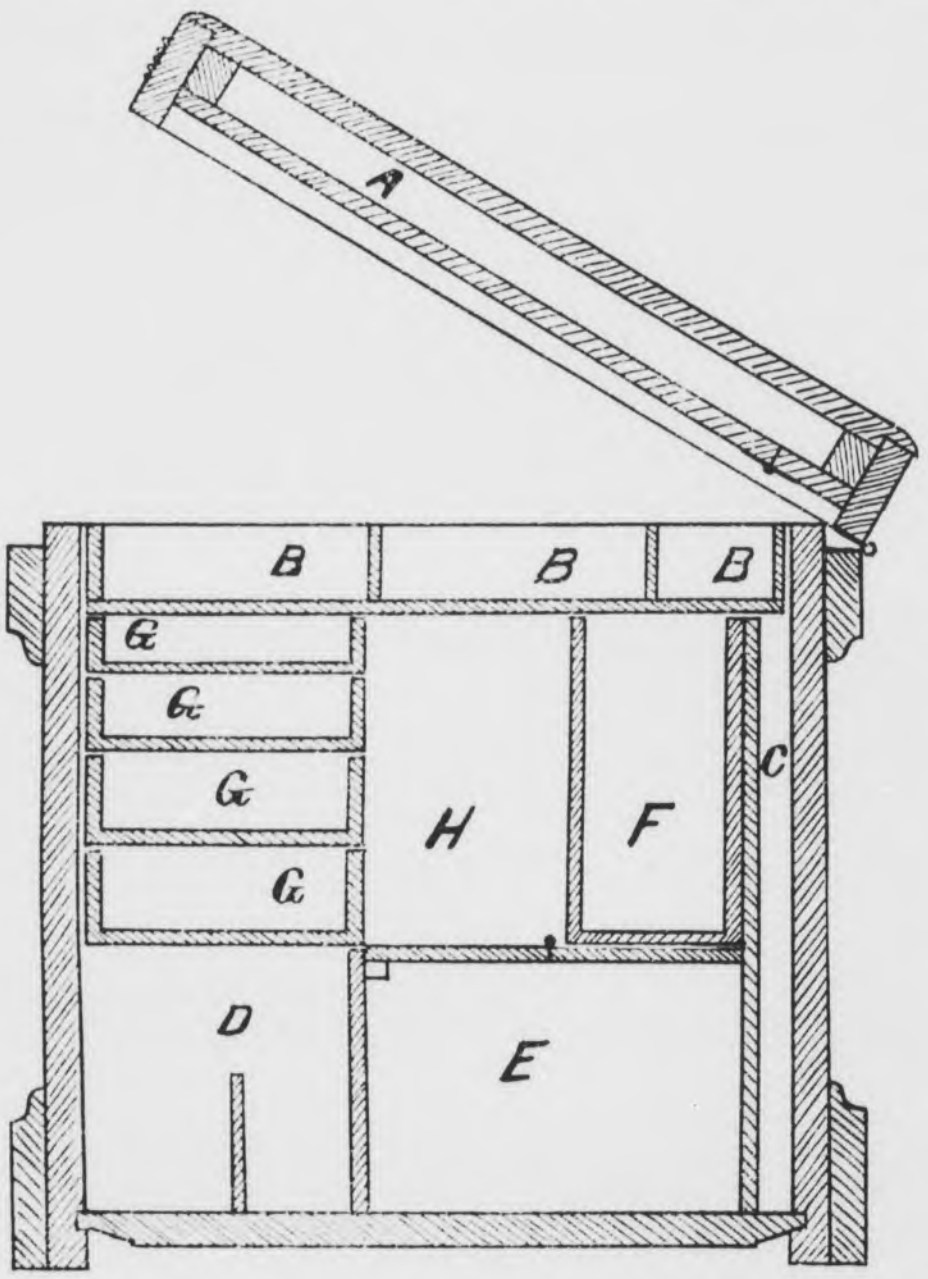
Constructing a Tool Chest.

From A. B. C., Worcester, Mass.

I am greatly in favor of a discussion of tool chests and other similar problems in THE CARPENTER, and I enclose a drawing of a chest I built for my own use some time since.

The sketch I enclose is lacking in some details of construction, yet it will perhaps serve to convey the idea. Among those features which are lacking in my drawing may be mentioned the ledges in graduated steps, with which the ends of the chest are fitted, thus making it possible to slide the tills G, G, in and out like drawers, and also to remove any one of them entirely without necessarily displacing the others.

The chest, as I built it, is 26 inches high, 26 inches wide, and 39 inches long. Variations in these dimensions



may be preferred by some, in view of the tools and appliances which they want to put into the chest.

Referring to the lid and the space marked A, I would say that it indicates a receptacle for drawing paper, T-squares, triangles, and the like.

My drawing shows the chest as I first built it, with the lid to the space A, hinged on one side and fastened at the opposite edge with two buttons. Subsequently I changed this. In the place of the hinges I use dowels for connecting one side of the lid, the pins being stationary in the frame. The opposite edge was fastened with the buttons as already mentioned. The lid is my drawing board as I manage at present. In order to protect its face from any damage that light tools, which are put in the space above it, would cause, I always keep it covered with a sheet of heavy manilla paper, fastened in place with thumb tacks. For my T-square, triangles, scale, etc., there are cleats and buttons adjusted against the under side of the lid, thus keeping them safely in place under ordinary conditions.

BBB, represents a tray the whole size of the top of the chest, divided into different compartments for small articles that are convenient to have with one on all occasions. The tray is not deep, being less than 3 inches in the clear. It serves the good purpose of a general lid to what is in the chest proper, not only when the tools are being shipped, but also when the chest stands open, or at least unlocked as it sometimes does in a shop. I have known valuable tools to be stolen from a chest when it was standing open which would have been saved by such a precaution. While I sometimes leave my chest unlocked, still the tools cannot be reached save only as this tray is lifted out, and that is too much for the ordinary sneak thief to undertake.

One of my fellow workmen has a chest constructed in some respects like mine, but instead of this tray extending over the entire space of the opening in the chest, it is only one-half the length of the chest, and is placed on cleats and slides lengthwise of the chest, while the tills GGG, slide crosswise on ledges fastened to the edge of the chest as already mentioned. The tills GGG, are subdivided for various small tools and need not be explained in detail. F, is a tray for saws and arranged to lift out whenever so desired. Like all the other compartments, it is provided with special handles or lift-holes of its own, so as to be easily removed. It rests on ledges at the ends of the chest, and not alone upon the covering in the space E, as might be inferred from the sketch.

E, is devoted to planes and other heavy tools. It is so arranged that after the tools are packed in place, being more or less fastened by cleats or buttons, according to their nature, a pair of overalls, or an apron, or any other article of a similar character that is handy can be stuffed in and the lid shut down and fastened in a way to keep the tools from jolting around when the chest is carelessly handled.

C, is arranged for squares, and in this space they are fastened by cleats and buttons. The necessary space to accommodate the ordinary framing square is the principal consideration in determining the dimensions of the chest.

The space D, is devoted to small planes. I have indicated a division that is run through the centre for better putting them in place. The tools are put into D, when the tills GGG, are run outward into the space H.

The space H, may be regarded as a catch-all, in which may be packed various things that one desires to take with him when he goes away from home to do work. I have made it before now serve instead of a hand trunk or satchel. The tills GGG, the saw tray F, and the lid in the space E, are all securely fastened when the chest is packed, so that whatever is put in H, is not likely to be disturbed. Accordingly I have carried clean linen and my Sunday suit in this place with great satisfaction, taking the precaution, of course, to do the articles up carefully in paper before packing them in it.

I hope I have not taken too much space in describing my tool chest, and I trust that many mechanics will accept the invitation offered in a recent number of THE CARPENTER, and let us see their tool chest designs. I do not intimate in the least that mine is perfect. Meanwhile I am open to suggestions of improvement from my fellow carpenters everywhere.

The Engineers Strike in England.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Sir:—The brief cabled reports which have been appearing in the American papers relative to the labor war now being fought out in England do not appear to have conveyed a correct impression of the situation. The fight, primarily for a reduction of hours, has developed by stages, too minute to particularize, into a pitched battle between organized workmen and organized employers. The one struggling to preserve that combination which has won for English workmen higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions of labor; the other to destroy that combination. Early in July, a meeting of employers was held in Carlisle, at which a forecast of the campaign was discussed. In this some amateur prophet stated that in seven weeks the men would be beaten and in eight weeks would be begging to be taken back, then, said the writer, we shall of course only engage those who renounce the Unions and apply as "Free Laborers." Since then Col. Dyer (president of the Masters' Combination), Mr. Siemens (their London representative) and Mr. Fletcher (chairman of the Ship Repairers' Association) have all expressly stated that the eight hours has but little to do with the conflict, the real object is to abolish the interference of the men's organization and to gain for the employers "the right to do what they will with their own." Mr. Siemens, indeed, has gone further in saying "we want to get rid of Trades Unionism altogether." On their own side the masters have been fighting with relentless cruelty. One employer showed me four letters received in one day from firms with whom he did business refusing to give him further orders unless he joined the Federation. With tears in his eyes he told me that he would either have to enter the bankruptcy court or withdraw the concession of a shorter day granted to his employees. A week later he ranged himself with the Federation forces. All over the country thousands of men have been thrown out of employment merely because they had elected to grant a certain portion of their wages to the dispute fund. As I write I hear of a body of Lancashire carmen discharged for this heinous offence and this alone. The dispute has now lasted fifteen weeks. The Engineers have spent lavishly of their funds, supporting not only their own members but also those of other Unions affected. Realizing the position and remembering that in the days of prosperity the Amalgamated Engineers have freely granted £164,000 (820,000 dollars) to other labor organizations fighting for better conditions, I have no hesitation in appealing to the liberality of American friends of labor to assist the men to win this fight. The English of all classes are responding magnificently to the appeals that have been made, but 100,000 dollars a week are required and this can only be raised by subscriptions from sympathizers all over the world. Sums, however small, can be sent to Mr. Wm. H. Sage, 137 East Thirteenth street, New York City, who will promptly receipt for and forward same.

The above has been submitted to me and I have much pleasure in endorsing the statements made and in commending them to the friends of labor in America. This fight was begun by London engineers for London engineers. The employers have made it into a general engagement between capital and labor over the whole field. We have no right to complain of this, but money is needed from a wide area to keep the men out. They have behaved well and deserve well.

G. N. BARNES, *Secretary*,
Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
London, October 19, 1897.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—After several years of stagnation Union 97 has aroused and with several public meetings got a goodly force of new members. Bros. G. H. Gregory, J. D. Cowper, and members of Hartford Union 43 came over and helped us.

Working, Bending and Backing Hard Wood.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HARD WOOD is now universally in use, and has come to stay. So that the modern carpenter and joiner realizes that except for outside finish it is the material he must handle and manipulate in order to keep pace with his fellows, and be able to earn modern wages, so we will now see in what it differs from the soft woods, especially in its working.

First, in regard to tools, I would state that hardwood cannot be shaped with dull tools, and that the harder the wood in use, the sharper must be the tools; therefore the first essential to successful joinery is keen edges on planes and chisels and well filed and pointed teeth on saws. In addition, the tools must be special, that is to say, that the old fashioned wide mouthed planes, with their chattering irons and cutters will not act on timber the fibre of which is dense, lengthy or erratic. Therefore patent iron and composite iron and wood planes will be found to work faster and better than the old fashioned wedge beech planes. There are, it is true, some German and Swedish mechanics, who justly claim they can sharpen and set a good ordinary beech plane to work on cross grained oak, curly maple, hard ash or white mahogany without tearing it out while planing against the grain, but these are isolated cases, and the majority of mechanics will find it more advantageous to use the excellent mechanical planes which are comparatively cheap to buy and have warranted irons, so that they can readily be exchanged if found too soft or too hard.

Trimming in hard wood has its trials, and must be done deliberately and without too much haste. As to jambs, especially inside ordinary ⅞ inch jambs in stud partitions, I would state that in them the most common difficulty to be met is the twisting or bending of the piece, caused either by imperfect kiln drying or by the pieces warping by being brought from a dry, warm atmosphere into the dampness of a newly plastered building Often in this case the carpenter finds it almost impossible to draw the face of the jamb straight without splitting it, but it can be easily done if a few saw kerfs are run diagonally across the back of the jamb to a depth of about half its thickness A similar treatment is applicable for twisted or warped casings; but when molded the kerfs should not be so deep as to show on the face, which would effectually destroy the piece. Maple, oak, hazel, white mahogany, butternut, basswood, hard yellow pine and ash all show this unfortunate tendency, and cause the carpenter much labor thereby, but it is one of those many exigencies which every mechanic meets in his daily avocation. Incidentally I might here mention a curious fact with which we are almost all familiar, and that is, how on some days our work will go along rapidly and without friction or trouble, and other days everything goes wrong and no matter how assiduously we try to make the work go fast and accurately nothing goes right, and luck is, to use a common expression, "dead against us" It is in the latter state that deliberate and careful work is requisite, because hurry will only engender mistakes, and spoiled work may jeopardize a man's job. So there is no necessity to fume or fret, but just act slowly, and if the pieces cannot by any mechanical means be brought into position state the fact to the foreman and get better stuff. Another important factor in hard wood is nailing, and here I might say that, even with wire nails, it is safest to bore the stuff with a drill, especially at the ends where its brittleness makes it most liable to split, and in nailing I would urge the value of having the stuff solidly placed against the plaster furring or whatever may be behind it, in order that it may not jar under the impact of the hammer.

The use of a small pointed nail set is desirable in hard wood, or at least the point of the set should be less in diameter than the head of the nail as a set too large will split out the stuff. All nails should be driven through the thick part of the stuff and not through the thin; if it be too thick, it should be bored first, but when nailed through the thin portions it is liable to spring out and split when working under atmospheric changes.

In regard to the backing of hard wood details I find from experience that hard wood jambs, etc., when backed with pine, white wood or any other soft wood will work and warp, and the backing being soft and flexible it must yield and follow the shape of the hard wood. Of course, this only applies when the backing is not sufficiently thick enough to resist the torsive action of the hard wood which I have found to be so powerful as to draw a ¼-inch oak veneer from the face of an ⅛ inch pine backing, the fibres and slivers of the pine adhering to the back of the oak Therefore, hard wood backing and hard wood cleats, battens, etc, will be found the best for hard wood facing. Good hard spruce makes good backing, but pine is too soft and pliable to resist the strain put on it. Even when well nailed, the wood will pull away and the heads of the nails will bruise and crush the fibres. The foregoing also applies to bent wood which is not built up in thicknesses, but is either steamed or kerfed to a curve or curves, and here I might add that all kerfed work should have a thickness of veneer glued to the kerfed face and side in order to counteract the elastic tendency of the finished side and conclude by recommending the use of screws instead of nails for *all* hard wood finish.

OVERMAN Wheel Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have very dishonorably broken the agreement with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' National Union, made some few months ago. The boycott is again declared on, and the Victor and Victoria bicycle are not to be used by Union men.

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof.

The most simple form of hip roofs are those where the ground plans of the buildings are at right angles. In the ordinary hip roof, but little constructive skill is required; the only points requiring particular attention is in finding the proper lengths and side-cuts for the jack rafters. For example let one pair of the given rafters be shown, as seen on the plan. Let A, B, C, D, represent the ground plan of the building, the lines being at right angles. Next lay down the seat of the hip at an angle of 45 degrees, B, S, from the points S, G, and Y, square up lines, cutting E, O, F, and make S, O, equal S, T, the height of the roof, join B, O, cutting F, and E, take B, as radius and O, as centre, let fall the dotted line, cutting centre line at :, join C, Z, and space off the jacks on line C, K, square them up to cut line C, Z, and the line C, Z, gives the proper length

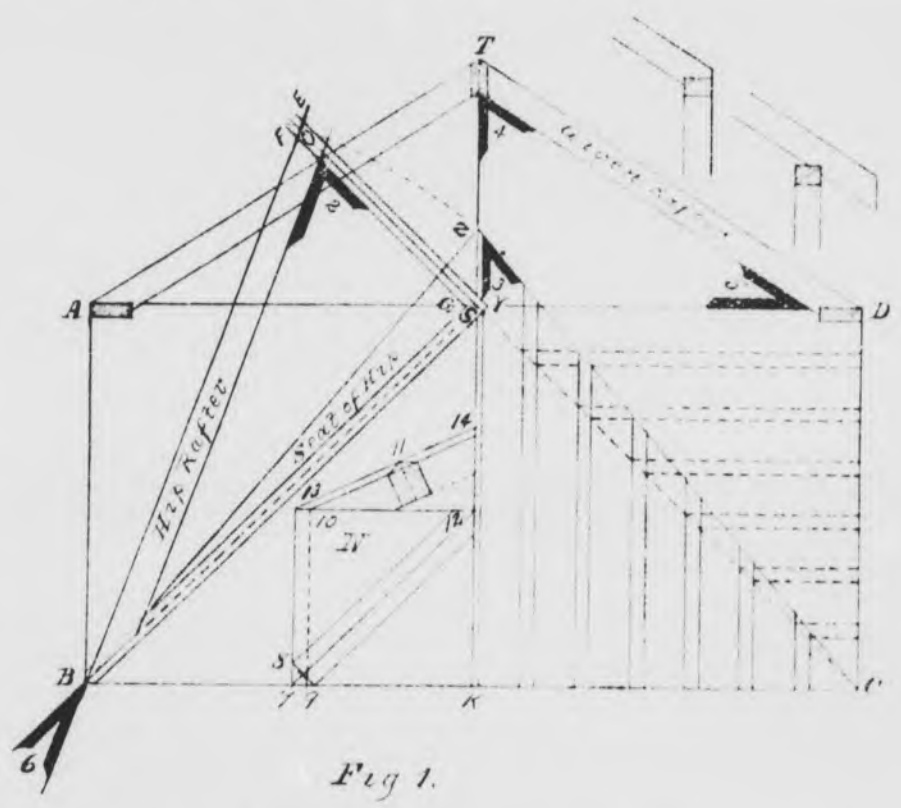


Fig 1.

and cut of all the jack rafters for each of the four angles of the building, the half thickness of the hip yet to be taken off. The dotted lines on the right cutting lines C, S, and C, D, represent the seats of the jack rafters when the jacks are in their respective positions, it should be remembered that all measurements are taken from the centres, and one half thickness of the hip will have to yet be taken off, the same will occur with the given rafter as will be seen at the point T. To find the cut so that the hip will fit against the ridge At the point E, on the line E Y, will be the longest point of the hip, and by squaring over from the point at F, and by the use of bevel 2 carried down on the other side you will give the cut that will fit against the ridge the half thickness of the ridge yet to come off. The bevels for the foot and plumb cuts of the given rafters are seen at 4, and 5, and those for the hips are seen at 2, and 6, the bevel for the face or side cut of the jacks will be seen at 3, and that for the foot of the jacks will be the same as those for the foot of the given rafter, as seen at 5

A section of backing the hip will be seen at N: Make 7, 12, at the angle of 45 degrees, parallel to this set off on each side half thickness of the hip, and from point 8, and 9, make the line at right angles to 7, 12, take 7, as centre and a circle touching line 8, and 9, and cutting line 7, 9, from which point square up the dotted line cutting at 10.

The line 13-14, is the pitch of the hip, and the line from 10, if carried parallel with line 13-14, will give the distance to gauge the piece which is to be taken off which forms the backing of the hip

It will be well to fix upon some scale, say one-eighth of an inch to the foot, this being the most convenient, as every eighth represents one inch; there will be no necessity of laying down the whole of the building, one of its angles will be quite sufficient to give the different lengths and cuts of the rafters

The rise of this roof represents a one-third pitch, but in many cases much depends on circumstances.

A section of the backing will be seen at 11.

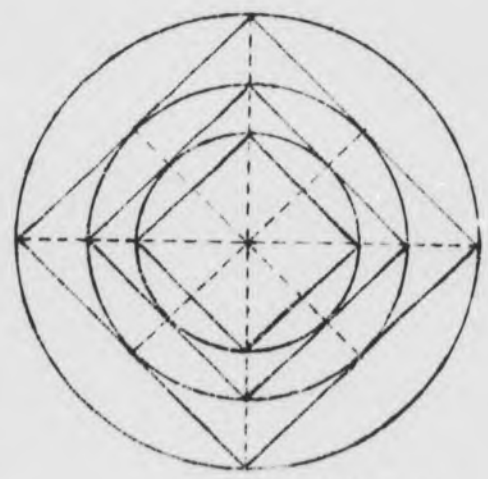


Fig 2.

Fig. 2, represents three circles, and three inscribed squares. The second square equals one-half the area of the first; the third square equals one-fourth of the area of the first square. The same rules applies to the circles.

Fig. 3. To draw a line forming equal angles with two converging lines Draw the converging lines A, D, and B, C, indefinitely. At any point say, H, draw H, I, parallel to A, D, and H, G, parallel to B, C; from the points I, and G, as centres, describe the arcs seen at E and F, and through the points of intersection, strike the line cutting E and F.

HENRY D. COOK.

Under the Yoke—IV.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

A Mortgaged Utopia.—It is as difficult to investigate socialist action without detecting fresh proof of the leaders' hypocrisy, as it is difficult to cross the trail of a reptile without encountering slime. So in this instance, while Mr. Jaures was most bitterly denouncing capital and capitalists generally, and incidentally shrieking for lead and bread for his brother, he and his associates were beseeching a great Parisian banking-house to advance a loan of $20,000 on the security of the Albi property.

These bankers, however, were very little deceived by the tawdry decorations and the pretentious ceremony of lighting the furnaces; as they well knew that the unfinished, gaping building required a further expenditure of not less than $10,000 before the work of bottle making and money earning could be commenced. It is true a sum of $24,000 was still due on shares and lottery tickets, which, if paid, would roughly finish the building and furnish some working capital. But the novelty of this socialist experiment had worn off, its political effect was discounted, and the interest it had at first excited was now subsiding. At this critical juncture, when the whole affair threatened to collapse, Henri Rochefort came to the rescue; he offered $2,000 toward the completion of the building, obtained an order for bottles from a large distiller, and on the strength of that order, finally succeeded in effecting the much-needed and indispensable mortgage.

Discharged for Wanting to Know.—Every socialist industrial attempt, however extensive or however near to the communist ideal of "everything for everybody," is doomed to perish, sooner or later, from either anarchy or despotism. If a certain degree of liberty is left to the members, and that liberty is exercised at the expense of the directing power, the attempt perishes in anarchy. But if, on the contrary, the discipline necessary to the success of the enterprise is enforced, liberty is sacrificed to a greater extent than under the present system. The difference between the necessary discipline of the present system and the inevitable despotism of socialism arises from the inherent defects of socialism, among which are the greater opportunities of evading responsibility. This despotism, this tendency to collective slavery, induces internal revolt or external boycotting, under either of which, or both combined, the most stalwart socialist attempt sooner or later perishes.

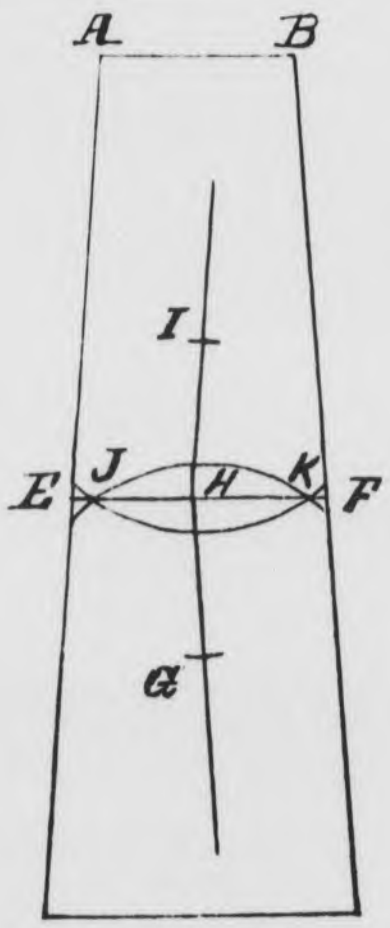


Fig 3.

From what we have already related of the action of the socialist committee, it will be evident that the late strikers exhibited remarkable docility, yet there is a limit to the greatest endurance, and many of the glass workers had reached that limit. They had heroically borne the greatest privations, because they appreciated the importance of guarding their capital. They surmised that the expenses were heavy; that outside of the cost for land, building materials and tools at Albi, there were considerable expenses for the rent and furnishing of the office in Paris, printing and issuing shares, correspondence, hall-hire, committee traveling, etc, in addition to the regular pay-roll. But they had every reason to believe that the receipts had been very large, and were surprised and pained to learn that a mortgage on the property had been given to the hated capitalists.

Therefore, they wanted to know the actual situation. The committee, infatuated with the spirit of arbitrary authority, replied to this not unreasonable and easily satisfied request by telling them that it was none of their business. One of the members, named Guignot, then demanded a financial statement, and for this offence was ordered suspended from work and wages for eight days. Another member, named Guesital, a father of five little children, then declared that the Glass Workers' Union was enslaved by a political party, and was sentenced to a like punishment. A third member, named Valette, for calling attention to the fact that each member of the committee was drawing $60 pay per month, while the workers' families were starving on 35 cents a day, was subjected to the same penalty. And a fourth member, named Sirven, for having declared that the rules were equally binding on all, but were applied unequally, also received a sentence of eight days. These four members, however, protested against their sentence, and, insisting upon their right to work and wages, were discharged; that is to say, totally expelled.

Dispelled Illusions.—When, in the last week of the year 1896, the four discharged members, with empty purses and meagre forms, turned their footsteps away from the works at Albi, and their fellow workers sadly resumed their hopeless tasks, they must have bitterly reflected on the course of events since the afternoon when they hastily threw down their tools in Sainte-Clotilde. The long strike had undeniably been a disaster; but the Workers' Glassworks, so they were told, was destined to bring confusion to the capitalist system and glory to the socialist cause. It dimly seemed to them that the so-called "anti-capitalist glassworks" was really based on capital; on a capital furnished by the generosity of Madame Dembourg and others. But, at least, said they, the Workers' Glassworks will show how the workers may escape from the employers' tyranny. In their own glassworks they would not be subject to arbitrary discharges, nor to hateful fines and penalties; there they would enjoy liberty and their future would be secure. In the new glassworks all the claims of the socialists concerning the organization of labor on the basis of justice would be surely realized. How that dream of an industrial Eden rapidly faded away; how a mass of stringently restrictive legislation was evolved by the socialist committee; and how that committee soon rivaled the worst existing employers; they and we now know only too well.

The first bottle made in the Workers' Glassworks was made on last New Year's Eve; and since that time the two furnaces have been in more or less activity. The 325 original workers have been reduced to 260. The present number is considerably below the force necessary to work the two furnaces economically, even if it consisted of the proper proportion of the several branches. But the "blowers," more than 100 men, are twice more numerous than necessary. So, the latter work no more than half a shift, or four hours a day. On the other hand, the laborers work ten hours, and the clerical force works not less than twelve hours a day. The wages, however, are not paid according to the time worked, but according to the supposed physical fatigue endured. Therefore, they pay the maximum wage of $1.00 for the shortest day, and the minimum wage of 90 cents to those who work the longest. We have felt compelled to pass many strictures on the socialist leaders, but here again we must express doubt if the committee has made an equitable division of hours and wages in proportion to the exertions of each.

The economic prospects of this socialist enterprise are not reassuring. To fully employ the present force of blowers twice the number of furnaces are needed, but as such an addition would involve the employment of twice the present force of similars, that proposition is inadmissable. $7,000 are now due on building material and tools. To meet that, and future obligations, an effort is being made to float another series of 20,000 shares at $1.00 each. The success of this floatation is, however, very problematical, in face of the strong and growing opinion that this, the best sustained of all socialist attempts, has the most utterly failed to either improve the economic condition or to preserve the human dignity of its employees.

THE PRINTERS of France have 157 Local Unions, with a membership of 7,513.

The Agreement with the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union Has Been Ratified.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, held on Oct. 5th, 1897, an agreement was submitted from the above named organization, but was not acceptable. In its stead the following was agreed upon by our G. E B., and is now approved by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Agreement.

It is hereby jointly agreed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, hereafter to be known as the A W., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter to be known as the U. B., that:

First.—The A. W. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters who may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights, and stair builders.

Second—The terms of this agreement shall not apply to those who are now members of the U. B, and who are employed in planing mills.

Third.—The U. B. shall have sole jurisdiction over outside carpentry work, and in the fitting up of offices and stores.

Fourth.—The card of the U. B. shall be recognized by the A. W. in all planing mills, and vice versa.

Fifth—Neither organization shall admit any expelled or suspended members, formerly belonging to the other organization.

Sixth.—This agreement is now in full force and effect and has been legally approved by the A. W. and U. B.

MARION, Ind—Trade Unionism is so strong in this city that we boycotted the Armour Packing Company clean out of business here.

WHEN you buy a hat, buy a Union made one, with the label sewed in. Don't patronize a dealer who has loose labels; they are counterfeits.

BEGINNING with the year 1900 all the Granite Cutters' Unions of the land will demand a working day of eight hours and a uniform minimum scale of wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., on the 8th inst., through its city authorities, declined to renew its big coal contract with the De Armitt Company, because the latter firm is hostile to organized labor.

JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., have been barred from the mails by a fraud order of the Postmaster General. They formerly advertised in THE CARPENTER, but we had to bar them out as unreliable.

DETROIT, Mich.—Trade very bad; many chips begin to feel the hard frosts of idleness. Union 19 holding splendidly. We have a boycott suit on hand, against all organized labor, from Beck & Son, but we will fight it to a finish.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1897.

Uniform Dues and Uniform Benefit Features Once More.

We opened up discussion on the above subject last month, and have been waiting for some one to take up the gauntlet. No one has done so. Where are all the opponents of this measure, who at one time or another, or for one reason or another, objected to it? Are they now convinced it is right, and that it is simply inopportune? Or is it that they fear it because they don't understand it?

At any rate, we don't quite comprehend why some opposition has not been made manifest to the idea for publication this month. Surely the members desire to hear both sides. And this will be one of the great pressing questions next September at our Biennial Convention in New York City.

Are we forever to be a United Brotherhood only in name, and really a Disunited Brotherhood in fact? Too long have we had local differences in initiation fees, in monthly dues, in benefits, and in numerous essentials. We must organize to help and protect our members wherever they go; when we stand by them in all their trials and vicissitudes they will all the better stand by us.

Trade Unionism is broader than any personal or local selfishness. It is the practical assertion of a principle that in the organized collective welfare of the working people the prosperity of the individual worker can be best maintained and advanced. The strong must help the weak; the large locals must help the smaller ones, and thus the chain of unconquerable unity can be firmly welded.

In a small town where twenty members are in a Local, it is as necessary to maintain that Union as to have one thousand or six thousand members in a large city. The complaint of large cities is, that the resident carpenters have to contend against those who come from the smaller towns and work for a lower standard of wages. If there was a Local in every town and village, this would before long be obviated to quite a degree.

We should make it a matter of interest to every travelling member wherever he goes to cling to the U. B. and be an Organizer for it in every unorganized town or place he comes to. Make it so he can go into membership in every town he works in and give them his active support without losing any of his rights or benefits. That is the spirit of true trades unionism.

We can not have that until we have uniform laws, uniform fees, uniform dues and benefits alike in all the Local Unions. Don't think this plan means that the provident and well managed Unions must support or make good the shortages of the improvident and badly managed. Not at all Nor does it mean a centralization of funds at headquarters.

It means that laws will have to be made at our next convention and strictly enforced as to these uniform features, and each Union restricted to a definite percentage of its income for its expenditures. The Unions illegally exceeding that percentage will have to make it up by an assessment on their members. But in case of extreme depression, local pestilence or an unusual run on the funds of any Local that would be made good by an equalization of the funds semi-annually, as it is in all the old time and successful trade Unions here and abroad. This is not all we have to say on this subject, but wish our members would send us their views for or against this proposition.

Answer to D. C. of New York on Amendments to Sections 89 and 90.

Last month, on page 11 of THE CARPENTER, we published by request a circular from the D. C. of New York City against the adoption of the amendments to Sections 89 and 90 of the Constitution. These amendments at the time had been submitted by the G. E B., in accordance with their right under Sec. 39, to a general vote of the members.

Since then the vote closed and shows these amendments were defeated, principally by the votes of the larger and best organized cities, where the unions can enforce stringent punishment on ex-members and suspended members. But there may come a time to them, as it has to others equally as well organized at one time, and then such severe measures won't be favored by them. We believe some of the large cities were under a mistaken apprehension of harm to their Unions in voting as they did. This, to some degree, is evident in the circular of the D. C. of New York which we printed last week.

On that we desire to make this reply:

1—The period of distress is not over by any means.

2.—Working cards would not be suppressed by these amendments. Each district and Union would still be allowed to issue its own working cards. But these cards must be given to all members in good standing, not three months in arrears, without any charge. The right to charge outside members for working cards is all that has been suppressed.

3.—Revenue would come to the general office from these ex members, for, on paying their back dues, the Unions would have to pay all back tax on them to the general office.

4—Where the working card is the rule, the member over three months in arrears would not be allowed to work. He would have to square up to get a working card.

5.—These amendments would be more helpful than injurious to the large cities in the long run.

Editorial Musings.

IT is the trade unionist who has faith in his labors that can contribute to the faith of some one else.

SINCERITY in unionism is demonstrated more by what one does for it than by what he says he will do.

EVEN the scab workman makes a better living in an organized town than in a place where there is no union organization.

IT is not by a single leap that we can surmount difficulties. You can most surely reach the summit of a mountain step by step.

DO NOT think your task is ended by the accomplishment of good in your own trade. By helping those in other trades and callings you are helping yourselves.

IF professedly fair men would be sure winners they must maintain organization against all unfair men and unfair measures. This applies to any and all branches of labor.

DISASTERS do not always follow difficulties. The mind is more surely affected to stronger determination by meeting with obstructions. Never let "You must not" stand in the way of "I will."

BEWARE of the braggart who is always puffing and swelling about the reforms he is going to bring about but never gets there. He is like a great river—always biggest at the mouth.

THE working masses are in a vast majority over the employing class—a thousand to one, at least. The working mass have the use of the ballot in this vast proportion. Who rules, the working class or the employing class? Ask yourselves. Are some conditions unequal? What is the matter with the ballot as an equalizer?

IT is not a miracle that is being worked out by trade unionism. It is a manifest destiny that is approaching. A destiny which will bring relief from oppression. Not sudden and precipitate, but step by step to ultimate culmination. Drop by drop, water will indent the hardest stone.

DO NOT get discouraged because your efforts are not seemingly appreciated. You may drop a seed which will, in time, sprout into living good. All men do not have good deeds buried with their bones.

DON'T always approach a man with a club to force him into co-operation. A little moral suasion will more frequently settle differences than bloodshed, and a softening of the estrangement which separates may bring effects for a better enjoyment of those amenities of association which go to make life more endurable.

PERSONALS

JOHN WILLIAMS, Union 125, Utica, N. Y., ex-member of the G. E B., was this month elected to the State Legislature by a rousing majority.

S. J. KENT, Lincoln, Neb., Secretary of the G E B, has been appointed by the Governor of Nebraska as Secretary of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of that State.

FRANK DUFFY, of Union 478, New York City, has done some good practical work for the U B in the vicinity of New York the last few months. He is ever ready to don the harness of hard organizing work.

J. D. COWPER, formerly of Union 108, Lynn, Mass., is now a member of Union 43, Hartford, Conn., and has been recently elected State Organizer of the Connecticut State Branch of the A. F. of L. He is doing capital work for the carpenters in Connecticut.

GENERAL Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire, spoke in Hazleton, Pa., on October 31st, to the miners and survivors of the Lattimer shooting. The press dispatches said "the gathering was one of the most cosmopolitan type, every nationality except the Orientalist being represented"

That National Building Trades' Council.

The New York Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades acted wisely in refusing to send delegates to St. Louis, December 20th next A national convention of building trades' councils is called to meet there that date to form a national body. We have no need for any such organization, as there are enough national bodies now. Instead of diffusing the strength of Organized Labor still more, we ought to make every effort to unite it more closely. This plan of a national building trades' council was tried once before in 1886-1887, and petered out and so it will again.

The Demise of Henry George.

Despite how one might differ with the remedies proposed by Henry George, his death is to be lamented as a great public loss. His voice and pen touched men to the quick at his indictments of public wrong and social inequalities. His writings shed a radiance of hope in the hearts and minds of the oppressed and lowly. They illumined the vista of the future with a kindly spirit of human feeling that dispelled the dismal, hopeless croakings of the old-time economists. It is this that endeared him to his fellow men and in their memories his work will ever be enshrined.

OUR San Francisco Unions are pushing the Kelso Company strongly in the courts for violation of the Federal eight hour law on United States Government work.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

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First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

OCTOBER 4, 1897.—G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A. M. All present.

Protest, Union 468, New York, against New York D. C. consenting to grant charter to parquet floor layers of New York. G. E. B. endorse action of D. C., and approve granting charter.

Protest from New York D. C. against G. E. B. submitting to vote of Locals amendments to Secs. 89 and 90. G. E. B. answer they did not take such action until they had received numerous protests from Unions against said Sections. The action of G. E. B. in this matter is strictly in conformity with Sec, 39 of Constitution.

Union 419, Chicago, submitted protests in English and German against present business management of Chicago D. C. and asked that said protests be printed in THE CARPENTER. G. E. B. decide they cannot allow use of the columns of THE CARPENTER for one organization to attack another. Union 419 has the right of appeal against any illegal action of the Chicago D. C.

Communication, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., asking that Stewart Bros. elevator builders, be declared unfair. Request granted.

Application, Pittsburg D. C. for extension of dispensation already granted them as to Secs. 89 and 90. Petition granted until such time as vote is taken on amendments to said sections.

Notice of appeal from Union 1, Chicago, to next Convention in Myers claim. Received and filed, and G. S.-T, ordered to prepare papers.

OCTOBER 5TH.—G. S.-T. submitted a bulky correspondence between himself and Mr. Thos. I. Kidd, Gen. Sec. of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Int Union. It relates to controversies between Locals of the two bodies in Hartford, Conn., Zanesville, O., Springfield, Mass., and New York City, arising from misunderstanding as to the definite jurisdiction of each organization over carpenters engaged at mill work. In this connection, the G. E. B. at its July meeting had submitted to the General Council of the A. W. W. I. U. an amended agreement, which the correspondence shows has been rejected by that body. The text of another amended agreement submitted by them for consideration of our G. E. B. was read, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is hereby jointly agreed by the A. W. W. I. U of A., hereafter to be known as the A. W, and the U. B. of C. and J. of A., hereafter known as the U. B., that the agreement made at the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B., September 21, 1894, between the U. B. and the M. W. W. I. U. of A., now known as the A. W. W. I. U., relating to the jurisdiction of each respective body, is, on and after this date, amended as follows:

It is hereby agreed by the A. W. and the U. B. that the terms of the aforesaid Indianapolis agreement shall not apply to those who are now members of the U. B., and employed in planing mills. Nor shall it apply to members of the U. B. who may be temporarily employed in planing mills. The card of said organization to be recognized by the A. W.

The A. W. shall have no jurisdiction over outside carpentry work, and the U. B. shall have no jurisdiction over those employed in planing mills, or wood working establishments where steam, electric or other power is used.

After a long discussion, it was decided by G. E. B. to reject the foregoing agreement, as it is not satisfactory to them. Another agreement was therefore drafted, to be submitted by G. S.-T. to the A. W. W. I. U., as follows:

It is hereby jointly agreed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, hereafter to be known as the A. W. and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter to be known as the U. B., that:

First.—The A. W. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters who may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights and stair builders.

Second.—The terms of this agreement shall not apply to those who are now members of the U. B, and who are employed in planing mills.

Third.—The U. B. shall have sole jurisdiction over outside carpentry work, and in the fitting up of offices and stores.

Fourth.—The card of the U. B. shall be recognized by the A. W. in all planing mills, and vice versa.

Fifth.—Neither organization shall admit any expelled or suspended member, formerly belonging to the other organization.

Sixth.—This agreement shall go into full force and effect when legally approved by the A. W. and U. B.

Further consideration of appeal, Union 468, New York, *vs.* D. C. of said city, in the cases of members fined for working on Grant Memorial Day. Evidence before G. E. B. is so vague and conflicting they cannot intelligently pass upon it. As the cases have already been laid over for fuller information, and same not being forthcoming from New York D. C., the G. E. B. hereby dismiss these cases.

Appeal, Union 476, New York, endorsed by Unions 309, 375, 457 and 497, against action of New York D. C. in re-districting the territory covered by Business Agents, without first submitting the question to vote of the members, as required by Section 21 of the District By-Laws. Evidence reviewed. and G. E. B. sustain the appeal.

Appeal, Union 476, New York, from decision of Grievance Committee of New York D. C. in sustaining appeal of Bro. Nicholls. Said member was refused a clearance by Union 476. G. E. B. hereby sustains the decision of New York D. C. in this case.

OCTOBER 6TH.—Application, Brooklyn D. C. for sanction and financial aid to assist in maintaining hours and wages, and in furthering their movement against unfair outside trim. G. E. B. hereby grant the request, and appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars to assist Brooklyn. This amount to be expended under direction of the G. S.-T.

In the matter of appropriation made by G. E. B. at last meeting to assist New York in its fight against unfair trim, G. S.-T. submitted reports from New York, showing in detail the expenditure of moneys received. G. S.-T. is directed to inform the New York D. C. that where strike funds are furnished from the general office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid from such funds.

Audit of books and accounts of the G. S.-T. taken up.

Joint appeal of J. A. Roberts, J. Lavoie, J. Carlson, A. K. Horning, G. Aurelius, F. D. Crockett, all of Union 10, Chicago, C. F. Lindstrom, Union 521, and Frank Gravell, Union 242, Chicago, against action of D. C. of said city. These members were fined for working on a job which had been struck in support of an agreement betweeen the Carpenters' Executive Council of Chicago and the Master Carpenters' Association. Said agreement prohibits any member of the U. B. in Chicago from working for any but a member of the aforesaid Master Carpenters' Association. After a full consideration of all the facts, the G. E. B. hereby decide that the before mentioned agreement is in conflict with Sec. 70 of the Constitution of the U. B., and is therefore illegal. Further, it is to all intents and purposes a part of the trade rules of the district, and requires approval of the G. S.-T., as per Sec. 49. Such approval having been withheld by G. S.-T., (see his letter to Sec. of D. C., April 19, 1897), therefore the decision of the Chicago D. C. in this case is reversed, and fines levied against appellants ordered remitted, and Chicago D. C. is directed to restore them to all their privileges, rights and benefits as members of the U. B.

Audit of books and accounts of General Office continued.

OCTOBER 7TH.—Communication from R. S. of Union 10, Chicago, stating the Union had not authorized any person to appeal to G. E. B. in their name against action of Chicago D. C. in sustaining appeal of Bros. Hall and Deuel *vs.* Union 10. G. E. B. decide to lay over said appeal for further information.

Further consideration of appeal of J. B. Callahan, Union 306, Newark, N. J., against decision of D. C. of said city, in case of Callahan *vs.* Hunter. Evidence reviewed, and decision of D. C. sustained.

G. S.-T. submitted the report of the New York D. C. Committee on unfair trim. The report shows the Committee is doing good and efficient work in this direction. G. E. B. desire to compliment the New York district in the selection of this committee and on the splendid showing made.

Appeal, Henry Miller, Union 464, gainst action of said Union, together with New York D. C. in expelling him from the U. B. Laid over to hear from Union 464 and the D. C.

Appeal, Geo. Waidelilich, Union 513, New York, against action of D. C. of said city, in fining him for violation of trade rules. After thorough review of all the evidence, G. E. B. concur in findings of New York D. C.

Communication, Union 306, Newark, N. J., giving notice of appeal of disapproved Stager claim to next Convention. G. E. B. decide inasmuch as the parties in interest have taken this claim into court, they have thereby forfeited all further rights of appeal. Therefore appeal to next convention is denied in this case.

Appeal, Union 375, N w York *vs.* D. C. of said city, in case of claim of Bro. Wardelmann. Guided by evidence before them, G. E. B. concur in decision of New York D. C. They further find Union 375 is responsible for Wardelmann's wages, as the Union had no right to return the certified check received from Boss Toby.

Appeal, Union 476, New York, *vs.* New York D. C., in case of C. W. Scott. On due consideration, G. E. B. hereby sustains decision of the N. Y. D. C.

Communication from E. Robertson, Union 306, Newark, asking for reopening of the Wyatt case, decided by G. E. B. at July meeting. After due consideration of all the arguments advanced, G. E. B. are of opinion there is nothing therein would warrant a reopening of this case. Former decision reaffirmed.

Audit of books, accounts, etc., of G. S.-T. resumed.

OCTOBER 8TH.—Proceeded with audit of accounts and vouchers.

Communication, G. H. Norie, Union 1, Chicago, stating he had tendered his dues to Union 1, but they had been refused. And further, that said Union and D. C. of Chicago, had failed to carry out the decision of the G. E. B. in the Norie appeal. Referred to Bro. Cattermull for investigation.

Communications from Geo. Bard and Louis Courchere, Union 21, Chicago, and W. F. Stoddard, Union 1, Chicago, giving notice of appeal to next convention from G. E. B. decisions in their appeals. G. E. B. decide they will not recognize appeals to convention in cases of violation of trade rules. To do so would be to deluge the General Convention with individual appeals, encourage violation of trade rules, ruin the discipline of the organization, and permit members to remain in good standing who had grossly violated the laws. Sec. 36 makes decisions of G. E. B binding as law until reversed by the convention.

OCTOBER 9th.—G. E. B. concluded the audit of the books and accounts of the G. S.-T. from which the following summary is drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1897	$15,072 70
Receipts. July, August and September	19,314 21
Total	$34,386 91
Expenses for the same period	15,870 54
Balance on hand, October 1, 1897	$18,516 37

It was agreed that the next session of the G. E. B. should begin Monday, January 3, 1898.

Application, Union 427, Omaha, Neb., for financial aid in maintaining the eight-hour day. Request granted, and the sum of $200 is hereby appropriated to be expended under direction of the G. S.-T.

Adjourned at 5 P. M., to meet again January 3, 1898.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Claims Approved in October, 1897.

No.	NAME	UNION.	AM'T.
3953.	Mrs. J. Gough	1	$50 00
3954.	J. Berger	15	200 00
3955.	A. H. Rogers	16	50 00
3956.	Mrs. C. Gillis	33	50 00
3957.	M. Memmel	44	200 00
3958.	J. D. Pinckney	52	200 00
3959.	Mrs. R. Anderson	62	50 00
3960.	Mrs. M. Fisher	63	50 00
3961.	Mrs I. Louie	64	50 00
3962.	F. M. Cornwell	121	200 00
3963.	Mrs. J. Munns	136	50 00
3964.	T. B. Cubberley	151	200 00
3965.	C. Torgersen (balance) . .	181	100 90
3966.	Mrs. A. McKay	218	25 00
3967.	M. Ludgberg	256	200 00
3968.	Chas. Eisen	327	200 00
3969.	Mrs. J. Carlson	344	50 00
3970.	J. M. Schneider	346	200 00
3971.	Wm. Haff	349	200 00
3972.	A. Schubert	375	200 00
3973.	Mrs. E. Barr	382	50 00
3974.	N. L. Melrose	382	200 00
3975.	John Wilke	416	200 00
3976.	John Massen	416	50 00
3977.	Mrs. E. Kelly	639	50 00
3978.	J. J. Van Wie	678	50 00
3979.	W. C. Oborne	716	200 00
3980.	J. D. Finlay	382	150 00
			$3,475 90



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending October 31, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$142 00	103	$4 80	214	$2 80	442	$5 50
2	20 20	104	5 20	215	7 50	448	5 60
3	7 40	105	5 00	218	24 60	449	14 00
5	28 25	107	26 40	221	8 60	451	16 40
6	7 20	108	36 80	224	32 00	453	30 00
7	41 60	109	47 20	225	6 40	457	1 00
8	25 00	111	12 80	227	4 40	460	4 60
9	11 60	112	45 40	228	12 60	464	30 00
10	155 20	113	3 20	229	3 60	467	5 25
11	121 80	114	11 60	230	4 40	468	23 80
12	64 00	115	7 80	232	2 40	471	27 20
13	25 40	116	3 00	235	8 60	473	36 40
14	20 40	117	9 30	236	3 65	474	4 40
15	21 60	118	2 20	238	12 20	476	54 40
16	30 00	119	27 40	239	9 60	478	21 35
18	4 00	120	6 00	242	10 80	481	3 80
19	22 20	121	10 00	243	5 80	482	9 60
20	7 60	122	11 80	246	3 80	484	7 80
21	17 20	123	2 40	247	18 80	486	9 20
22	169 20	125	46 00	249	2 80	490	7 40
23	10 00	126	1 25	250	8 80	493	24 60
25	18 00	127	6 40	251	9 20	497	88 45
26	35 20	128	2 40	253	6 20	499	3 30
27	21 00	129	10 00	256	2 60	507	6 20
28	7 00	130	4 00	257	41 60	509	45 70
29	37 20	131	10 00	258	15 70	513	36 40
30	19 40	133	5 20	260	6 00	515	15 20
31	2 00	134	7 00	266	2 00	520	2 00
32	24 70	135	16 60	273	22 60	521	12 00
33	113 60	136	5 20	274	12 90	522	18 00
34	7 85	137	8 40	275	4 00	526	43 50
35	5 20	140	7 00	277	3 60	534	3 40
36	16 80	141	14 00	281	41 80	540	11 60
37	5 00	142	19 20	286	8 00	547	7 40
38	6 80	143	2 80	287	3 80	554	20 40
39	18 20	144	6 85	288	8 20	556	5 00
41	3 40	145	3 40	291	19 30	563	70 30
42	14 90	146	8 40	295	2 60	564	5 80
43	98 40	147	24 80	300	7 80	567	23 35
44	8 60	149	5 15	301	19 80	578	24 05
45	11 45	151	13 20	304	10 60	580	6 25
47	20 00	152	4 00	309	195 40	582	5 00
48	3 40	153	5 40	316	3 70	584	14 60
49	10 00	154	6 40	323	2 80	588	9 70
50	2 00	155	7 00	325	6 00	591	4 80
51	46 00	156	3 00	328	9 85	592	8 60
52	14 75	157	3 25	332	6 80	593	10 70
53	6 00	158	2 40	333	7 20	603	6 00
54	19 20	160	22 50	334	3 40	605	4 60
55	10 00	161	1 80	336	2 80	606	4 20
56	14 00	163	11 00	340	87 70	611	10 20
57	4 20	164	2 00	342	8 00	612	2 40
58	137 60	165	4 00	343	4 40	617	2 00
59	7 40	166	6 20	344	2 60	622	3 60
60	6 60	168	14 00	346	4 20	633	4 00
61	28 85	169	21 20	349	11 80	637	9 60
62	62 42	170	4 40	352	8 60	638	8 20
63	22 70	171	9 60	355	8 00	639	17 60
64	29 85	172	17 10	356	3 60	650	10 40
65	8 60	173	13 80	359	19 30	652	13 00
66	9 70	174	12 40	360	7 40	658	4 00
67	15 20	175	14 10	361	31 20	659	10 00
68	6 60	176	20 10	365	38 00	664	4 00
69	20 40	177	23 20	369	2 60	667	3 40
70	7 00	178	4 40	370	5 60	676	4 90
71	4 60	179	37 20	374	13 95	678	12 00
72	31 30	180	9 10	375	318 90	683	2 20
73	48 80	181	95 00	376	24 40	687	6 80
74	5 80	182	3 20	381	19 60	692	3 60
75	9 00	183	9 20	382	64 20	696	4 40
76	5 60	184	6 60	384	2 80	698	3 00
77	8 60	185	3 00	386	4 20	704	5 00
78	6 00	187	16 35	391	7 00	705	4 00
80	18 40	188	6 60	393	4 40	707	12 20
81	2 40	190	9 30	394	14 50	712	4 40
82	3 00	191	7 00	399	5 40	715	35 00
83	12 00	192	6 20	400	3 40	716	35 20
85	10 00	195	4 00	401	16 20	717	5 20
86	4 80	196	1 60	402	2 60	723	12 90
87	9 60	197	10 40	406	6 45	726	18 00
88	11 20	198	13 20	407	15 20	734	2 80
89	4 20	199	11 00	409	2 20	738	5 20
90	14 46	200	9 80	416	44 20	739	4 00
91	9 20	201	7 60	419	21 20	746	2 60
92	7 00	202	21 60	424	10 40	750	14 20
93	47 60	203	17 00	427	46 20	757	3 60
94	6 50	205	10 80	428	7 40	783	4 60
96	38 00	207	10 00	429	19 30	785	5 00
97	5 30	208	2 00	433	8 80	786	3 60
98	25 00	209	18 80	434	3 40	799	5 40
99	2 90	210	15 50	437	4 00	802	3 00
100	6 40	211	15 50	439	4 00		
101	3 40	212	14 00	440	8 00		
						Total	$6,327 13

GIBBONSVILLE, Idaho.—All members of Union 105 have work and trade is bettering.

DULUTH, Minn.—Trade picking up slightly. We have an agreement with the Contractors' Association whereby union rules are strictly enforced.

TRENTON, N. J.—By a personal canvas of this city and a few public meetings last month Union 31, which for years has been badly reduced in membership, has tripled its roll and keeps pushing ahead every meeting.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

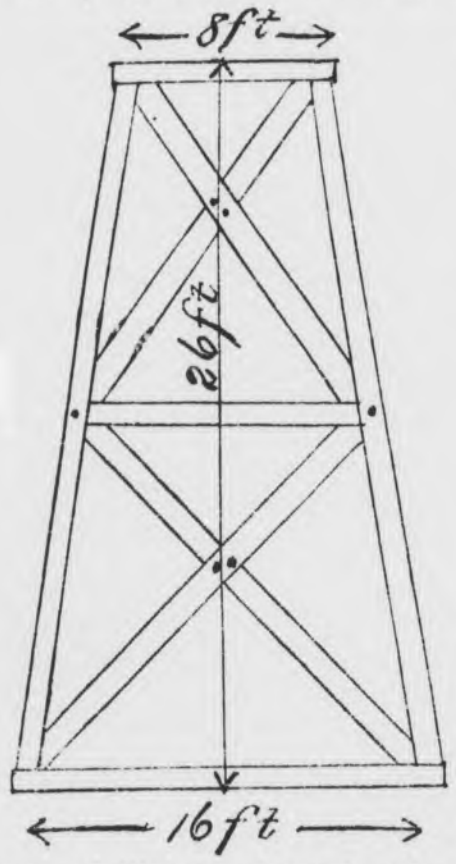
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Framing a Tapering Tower.

From T. S., Paterson, N. J.

I have been trying to find the best rules to use in framing a tank support which has an even incline or taper from the sill to the floor. At the base it is 16 feet square, and at the top it is 8 feet square, and the distance from



bottom of sill to top of plate is 26 feet. The corner timbers are 8 inches square, the frame is tied together midway of the height by girts and there is an X brace in each section above and below the tie. What I want to know particularly is how to get the cuts for the top and bottom ends of the corner timbers.

Waterproofing Glue.

From C. H, Franklin, Ohio.

I have recently had some experience in waterproofing glue, which may be of interest to the readers of THE CARPENTER. My method is as follows: To cattle glue I add flaxseed oil, a little sugar and a small quantity of unslaked lime. Exact proportions do not seem to be necessary in point of result, and I judge by the behavior of the mixture. I prepare in the same way as common glue.

Rule for Saw Kerfs.

WORCESTER, MASS, Oct. 29, 1897.
Editor THE CARPENTER:

Permit me to answer M. B. Houston, Texas. To ascertain the distance apart for saw kerfs for bending finish in circles, take as your radius say eighteen inches, saw into the strip the thickness of the finish you wish to use, eighteen inches from the end which is your radius. Place on a straight line, hold main part firm and spring the eighteen inch end from the line until the kerf closes up, then measure the distance the end travels, and that is the distance apart to saw the kerfs.

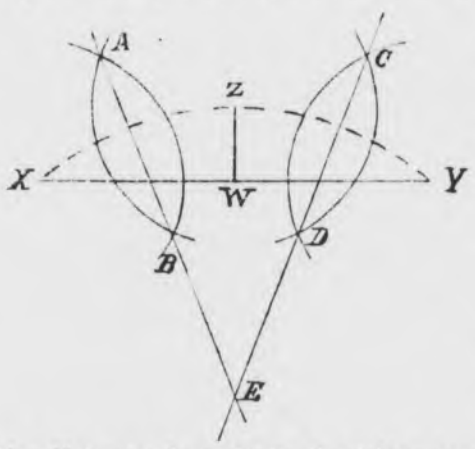
Union 23. F. C. DAVIS

Striking the Curve of a Window Head.

From S. S., Hartford, Conn.

Given the width of a window head, X, Y, as shown in the diagram that I enclose, and the rise, W, Z, how shall I proceed to get the curve by which to cut?

Answer.—The problem presented by our correspondent is equivalent to that laid down in the works on geometry, sometimes stated as follows: Find the centre of a circle, which, when drawn, will pass through three given points. The points in this case are X, Z, and Y. We proceed as follows: From X and Y as centres, with any radius greater than one half of

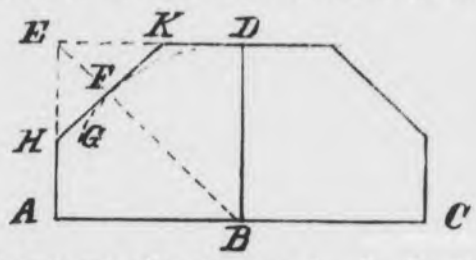


the distance from X to Z, strike arcs as shown by A, B, and C, D. Then from Z, with the same radius, strike intersecting arcs, as also shown in the sketch. Through the points of intersection of the arcs thus drawn, draw lines, producing them until they meet in the point E. Then E will be the centre of the circle, a portion of which is the required arc, as shown by X, Z and Y.

Laying Off an Octagon.

From W. P. F., Atlanta, Ga.

Circumstances very frequently arise in the work of carpenters and builders where the outline of an octagon is required, either the whole figure or half of a figure of dimensions too large to make some of the common rules altogether convenient. A very excellent method for use under such circumstances is shown in the diagram which I enclose. Suppose that A, C, is the width to which a half octagon is to be laid out. Divide A, C, into two equal parts, and upon one of these, A, B,



construct the square, A, B, D, E. Draw the diagonal, B, E. Then from B, as centre, with one side of the square as radius, describe the arc, D, G, cutting B, C, in the point F. At right angles to B, E, through F, draw the line H, K, producing it until it cuts A, E, at H, and D, E, at K.

Instead of striking the arc, D, G, the same result will be accomplished by measuring on the line B, E, a length corresponding to one side of the square. This rule has the special advantage, over some others with which it may be compared, of convenience when used under the conditions that prevail in laying out foundation work.

Strengthening Floor Beams.

From F. O. L., Springfield, Ohio

A very common method of strengthening floors is to double the beams. Sometimes this is difficult to do for lack of space, and sometimes it is almost impossible for lack of the proper size timbers, unless one waits until another supply has been shipped from a distant mill. For some time past I have used the plan shown in the sketch inclosed herewith,



very satisfactorily. It is virtually trussing an individual joist. It has the advantage of using lighter timber and timber in shorter lengths. The pieces that are employed depending for their dimensions upon the size of the joists in connection with which they are used, are to be carefully cut so as to get an even bearing where they join at the center, and then they are to be thoroughly spiked in place. Actual tests of strength have convinced me that this is a very economical plan of strengthening floors.

Position of Trimmers in a Floor.

From F. W., Covington, Ky.

I enclose a diagram showing how the joists and trimmers have been placed in a floor, and which, according to my notion, indicates a very insecure construction. It seems to me the floor is likely to be so weak, especially in the course of time under constant use, as to be actually dangerous. I would like to know how it could have been arranged under the conditions existing, in a way to have been better.

Answer.—Perhaps some of our practical readers will be willing to take up the subject proposed by this correspondent, and by means of diagrams show different plans that might have
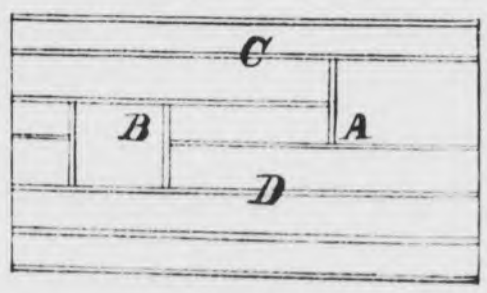


FIG. 1.

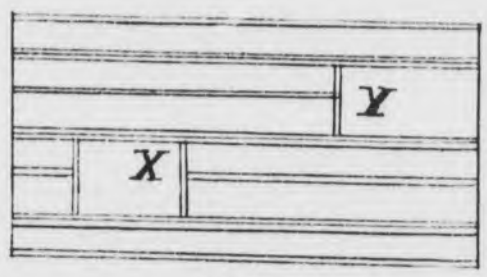


FIG. 2.

been employed to avoid the structural weakness shown in Fig. 1, which is the sketch sent by this correspondent. Meanwhile we will discuss the question briefly. In Fig. 2, we show a plan of alternative construction, which in some respects meets the difficulties of the case, but which slightly changes the location of one of the openings. Our correspondent does not state whether the conditions are so established that a slight difference in the location of the hatchway, marked B, in his diagram and X, in Fig 2, would be objectionable.

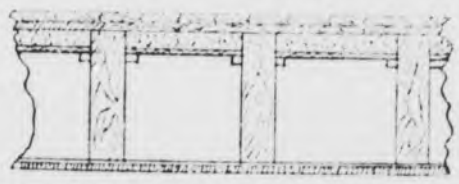
Strength, or lack of strength, in construction shown in Fig. 1, will depend in some measure upon the way the headers are put in place and whether or not proper stirrups are used. In Fig. 2, we have shown the joist doubled at each side of the hatches or openings, and by our change have secured a double joist between the two hatches. The headers might be morticed into the joists on either side of the openings, but preferably, iron stirrups, something which is largely employed in all city work with beam construction at the present time, should be used.

If the hatches must be located just as shown in Fig. 1, strength far beyond that which is shown by our correspondent's diagram could be obtained by doubling the joists outside of the two hatches, indicated by C and D, and then running the headers through from one double joist to the other, possibly doubling the headers also, but in any event using stirrups for tying the different parts together. As said before, however, we should be glad to have our readers take up this question. There are possible various modifications of the construction here shown, each of which has its advantages.

Deadening Floors.

From C. Y, Albany, N. Y.

I inclosed a diagram showing how the floors in a certain building have been constructed for the purpose of deadening sound. Along the sides of the joists, about 3 inches from the top surfaces, strips were nailed. Upon these supports pieces of rough boards were put in place, forming a foundation for a layer of mineral wool. The layer was 1-1½ inches or 2 inches deep. Over this the rough flooring



was laid, and above it, in turn, narrow matched flooring. The ceiling for the story below was finished in the usual manner, with lath nailed on the bottom of the joists, and plastered. It seems to me that this was a rather expensive construction and that some other plan could be suggested that would be cheaper and quite as effective. What is the objection to using sawdust in place of mineral wool?

Answer.—We hope that those of our readers who have had experience in deadening floors will answer this correspondent's questions as to features of construction, and point out something, if possible, that is cheaper while also quite as good. The objection to the use of sawdust is that it harbors vermin. Mineral wool, which is an excellent deadener of sound and non-conductor of heat, is of such a character that vermin cannot exist in it.

Ornamental Shingling.

BY A. W. WOODS.

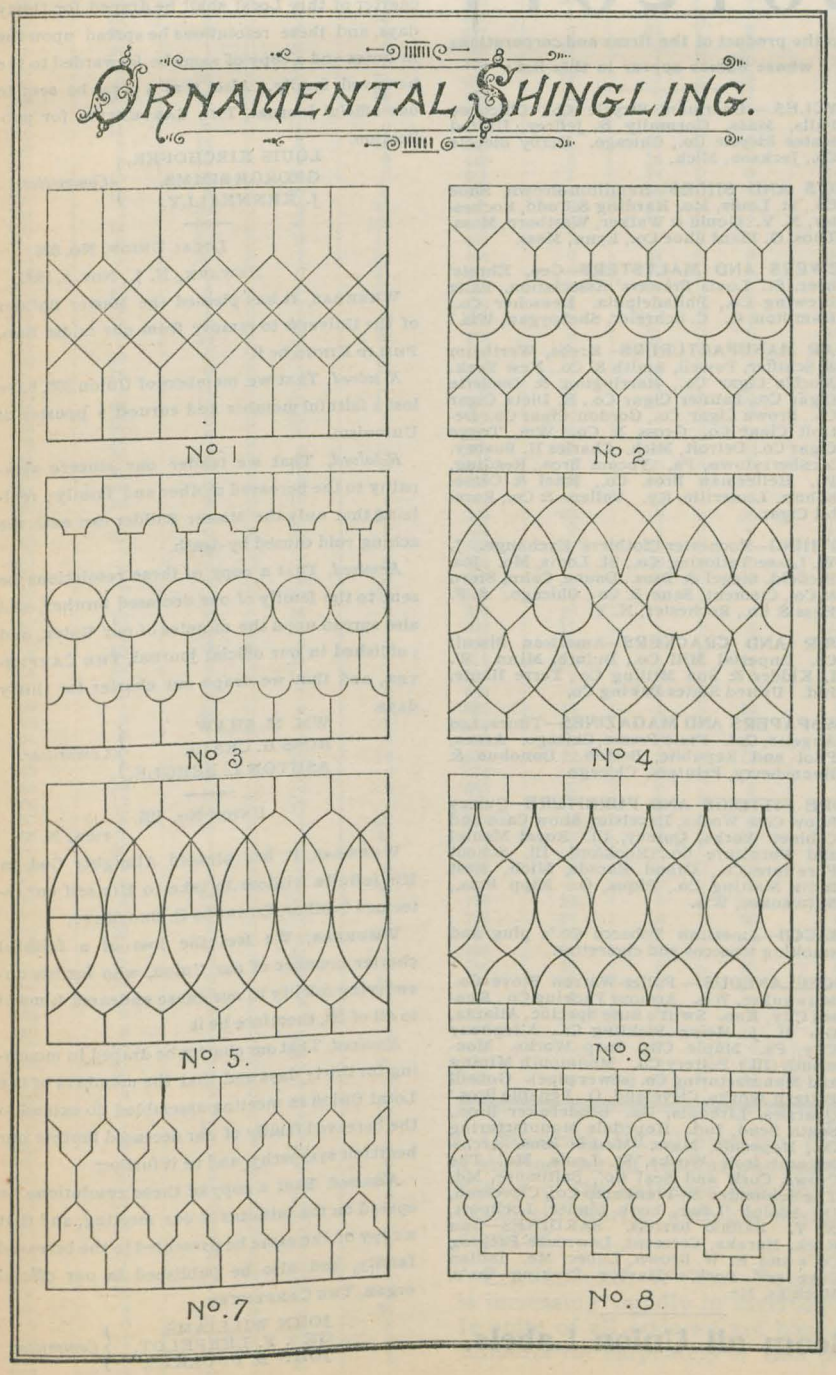
CUT or ornamental shingles are used quite extensively nowaday's in the way of panel work and gable finish. For small or medium cost country or village houses their judicious use, tastily arranged and brought out by the painter's art, is appropriate, but many times the work is overdone, both in quantity and quality. Too many times it is put on in some hexagonal checkerboard fashion—a common fault in house trimming.

Too much sameness must be guarded against. The subject requires diligent study. Many times the same amount of material and expense put in a commonplace design, by a little thought could have been arranged in a tasty design that would have added attractiveness to the whole surroundings.

Our illustration presents several designs, with the number of the different shingles required to execute the work.

By a little study, other designs might be worked out, equally attractive. It is best to lay out the proposed design before attempting to execute the same in wood.

The number of different patterns contained in the designs, counting the straight end butts, are as follows: No. 1, two; No. 2, four; No. 3, five; No. 4, eight; No 5, six; No. 6, three; No. 7, three; No. 8, three.



The Question of Immigration.

AT the extra general meeting of Local Union No. 309, New York City, pursuant to a request of our General Executive Board, the resolution of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, relating to the above question was discussed. It was unanimously resolved, by a vote of 557, that this Union sees no good reason to have the laws on the subject of immigration made more severe.

Of the seven questions submitted, only the first was voted upon, which reads as follows: "Does your organition favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?"

Our local Executive Board, in conjunction with a special committee, were instructed to make clear the motives that governed this vote and at the next meeting the following declaration was presented and unanimously approved, as being in keeping with the spirit, as well as the past history and present position of Local Union No, 309, (formerly Local Union No 7 of the International Furniture Workers' Union).

At a time when the governments of all European countries, without exception, look with eyes of envy upon the economic development of the United States, and are trying by all manner of means to hamper and restrict the emigration of their "subjects" to the United States, knowing full well the great and immeasurable losses sustained by having taken away so much of both mental and physical human labor power, all of which flows to the United States that have not nurtured it—at such a time it is difficult to understand that a question of this kind should come up at all in a country nearly as large as the whole of Europe, sixteen times as large as Germany and with a population but slightly exceeding that of the German Empire.

The entire development of the United States is based upon immigration. At first came the discoverers, then the conquerors, who, by means most reprehensible, such as murder, pillage and similar outrages, robbed the original, red Americans of their birthright. Even to this day the policy of extermination practiced by the United States toward the Indians is a shame upon civilization. And when the Indians, upon their own soil, did not take kindly to the blessings of the new and foreign civilization—when they objected to being forced down to the condition of slavery—then the black, or Ethiopian race was forcibly "immigrated" and the damnable institution of chattel slavery was introduced, which not only tended to degrade and put the stamp of inferiority upon all labor, but corrupted and poisoned the very life of the nation until the marplot was wiped out by the bloodiest civil war in all history, only to make way for a more full development of the system of wages-slavery which operates regardless of the color of skin this more modern slave happens to be encased in.

While thus the immigration of the blacks was at one time forcibly "stimulated," we have seen on the other hand that the immigration of the Mongolian, or yellow race, was forcibly restricted by an act of the Federal legislative power, an act that stands in flat contradiction to the past history of the United States, the very country which of late strains every nerve to become a dominant factor of the markets of the world and whose ruling class, in pursuance of this aim, lauds to the skies "free" competition as the very palladium of its economic and political order, yet, on the other hand, endeavors to shut out others from an opportunity to compete.

CAPITALISTIC LOGIC.

We must bear in mind that whatever has been instrumental in shaping the course pursued, has been dictated by the interests of the yet dominant class—the capitalist class—and in the very nature of things has been subservient to these interests. And since thus far we have not heard that this capitalist class has craved for a curtailment of its chances of exploitation by restricting the flow of human material to this country, it must be assumed that the question of restricting immigration has been raised in the interest and for the benefit of organized labor.

Let us then consider the question from this point of view. The arguments of the advocates of anti-immigration in the ranks of labor may be summed up as follows: "There is a surplus of labor in the 'market;' the demand for jobs exceeds the supply of jobs. Immigration increases the surplus and makes jobs scarcer still, hence we must stop immigration."

He who reasons in this way seems devoid of all sense of perspective and of the proper proportion of things, but must have lived with his eyes shut while there was going on and is still going on the most tremendous revolutions in the technical equipment of our industries, a revolution that has affected every sphere of human activity. It is true that there is a surplus of labor, but it is not true that immigration has brought it about, or that the stoppage of immigration will perceptibly relieve the glut. To maintain the contrary would be equal to saying that a man who has been shot through the head, and on whose nose there is found a pimple, died of the pimple, and that had it been cured in time, the man would live.

What has really produced the surplus of labor complained of is not immigration, but the astounding displacement of labor that has been going on for years and is still going on with undiminished rapidity because of the development and extended application of machinery, the concentration of capital in fewer hands, the trustification of industries and the ever lessened ability of the broad masses of the people to consume the wares produced in such profusion, because their purchasing power grows less as the quantity of the product of their labor increases.

Hence the great army of unemployed; hence the pressure upon wages brought to bear by them; hence an ever lessening consumption, industrial depression, business panics, dull times and the elusive character of the much promised prosperity.

And while the instruments of production are owned, controlled and operated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the capitalist class, while production is entrusted entirely to that small portion of the nation with everybody else left out in the cold, while in fact production is carried on solely for the purpose of grinding out profits for the capitalist and for that alone, just so long will we have a surplus of labor immigration or no immigration. Under such a system and by the very logic of the system, labor is degraded to the role of merchandise and its price (wages) is controlled by the same law that governs the price of all other merchandise—the law of supply and demand. And as the supply tends to constantly increase, due to the causes outlined above, the demand for labor must be correspondingly lessened. Result: an ever increasing pressure upon wages and a constant decline of the condition of the workers.

Thus we see that anti-immigration is a remedy that remedies nothing.

(*Continued on page 14.*)

Modern Reformers.

BY SAM WALTER FOSS.

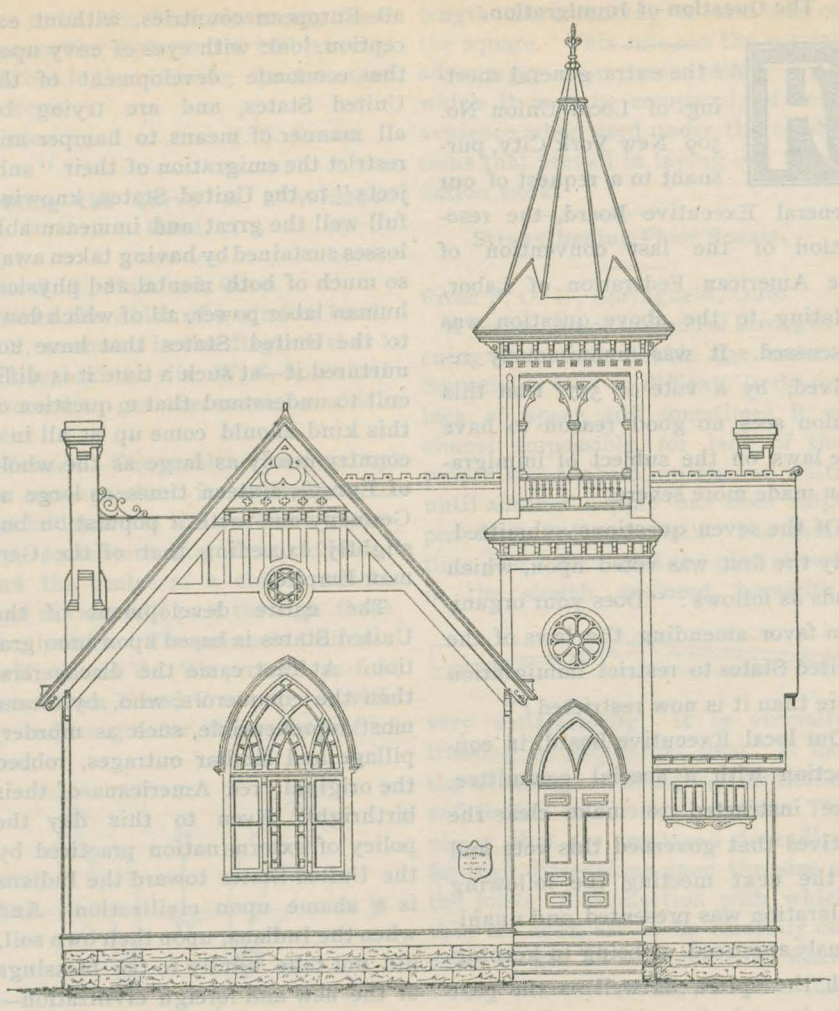
The world had reformers, men who were stern and just,
Who smote the thrones of wickedness and laid them in the dust;
Meek, tender men, made mighty by mankind's blood and tears;
Strong men, with words like thunderbolts, to smite the wrong of years.

Were all these reformers of a breed too weak to last?
Did all the great w ong-smiters wane and perish in the past?
Did they fight a losing battle? Were they conquered in the fray?
Why are there no reformers fighting in the world to-day?

Well, 'tis but a thing of labels; the reformers have not gone,
But they're mixing with the people with misleading placards on;
For we placard them fanatics, visionaries, cranks and fools—
Men denounced by clubs and churches, by the journals and the schools.

There are men who wear these placards daily in the market place,
Heroes of ancient lineage, kings and saviors of the race;
But we never see their greatness through life's trivial events,
But our children's sons will read it on their granite monuments.

—*Yankee Blade.*



AN ELEVATION OF A COUNTRY CHURCH, BY A. W. WOODS.



ISAAC SOLOMON carried on business as a contractor in Dallas, Tex., and in other parts, and later on had a second-hand business in Dallas, Tex. Last May he was discovered in the meetings of Union 85, Shreveport, La, with the password, where he had been introduced to the members of said Union as a visiting member from Chicago. But a member from Union 394, Memphis, then visiting Shreveport, La., arose in the meeting and exposed this fellow Solomon as an embezzler, etc., from Memphis, Tenn, who had been known there as "Smith." The said Solomon acknowledged his identity and admitted the allegations, and thereupon took his hat and sneaked out of the room. Be on the lookout for him.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Newark, N J.
Austin, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal	Oakland, Cal.
Bessemer Col.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago Heights, Ill	Randsburg, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.	Sheboygan. Wis.
Gilette, Col.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Haughville, Ind	South Evanston, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Spokane, Wash.
Independence, Colo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Stockton, Cal.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake,
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y. Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Unionport, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Verona, Pa.
Marion, Ind.	Victor, Col.
Maywood, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Marblehead, Mass.	Westchester, N. Y,
Memphis, Tenn.	West Troy, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Whatcom, Wash.
Moreland, Ill.	Williamsbridge, N. Y
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Friends of Honest Labor

are said to have declared a

BOYCOTT

upon the product of the firms and corporations whose names appear in this list:

BICYCLES — Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Gormully & Jeffrey, United States Bicycle Co., Chicago. Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

BOOTS AND SHOES— Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. Harding & Todd, Rochester, N. Y. Gould & Walker, Westboro, Mass. Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—Geo. Ehrets' beer. St. Louis Brewers' Association. Baltz Brewing Co., Philadelphia. Deuscher Co., Hamilton, O. C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS— Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Powell, Smith & Co., New York. Moeb's Cigar Co., Harrington & Ouelette Cigar Co., Banner Cigar Co., H. Dietz Cigar Co., Brown Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Gross & Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich. Charles H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa. Yocum Bros., Reading, Pa. Hetterman Bros. Co., Eitel & Cassebohnn, Louisville, Ky. Vallens & Co., Rarebit Cigar.

CLOTHING—Rochester Clothiers' Exchange. J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jos. Biefield, Siegel & Bros., Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Clement, Bane & Co, Chicago. S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR AND CRACKERS—American Biscuit Co. Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn. W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. United States Baking Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOBACCO—American Tobacco Co.'s plug and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes.

MISCELLANEOUS — Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. Swift's Sure Specific, Atlanta, Ga. H. J. Heinz Pickling Co., Allegheny City, Pa. Maple City Soap Works. Monmouth (Ill.) Pottery Co. Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Co. (sewer pipe). Gobeill Pattern Works, Cleveland, O Venable Bros.' Quarries, Lithonia, Ga. Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Hopedale, Mass. Mesker Bros.' Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. The Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O. Adolph Laux, book binder, Lockport, N. Y. Buffalo barrels. SARDINES—Gun Rock, Eureka, Crescent, Lawrence Packing Co.'s and E. W. Brown, Lubec, Me. Indian Cove and Buck's Harbor Packing Co.'s, Machias, Me.

Boom all Union Labels.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

BUTTE, MONT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved brother, JERRY D. HARRINGTON:

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect and love of all who knew him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the members of this Local Union here assembled do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

Passed by unanimous vote of Local Union, 112.

F. C. SCOTT, *Pres.*
A. F. ROSSLOW, *Fin. Sec.*,
W. B. HAMILTON.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF LOCAL, 349.

ORANGE, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe in His all-wise providence to remove from our midst our worthy brother, WM. HAFF; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 349, do hereby express our sincere sorrow for the untimely death of our deceased brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Also, be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory the charter of this Local shall be draped for thirty days, and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy of same be forwarded to the bereaved family. Also, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LOUIS KIRCHOFER,
GEORGE SIMMS,
J. KENNEALLY,
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION, No. 306,

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8, 1897.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst BRO. PHILIP KING; be it

Resolved, That we, members of Union 306, have lost a faithful member and earnest supporter of Unionism.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved mother and family; realizing that only the Master Builder can ease the aching void caused by death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also spread upon the minutes of our Union, and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

WM. M. SHAW,
ROSS H. CRAIG,
ASHTON L. BEEGLE,
} *Committee.*

UNION No. 125.

UTICA, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take to Himself our esteemed brother, CHARLES E. BROCKETT,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful charter member of our Union, who for his unswerving fidelity to our cause endeared himself to all of us, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the members of the Local Union in meeting assembled do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
GE . F. LEEFELDT,
JOHN B. FOULKES,
} *Committee.*

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO SECTIONS 89 AND 90.

Union No.	Section 89. For	Section 89. Against	Section 90. For	Section 90. Against
1	1	26	1	26
2	0	34	0	35
3	1	16	14	3
5	1	25	3	20
6	7	3	0	11
8	1	14	2	15
9	3	20	2	21
10	78	0	58	21
11	27	27	7	79
12	2	112	2	112
13	4	16	28	0
14	0	12	0	12
15	0	26	0	26
16	12	0	14	0
18	10	0	10	0
19	27	0	27	0
20	0	12	4	8
21	0	24	24	0
22	83	0	83	6
25	24	13	4	33
26	1	29	1	29
27	13	1	13	1
28	13	0	14	0
29	1	58	62	1
30	14	2	14	2
31	10	0	10	0
32	12	65	12	65
33	34	83	22	74
34	13	0	12	1
35	0	10	0	10
36	17	0	17	0
38	11	3	14	0
42	7	11	0	22
43	4	65	3	65
44	0	43	0	43
45	1	20	1	20
51	0	102	1	103
52	17	8	24	1
53	9	0	9	0
54	3	10	16	2
57	0	7	7	0
58	33	0	11	22
59	3	11	13	1
60	10	0	6	4
61	3	49	44	6
62	12	108	8	111
64	26	9	17	18
66	29	0	22	4
67	2	25	27	1
68	0	0	0	0
69	37	0	37	0
72	5	50	5	50
73	27	0	1	25
74	13	0	13	0
75	0	14	1	13
76	7	1	5	3
82	0	8	0	8
83	35	6	34	7
84	9	1	10	0
86	12	0	12	0
87	18	2	3	16
88	13	0	5	8
90	24	1	25	0
94	11	1	9	2
96	0	76	0	75
98	26	6	3	29
99	8	2	2	8
100	11	0	11	0
102	3	13	3	13
104	9	0	9	0
105	10	0	10	0
107	16	0	16	0
108	2	38	3	40
109	13	57	0	139
111	0	14	0	14
112	1	33	1	34
114	21	0	0	21
115	11	4	0	21
116	7	1	7	1
117	18	0	18	0
119	7	30	2	28
120	30	0	30	0
121	13	0	1	13
122	2	11	1	11
125	63	10	53	11
126	23	0	23	0
129	16	0	16	0
134	16	2	6	12
135	22	0	18	0
137	8	3	6	5
140	16	3	13	3
141	0	34	11	15
142	32	0	32	0
143	7	0	7	0
144	8	0	8	0
146	0	9	9	0
148	4	71	3	68
149	13	0	13	0
151	4	11	14	2
152	10	5	9	6
153	13	2	13	2
155	14	1	14	1
156	7	0	7	0
160	0	40	0	38
161	6	1	6	1
162	10	1	0	9
163	0	0	27	0
164	10	0	10	0
166	17	0	10	6
167	2	16	17	1
168	1	22	1	22
169	56	1	7	43
170	9	2	9	1
175	8	0	7	0
176	3	44	0	44
177	25	0	15	5
178	10	1	3	8
179	0	45	2	43
181	47	0	44	1
182	12	0	12	0
183	0	20	1	19
184	9	0	9	0
186	8	0	0	8
187	45	0	45	0
188	31	0	33	0
189	27	0	0	27
190	9	2	9	2
191	10	0	10	0
192	1	13	2	13
193	6	2	7	1
198	15	0	15	0
199	19	0	4	6
200	7	25	5	27
201	11	0	11	0
202	15	0	15	0
203	0	12	2	8
204	7	0	7	0
205	13	7	11	12
207	12	1	10	3
208	8	0	8	0
209	0	36	0	36
211	12	0	8	3
214	9	1	10	0
218	16	5	21	1

Union No	Section 89. For	Section 89. Against	Section 90. For	Section 90. Against
221	0	15	0	15
222	0	9	1	7
224	4	33	3	37
225	9	0	9	0
227	11	1	11	1
228	27	0	29	1
229	6	1	11	0
230	10	0	6	2
237	0	8	7	0
238	0	36	1	35
239	15	0	15	0
242	22	3	20	5
246	11	1	8	4
247	38	13	52	2
249	9	1	9	1
251	13	5	0	19
253	0	15	1	12
257	32	2	8	28
260	13	0	0	13
266	8	0	8	0
273	56	0	11	45
274	25	1	25	1
275	8	1	9	0
277	10	0	10	0
286	15	0	8	6
287	3	6	7	2
291	0	39	0	46
300	15	0	15	0
301	18	0	18	0
306	0	50	0	50
309	9	374	10	373
316	4	5	0	9
323	2	12	2	12
325	12	0	17	0
328	2	22	2	22
332	1	19	7	12
334	9	0	4	5
340	1	243	1	243
344	9	0	9	0
346	19	0	19	0
349	12	1	11	2
352	3	12	14	0
355	1	26	1	26
356	8	0	9	0
359	16	0	16	0
360	22	0	19	3
361	8	25	8	18
370	7	0	6	0
374	2	22	1	23
375	319	3	3	319
376	26	0	8	18
381	0	41	0	45
382	1	175	0	185
391	17	0	17	0
393	14	0	0	14
400	2	5	2	5
402	8	0	0	8
406	10	0	10	0
407	11	0	10	2
416	26	1	4	34
419	1	26	0	27
427	0	64	2	58
428	13	0	13	0
429	44	1	40	1
433	13	1	13	1
434	12	0	12	0
437	18	0	18	0
442	11	0	11	0
448	15	0	15	0
449	0	24	0	24
451	1	73	0	74
453	14	56	0	74
457	0	83	3	95
460	12	0	12	0
462	7	0	7	0
468	0	64	0	64
471	8	67	2	79
473	1	94	0	91
474	6	1	6	1
476	7	119	4	117
478	0	81	0	81
481	10	0	10	0
482	0	10	0	10
483	34	6	1	33
493	29	3	0	32
499	2	6	7	1
507	21	0	21	0
509	27	0	0	38
515	1	20	0	17
521	29	13	23	14
522	1	89	1	89
526	33	0	38	0
534	9	4	0	13
563	29	23	51	0
564	0	20	0	20
567	0	40	0	40
580	9	0	9	0
584	26	1	2	25
592	17	1	3	13
593	0	14	0	14
611	22	1	24	0
628	9	0	9	0
633	8	0	8	0
637	18	1	19	0
638	20	0	0	14
640	13	6	20	0
659	22	2	21	3
676	9	1	1	12
683	9	0	7	2
696	17	0	17	0
698	8	1	3	6
704	15	1	15	1
707	4	23	4	23
712	9	0	9	0
715	0	97	0	98
716	22	0	4	18
723	36	0	36	0
726	0	73	0	73
738	11	3	14	0
746	10	0	10	0
750	12	7	22	0
785	8	0	8	0
802	1	7	1	7
41	15	0	15	0
147	0	27	0	27
394	16	2	13	6
80	0	20	16	4

LEWISTON, Me.—Union 407, passed a stirring set of resolutions condemnatory of the Lattimer shooting and of Sheriff Martin and his dastardly deputies.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union 236, is increasing rapidly in membership. In spite of all odds we are bound to unionize the carpenters of this place.

OUR MAIL BAG

INDEPENDENCE, Colo., mostly all union carpenters at work in this section; trade improving.

PORTSMOUTH, O, Union 437 had a hard strain for four years, but now we will get on top again as work is more plentiful recently.

THE GEO. P. PLANT Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo., is an unfair firm in the treatment of union labor. Don't touch any of their brands of flour, and ask your grocer not to handle.

PITTSBURG, Pa., carpenters are rousing up. Local 202, East End, lately had a rousing meeting, and Brother A. M. Swartz has been doing some good organizing in the city and vicinity.

SPOKANE, Wash.—This is now a solid eight hour city for carpenters. We started the rule last May and have maintained wages ever since at 35 cents per hour. Union 98 is in prosperous condition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., business bad, wages low, piece work too prevalent. Contractors on best jobs offer $2 per day. National Construction Company took contract to build sewers for one million dollars and pay not less than $1.50 per day to laborers, now offer $1. We are after 'em.

THE Brown Tobacco Company of St. Louis has been declared unfair by the National Tobacco Workers' Union for dishonorable violation of an agreement with said Union. Patronize tobacco bearing only the blue label of this Union and that will teach the Brown Company and others similar that they can not antagonize trade union people.

EXPULSIONS

G G. CHILDS, from Union 33, Boston, Mass., for misappropriation of funds obtained from business advertisements published in the Union's souvenir on the occasion of its fourteenth annual ball.

J. D. BERGIN, Union 197, Lead, South Dakota, for drunkenness and wife beating.

J S. SMITH, Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., for receiving money for dues and not turning same over to the F. S.

T. ERLINGER, Union 71, Milwaukee, Wis., for being short in his books.

J. L. SALEN, Union 129, Hazleton, Pa.. for embezzling Union funds.

LEONARD SCHRAMM, Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., for violation of Sec. 122.

JOHN BURKHARDT, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., for embezzlement of $27.65 of Union funds.

C. A. HALL, from Union 185, Cleburne, Tex., for dishonesty and fraud.

The Kansas Courts Enforce the Eight Hour Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 13.—Judge Wells, of the Court of Appeals, rendered a decision in the case of the employees of a contractor doing a job of work for Marshall county, who sued for two hours a day extra pay, because he compelled them to work ten hours when the law prescribes eight hours as a day's work. The county commissioners refused to allow for the extra time. The judge holds that not only the contractor, but the county commissioners are subject to criminal prosecution for compelling the men to work over hours.

THE man in mercantile pursuits should be a strong advocate of trade unionism. Trade unionism insures good wages and better conditions for the working class. Good wages and better conditions will enable the workingman to buy more of the necessities for his domestic sustenance. The better able he is to buy the better for the merchant who has goods to sell. The more money put in circulation enables the merchant to extend his business, all of which insures flourishing conditions all around, which adds to the contentment and happiness of all concerned

U. B. C. & J. of America Society Goods.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
CHAS. SVENDSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Flags and Banners
FOR SOCIETIES.



Regalia and Badges.
Over 2000 Society Flags and Banners Manufactured. Over 6000 Societies furnished with Badges or Regalia.
No. 84 Court St., Cincinnati.

DON'T
Patronize the
Consolidated
Steel and
Wire Co's

Steel Wire Nails, Steel Wire Rods, Barbed Fence Wire, Smooth and Galvanized Wire.

FEDERATED WIRE
TRADES OF AMERICA.

Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The Question of Immigration.

(Continued from page 11.)

To find a remedy that is a remedy, we must look beyond the petty questions of the day as formulated by self seeking politicians, intended only as a sop to labor and thrown to it by virtue of the votes labor has.

It is time that organized labor stop frittering away its energy and dawdling away valuable time upon side issues that have no more to do with its condition than has the pimple on the dead man's nose with his demise.

It is time that we get out of this narrow rut in looking upon the things that surround us; that we try to survey the whole field and take a broader view of the situation that confronts us.

Instead of lobbying with politicians to secure the enactment of "labor laws" which, if enacted, are not worth the paper they are written on, because subject to the interpretation of courts dominated by capitalist interests, instead of chasing after measures that militate against the spirit of the international brotherhood of labor and tend to obscure the common solidarity of interests that should animate us all, and at the same time are of no earthly benefit to us, we should at last begin to see that we cannot expect any help from without ourselves and that the redemption, the salvation of the working class rests with the workers themselves, and with them alone.

But in order to free ourselves we must be united and we must understand, first, the cause of our oppression, and, second, the means to accomplish our emancipation.

As to the cause, we have seen that it lies in the control by the capitalist class of the means of production.

As to the means, it is the incessant struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, with a view to conquer the political power by virtue our superior numbers, and through achieve economic freedom. The nstruments of production must cease to be the property of the few; they must become the property of the nation, organized in a republic of labor with all parasites left out.

Unfortunately, the workers have hitherto not been true to themselves nor true to their cause. Each year have we seen that the working class, by its votes, has enthroned the capitalist class and invested it with all the political power in the land—the very class that keeps our noses on the grindstone, fleeces us of the fruits of our toil, squanders untold millions in riotous luxury goes to Europe to fawn and cringe before thrones, while at home it rules us with club, bayonet and injunctions, buys with the wealth wrung from us the titles of a decaying European nobility for their offspring, corrupts our government in all its branches, and is indeed the only menace to the Republic and its institutions.

Under its rule the sublime and lofty sentiments of the Declaration of Independence have been travestied and have become a hollow mockery, and civil rights, personal freedom and all that are to-day allotted to the citizen in proportion to the number of dollars at his command.

Under its rule, the political power given to it by the votes of labor has been used relentlessly against labor whenever labor stirred to ask but for bread. The history of the American labor movement is a history of outrages committed by this lawless capitalist class against labor, its benefactor, and many pages of that history have been written with the life blood of inoffensive workers who happened to excite its wrath. The shooting down, like so many dogs, of a large number of striking miners on a public highway near Hazelton, Pa., is the crowning deed of capitalist infamy, the last bloody page of that history. And there is more to come. In view of such a state of affairs it behooves us to set aside all side questions that are only calculated to divide us and try to unite on the one issue, viz, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the erection in its stead of the co-operative commonwealth.

"But," do we hear some conservative friend say, "this is socialism?" Exactly, dear friend, that is just what it is, and it is the only way out. On that issue the interests of all workers can be united, no matter where they were born or in what color of skin they walk on this earth. All other issues will find us divided, because all other issues are aimed at the maintenance of the capitalist system, and, while seeming to benefit one portion of the workers, they are so obviously directed against another portion that they serve as an excellent means for the capitalist class to set us to fighting one another.

If the workers must free themselves because they alone have the power and alone an interest in accomplishing their emancipation, then the first condition is that we rally under a banner that can cover us all and stand on a platform broad enough for us all We must set ourselves an aim that is not alone worth striving for, but upon which we can all agree and which does not tend to split us up into warring factions, each trying to worst the other.

Anti-immigration with its reactionary by-play of educational tests and the exclusion of political offenders, measures that ought to be repugnant to every thinking worker who understands the cause of non-education among the working class under certain conditions and who certainly ought not be willing to see this country made a tool for the protection of European monarchies against what they may be pleased to call a political offender, such measures say we, are scarcely calculated to unify labor for the task before it, but are certainly tending to divide our ranks. Let us welcome to our organizations every fellow-worker who comes to us with an open heart and a clean purpose and is willing to stand in line with us to battle against unjust conditions and for the ultimate aims of the labor movement, no matter where he was born or from whence he has immigrated.

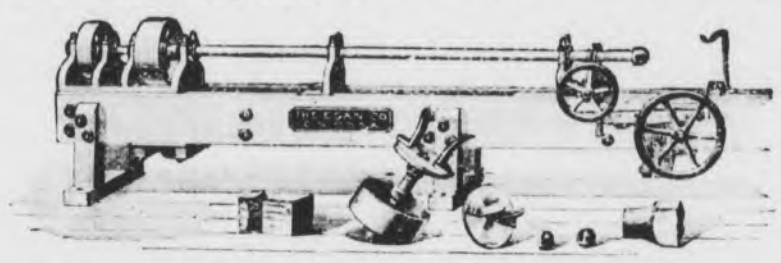
Let our battle cry be: Workingmen of all Countries unite!

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
UNION 309.

New Porch Column and Pump Tube Boring Machine.

(AUTOMATIC FEED.)

Our New Porch Column and Pump Tube Boring Machine is especially designed for boring holes through timbers up to 8" square, and 12, 14 and 16 feet long, or longer if desired, boring from each end to the centre, overlapping the same. The object of a machine of this kind is to prevent the checking of timbers, which is bound to occur if the core is not taken out, also to make them lighter for shipping purposes, etc., etc. Veranda posts treated in this manner are much more durable and fetch a better price on the market. It is also used for boring wooden pump stock, tubing for tannery purposes, etc.



The frame is of ample proportions, made of hard wood, length governed by length of timber to be bored, with sufficient floor space to insure steady running, when in operation.

The head stock is made to carry two pulleys, each on a separate mandrel practically, and each running at a different rate of speed, one pulley carrying the tube with the cutter auger, at the end, the other pulley to rotate the spiral which is inside the tube running in an opposite direction taking the shavings away from the auger and discharging them partially between the pulleys and at the extreme end of the head stock.

Suitable steady-rests are provided to support the end of the long tube; these steady-rests are adjustable, and moved back and forth as required, according to the depth of boring.

The sliding rest is very complete, of ample size to take in timbers from 3" to 8" square or round, operated by right and left hand screw, thereby self centering the various sizes of timbers that may be brought to the machine.

The feed is automatic; also operated by hand It is very reliable, easy of access, thereby taking all the hard work from the operator. Suitable rests are supplied for the square timber to rest in; also clamping devices for holding the stock down solid while being bored.

When the machine is required for pump work it is necessary to make a matched joint, and suitable face plates and cutters attached to a mandrel and pulley, which run in the double head stock, are provided, doing very smooth, rapid and reliable work, in fact, making a complete joint.

We furnish with the machine one tube, spiral and auger of suitable length.

The double countershaft is furnished with tight and loose pulleys 12 x 6½", and should make 800 revolutions per minute.

There is a shop number on each machine, and a number on each casting, by which they can be identified, and should be mentioned in ordering supplies.

For price of this, or cuts and prices of any other wood working machinery, address the manufacturers,

THE EGAN COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

We offer the following machines at bargain figures. Each machine has been gone over in our shops, Repaired, Retried and Repainted, and is warranted to work equal to new. If you don't see here what you want, send for full list with prices attached.

Fay Panel Raiser.
Defiance Iron Frame Rip Saw.
Fay No. 5, Unstrained Scroll Saw.
Egan Hand Feed Railway Cut Off Saw.
Egan No. 1, Wood Frame Saw Bench.
Egan No. 2 ½ Sgl. Cyl. Surface.
Egan No. 1, Universal Wood Worker.
Fay Blind Stile Mortiser and Borer.
Fay Little Giant 24 x 4, S. C. Planer and Matcher.

THE EGAN COMPANY,
406-426 W. Front St., Cincinnati, O.

For Our German Readers.

Das Recht auf Arbeit.

Etwa fünfzig Carpenter Organisationen, von welchen vierzig Local Unions der Brotherhood of Carpenters angehören, repräsentiren die organisirten Carpenter von Groß New York Ein Dutzend Walking Delegaten sind angestellt, um die Interessen derselben zu wahren und ihre Forderungen hochzuhalten, zu welchen im besonderen der achtstündige Arbeitstag und ein Tagelohn von $3.50 gehören. Mit diesem großen Armeecorps organisirter Arbeiter sollte man meinen, sollte es ein Leichtes sein, nicht nur diese Forderungen hochzuhalten, sondern, da thatsächlich die Existenzverhältnisse der Carpenter im Allgemeinen sehr traurige sind, auch Besserungen derselben durchzuführen; aber leider ist dem nicht so. Der $3.50 Tagelohn ist eine Lüge! denn die große Mehrzahl der Mitglieder arbeiten für einen mehr oder weniger geringeren Lohn und lügen bei einer etwaigen Controlle durch den Delegat demselben vor, $3.50 zu haben.

Der achtstündige Arbeitstag ist eine Farce! denn thatsächlich wird bei der heutigen achtstündigen Arbeitszeit ein bedeutend größeres Quantum Arbeit geliefert denn früher bei neun und ja bei zehn Stunden. Nicht möglich! wird man sagen, und doch ist es so, denn bei der jetzigen Arbeitsweise, die Theilung der Arbeit in einzelne Branchen, hat den „Bruder" Mitarbeiter zu dem gefährlichsten Räuber der Menschheit gemacht. Einer sucht den Andern in der Leistungsfähigkeit, nicht nach Qualität, sondern Quantität, zu „bieten" und der Boß hat gar nicht mehr nöthig, sogenannte „Niggertreiber" anzustellen, da der blinde Egoismus des „Bruder" Arbeiters ihm auch noch diese Ersparniß gestattet, denn das Prämiensystem (eine neue Art der Ausbeutung in den Tenementbauten), macht „die Kerle schuften, daß es einen Hund jammern könnte." Wer am ersten fertig ist, bekommt fünf Dollars extra und die Arbeit fliegt nur so, ist aber auch darnach.

Diese Arbeitsmethode raubt einer großen Anzahl von Mitarbeitern die Gelegenheit zur Arbeit und ist es gerade die bessere Classe Arbeiter, welche darunter zu leiden hat, weßhalb denn auch der Distrikt Council den Versuch macht, diesem Krebsschaden zu steuern, und Regeln aufstellen will, welche das Quantum einer Tagesarbeit feststellen sollen. Da nun dieses Quantum weit unter dem heutigen Quantum des „Prämien Carpenters" steht, so werden wir uns wohl auf einen sehr ernsten Kampf gefaßt machen müssen und nur die strikte Durchführung einer solchen Regel würde den achtstündigen Arbeitstag zu einem Erfolg machen, dem, der ihn eigentlich haben soll, einem gewissen Prozentsatz Mitarbeiter mehr Gelegenheit zu geben, Arbeit zu bekommen. Denn was soll schließlich aus denjenigen werden, die mit

diesen Vampieren der Arbeit nicht cor curiren können?

Als Mensch haben sie ein Recht zu leben, als Brüder sind wir verpflichtet, für dieses Recht einzustehen! Wohlan! So zeigen wir, daß wir Willens sind, den Ausbeutern in unseren eigenen Reihen die Flügel zu stutzen, die Lethargie in unserer Organisation muß abgeschüttelt werden, wir müssen werden, was wir sein wollen, eine Kampf Organisation! die den Muth hat, bis auf den letzten Mann für die Rechte ihrer Mitglieder einzustehen und zu den heiligsten dieser Rechte gehört das Recht auf Arbeit

Mit Brudergruß,

Robert Blumenberg.
L. U. 464, New York.

Die Einwanderungs-Frage.

In der Extra General-Versammlung der Local Union No. 309, wurde auf Verlangen unserer General-Executive, veranlaßt durch einen Beschluß der letzten Convention der American Federation of Labor, obiges Thema verhandelt und einstimmig, d. h. mit 557 beschlossen, daß kein Grund vorliegt, die Gesetze in Bezug auf Einwanderung zu verschärfen. Von den vorgelegten sieben Fragen wurde nur über eine abgestimmt, welche lautet: „Ist Ihre Organisation für Amendirung der Gesetze der Ver. Staaten, um die Einwanderung mehr zu beschränken als sie jetzt beschränkt wird?"

Um die Motive dieser Abstimmung klar zu legen, wurde der Vorstand in Verbindung mit einem Committee beauftragt, eine Erklärung auszuarbeiten, welche dann in der nächsten Versammlung vorgelegt und einstimmig gutgeheißen wurde, als im Einklang stehend mit dem Geiste, sowie der ganzen Vergangenheit und gegenwärtigen Stellung der Lokal Union No. 309 (früher Lokal Union der Internationalen Möbel Arbeiter Union).

Erklärung.

Zu einer Zeit, da alle Regierungen Europa's, ohne Ausnahme, mit Neid auf die ökonomische Entwickelung der Vereinigten Staaten blicken und mit allen Mitteln die Auswanderung ihrer „Unterthanen" nach den Ver. Staaten zu verhindern und zu erschweren suchen, wohl wissend, daß dem eigenen Lande durch Entziehung von so viel geistiger und physischer Arbeitskraft ein Verlust von unberechenbarem Werthe entsteht, welcher den Ver. Staaten kostenlos zu Gute kommt, zu einer solchen Zeit erscheint es uns unverständlich, wie eine solche Frage überhaupt auftauchen kann in einem Lande beinahe so groß wie ganz Europa, sechszehnmal größer als ganz Deutschland, mit einer nicht viel größeren Einwohnerzahl als letzteres.

Die ganze Entwickelung der Ver. Staaten beruht auf Einwanderung. Zuerst kamen die Entdecker und gewaltsamen Eroberer, welche mit den verwerflichsten Mitteln, als Mord, Betrug, offener Raub, und allen möglichen Listen die Ureinwohner—die rothe amerikanische Rasse—um ihre natürlichen Rechte brachte, und noch heute bildet die mit raffinirter Berechnung gegen die Indianer zur Anwendung gebrachte Politik der Ausrottung eine Schmach für die Ver. Staaten.

Und da die Indianer auf ihrem eigenen Grund und Boden von den Segnungen der fremden Civilisation nichts wissen, und auch keine Sklavendienste thun wollten, so wurde die schwarze, äthiopische Rasse gewaltsam „eingewandert" und die verruchte Institution der Sklavenarbeit eingeführt, welche nicht nur alle Arbeit degradirte und ihr den Stempel der Inferiorität aufdrückte, sondern auch den Lebensquell der Nation vergiftete und korrumpirte, bis der Schandfleck durch einen mörderischen Bürgerkrieg ausgemerzt, nur um der Institution der Lohnsklaverei freie Bahn zu machen, welche operirt ohne Rücksicht auf die Farbe der Haut in der dieser mehr moderne Sklave stecken mag.

Während man nun zu jener Zeit die „Einwanderung" der Neger gewaltsam stimulirte, sehen wir anderseits, daß die der gelben oder mongolischen Rasse gewaltsam beschränkt wird durch eine Akte der Bundes-Legislative, welche in offenem Widerspruch steht mit der Vergangenheit der Ver. Staaten; desselben Landes, welches gerade jetzt alle Anstrengungen macht, um einen dominirenden Einfluß auf dem Weltmarkt zu gewinnen und dessen herrschende Klasse zu diesem Zweck „freie" Konkurrenz als das Palladium ihrer politischen und sozialen Ordnung greift, und auf der anderen Seite Andere von dem Mitbewerb ausschließt.

Kapitalistische Logik.

Wir müssen im Auge behalten, daß, was immer im Sinne der hier angeführten Ereignisse wirkte und bestimmend auf dieselben einwirkte, diktirt wurde durch die Interessen der jetzt herrschenden Klasse—der Kapitalisten-Klasse—und natürlich diesen Interessen dienstbar war, und da wir bisher nicht gehört haben, daß die Kapitalisten nach einer Beschränkung ihrer Ausbeutungschancen Verlangen tragen, so muß angenommen werden, daß die Frage der Beschränkung der Einwanderung nur im Interesse der Arbeiterklasse und speziell der organisirten Arbeiter aufgeworfen worden ist.

Betrachten wir also die Frage von diesem Standpunkt aus. Das Argument der Befürworter der Anti-Einwanderung läßt sich wohl wie folgt zusammenfassen: „Es ist ein großer Ueberschuß von Arbeitskraft im „Markte"; die Nachfrage nach Arbeit übersteigt das Angebot von Arbeits-Gelegenheit. Einwanderung vermehrt den Ueberschuß und vermindert dadurch die Arbeits Gelegenheiten. Ergo—müssen die Einwanderung abschaffen."

Wer immer so argumentirt, dem scheint nicht nur das Gefühl der Perspektive und der Proportion der Dinge gänzlich abzugehen, sondern er muß auch mit geschlossenen Augen gelebt haben, während in der technischen Ausrüstung unserer Industrien eine gewaltige Umwälzung vor sich gegangen, eine Umwälzung, welche jede Phase der menschlichen Thätigkeit berührt.

Es ist wahr, daß ein Ueberschuß von Arbeitskraft vorhanden, aber es ist nicht wahr, daß die Einwanderung denselben herbeigeführt, oder, daß das Aufhören derselben diesen Ueberschuß wahrnehmbar vermindern wird. Die gegentheilige Behauptung steht auf einer Stufe mit der Annahme, daß ein Mann, dem man eine Kugel durch den Kopf geschossen, und auf dessen Nase sich ein Knötchen befindet, sei an diesem Knötchen gestorben und er würde frisch und gesund sein, wenn man nur dieses Knötchen rechtzeitig kurirt hätte.

Was diesen Ueberschuß an Arbeitskraft hervorgebracht, ist nicht die Einwanderung, sondern die erstaunliche, seit Jahren andauernde und immer rapider werdende Verdrängung der menschlichen Arbeitskraft durch die Entwickelung und immer ausgedehntere Anwendung der Maschinerie, der Concentration des Kapitals in wenigen Händen, der Trustifizirung unserer Industrie und der immer geringer werdenden Kaufkraft der großen Masse des Volkes, welche die im Ueberfluß geschaffenen Waaren deßhalb nicht kaufen kann, weil sie in der Form von Lohn einen immer kleiner werdenden Antheil an dem Werthe der erzeugten Produkte erhält.

Daher die große Armee der Arbeitslosen; daher der Druck auf die Lohnrate; daher die Verringerung der Consumption unter den Arbeitermassen, das Darniederliegen der Geschäfte, industrielle Krisen, schlechte Zeiten und daher der ätherische, flüchtige, niemals greifbare Charakter der uns versprochenen Prosperität. Und während die Werkzeuge, die Mittel der Produktion, geeignet, kontrollirt und operirt werden zum alleinigen und ausschließlichen Nutzen der Kapitalistenklasse, während die Produktion diesem winzigen Theile der Nation allein anvertraut ist und alle anderen sich draußen in die Hände blasen können, während in der That nur deßhalb produzirt wird, um für die Kapitalisten Profite herauszupressen und für keinen anderen Zweck, genau so lange werden wir einen Ueberschuß von Arbeitskraft im Markte haben, mit Einwanderung oder ohne Einwanderung Unter einem solchen System wird die Arbeitskraft, und mit ihr der Arbeiter selbst, durch die Logik dieses Systems zu dem Niveau einer Waare herabgedrückt und ihr Preis (Lohn) wird kontrollirt und bestimmt durch dasselbe ökonomische Gesetz, welches den Preis aller anderen Waaren kontrollirt und bestimmt—das Gesetz des Angebots und der Nachfrage. Und, da in Folge der vorher erklärten Ursachen das Angebot beständig steigt, so vermindert sich naturgemäß die Nachfrage in demselben Maße. Resultat: ein immer stärker werdender Druck auf die Lohnrate und ein beständiges Sinken der Lage der Arbeiter.

Wir sehen also, daß Anti-Einwanderung eine Kur für soziale Uebel ist, welche nicht kurirt. Um ein wirklich kurirendes Uebel zu finden, müssen wir hinaus gehen über die kleinlichen Fragen des Tages, aufgeworfen von selbstsüchtigen Politikern, zu dem Zwecke den Arbeitern einen Knochen zum Nagen hinzuwerfen, weil eben der Bruder Arbeiter so viele Stimmen hat. Es ist hohe Zeit, daß die organisirte Arbeit aufhöre ihre Energie und Kraft in kleinlichen Dingen zu zerreiben und zersplittern, und aufhöre werthvolle Zeit mit Nebenfragen zu vertödten, welche nicht mehr Einfluß auf unsere Lage haben, als das Knötchen auf der Nase des todten Mannes mit seinem Ableben zu thun hatte.

Es ist Zeit, daß man aus dem engen Gesichtskreis herauskommt, von dem aus man bisher die uns umgebenden Dinge betrachtet; daß man versucht, das ganze Feld zu übersehen und einen weiteren Blick bekommt für die Gesammt-Situation der wir uns gegenüber sehen.

Anstatt bei Politikern zu scharwenzeln, um den Erlaß von sogenannten „Labor Laws," die nicht das Papier werth sind auf dem sie geschrieben, weil der Auslegung von Gerichten unterworfen, welche absolut von kapitalistischen Interessen dominirt werden; anstatt Maßregeln anzustreben, welche dem Geist der internationalen Solidarität der Arbeiter widerstreben, welche uns, figürlich gesprochen, in unserem Kampfe Brod und Wein und Fleisch sein sollte; anstatt alle diese Dinge zu verfolgen, die uns absolut nichts nützen, sollte man endlich zu der so einfachen Wahrheit gelangen, daß die Arbeiterklasse niemals ihre Erlösung von außerhalb erwarten kann und daß die Befreiung ihrer Klasse das Werk der Arbeiter selbst sein muß. Wer soll es wohl sonst thun??

Aber um uns selbst zu befreien müssen wir vereinigt sein und müssen uns klar sein, erstens: über die Ursachen unserer Unterdrückung, und zweitens: über die Mittel, um derselben ein Ende zu machen. In Bezug auf die Ursachen haben wir gesehen, daß dieselben in der kapitalistischen Kontrolle der Produktionsmittel begründet sind. In Bezug auf das Mittel ist zu sagen, daß es nur ein Mittel gibt und das ist der unaufhörliche, nie erlahmende Kampf der Arbeiter-Klasse gegen die Kapitalisten-Klasse, mit dem Endziel der Erringung der politischen Macht, Kraft unserer Ueberzahl, und dem Zweck diese politische Macht zum Sturz des kapitalistischen Systems zu benützen und dadurch zur ökonomischen Befreiung zu gelangen. Die Produktionsmittel müssen aufhören das Eigenthum Weniger zu sein; sie müssen das Eigenthum der Nation werden, organisirt als eine Republik der Arbeit mit Ausscheidung aller Parasiten.

Bisher sind leider die Arbeiter weder sich selbst noch ihrer Sache treu gewesen. Jahr für Jahr haben wir gesehen wie die Stimmen der Arbeiter die Kapitalisten-Klasse auf den Thron gehoben und ihr alle politische Macht in die Hände gespielt—dieselbe Klasse, welche uns auf das Aeußerste bedrückt, die Früchte unserer Arbeit uns raubt, ungezählte Millionen in unerhörtem Luxus verschwendet, in Europa vor Fürstenthronen kriecht und uns hier mit Knüppel, Bajonett und Einhaltsbefehlen regiert, welche mit dem uns ausgepreßten Reichthum für ihre Töchter mittelst sogenannter Heirathen die Titel des verrotteten europäischen Adels aufkauft, unsere Regierung in all ihren Zweigen korrumpirt, und in der That die einzige Gefahr für die Republik und ihre Institutionen bildet.

Unter ihrer Herrschaft sind die erhabenen, in der Unabhängigkeits-Erklärung niedergelegten Prinzipien, travestirt und in ihr Gegentheil verkehrt worden und bürgerliche Rechte, persönliche Freiheit werden heute dem Bürger zugemessen nach Maßgabe der Anzahl von Dollars, welche er sein eigen nennt. Das ist wenigstens die Praxis des Lebens; die schöne Theorie besteht ja noch immer.

Unter ihrer Herrschaft wurde die politische Macht, welche die Stimmen der Arbeiter ihr gegeben, in der brutalsten Weise gegen die Arbeiter in's Feld geführt, wenn immer dieselben sich rührten um nur Brod zu erlangen. Die Geschichte der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung ist eine Geschichte von Gewaltthaten, verübt von der Kapitalisten-Klasse gegen die Arbeiter-Klasse und manche Seiten dieser Geschichte wurden geschrieben mit dem Herzblute harmloser Arbeiter, welche dieser verbrecherischen Klasse gerade im Wege standen. Die Ermordung einer großen Anzahl von strikenden Bergleuten, welche kürzlich in der Nähe von Hazleton, Pa., wie ein Rudel Hunde zusammengeschossen wurden, ist die letzte große Manifestation kapitalistischer Infamie, die letzte mit Blut geschriebene Seite dieser Geschichte. Und wir werden noch mehr dergleichen sehen.

Angesichts einer solchen Situation ist es nothwendig, daß wir alle Nebenfragen bei Seite setzen, welche ja doch nur aufgeworfen werden, um uns zu spalten und uns auf eine Frage vereinigen: der Sturz des kapitalistischen Systems und sein Ersatz durch ein cooperatives, genossenschaftliches Gemeinwesen.

„Aber," so hören wir einen unserer conservativen Freunde ausrufen, „das ist ja Sozialismus!"

Gewiß ist es das und es ist noch obendrein die einzige Lösung der Frage und allein in dieser Frage können die Interessen aller Arbeiter vereinigt werden ganz gleich, wo dieselben geboren wurden, und gleichviel in welcher Haut sie stecken. Alle anderen Fragen werden uns spalten, weil eben alle anderen Fragen auf die Erhaltung des kapitalistischen Systems abzielen und, während sie scheinbar einem Theile der Arbeiter nützen, sind sie für einen andern Theil offenbar schädlich und bilden daher ein für die Kapitalisten ausgezeichnetes Mittel uns in innere Kämpfe zu verwickeln.

Wenn die Arbeiter sich selbst befreien müssen, da sie allein die Macht dazu und das Interesse daran haben, dann ist die erste Bedingung, daß wir uns unter einem Banner vereinigen und auf einem Programme stehen, welches breit genug ist für Alle. Wir müssen uns nicht nur ein Ziel setzen, welches des Strebens werth ist, sondern auch ein solches über das wir uns einigen können und welches nicht die Tendenz hat, uns in streitende Fraktionen aufzulösen.

Die Frage der Anti-Einwanderung mit ihren reaktionären Beigaben, als Bildungs-Test und Ausschluß sogenannter politischer Verbrecher, Maßregeln, welche jedem denkenden Arbeiter in der Seele zuwider sein sollten der die Ursachen des Mangels an Bildung unter den Arbeitern kennt, und nicht gewillt ist, daß dieses Land zum Büttel europäischer Monarchien gemacht wird, ist wahrlich nicht geeignet, die Arbeiterklasse für ihre große Aufgabe zu einigen, wohl aber ist sie geeignet, uns zu spalten.

Laßt uns jeden Arbeiter in unseren Organisationen willkommen heißen, der zu uns kommt mit offenem Herzen und in reiner Absicht und der gewillt ist, in Reih und Glied zu treten und mit uns zu kämpfen gegen ungerechte Zustände und für die Endziele der Arbeiterbewegung, ganz gleich, wo er geboren und von wo er eingewandert.

Laßt unser Schlachtruf sein: Arbeiter aller Länder, vereinigt Euch!

Der Vorstand,
L. U. 309, B. C. J., New York.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—P. H. Hand, 1914 5th ave.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 41½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
517. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—I. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tompkins, Box 759.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. Nichol, 419 Kensington st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210 STAMFORD—
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433 BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt. 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
64. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5343 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2829 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 104 S. Perry ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
652. ELWOOD—O. W. Coxen.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings, 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council. D. L. Stoddard, 210 W. Raymond st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Brandt, 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 1624 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
465. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 528.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 209 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—E. D Cole, 310 Shawnee st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ternes. 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116 (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140 L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsichore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85 SHREVEPORT—J. E. Dezendorf, 719 Marshall

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury
218 E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424 HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel. 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444 PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis ave.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222 WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser, Lock Box 43.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer. 1527 Arlington ave.
118. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlager.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st,
20 CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handort, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John Stirling, 44 New St.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) Herman Kunz, 120 Maine st.
148. Wm. Boenig, 424 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kenneally, W. Orange.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 209 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 86 N. 1st. st.
309. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—G. H. Wells, 18 Storrie st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 413 11th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cash, Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575½ Leonard st.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer. 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt. 78 Edward st.
375. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Fergusou ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40 KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly. Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetzner, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—
493. " J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
56. (Floor Layers) Jos. Crane, 312 W. 121st st.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Gilliard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave
476. Wm Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. G. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside. 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHETSER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
208. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123 ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee. Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger) J. R. Ryan. 125 Court Alley.
26. " H. J. Watson, 111 Norris ave.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Thos. Carlisle, 140 Neperhan av.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

884. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3038 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
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716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

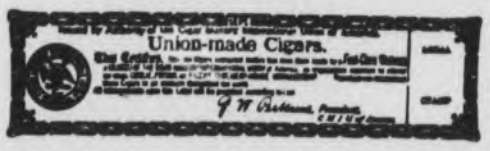


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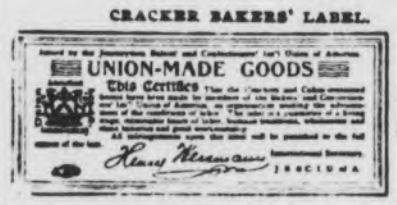
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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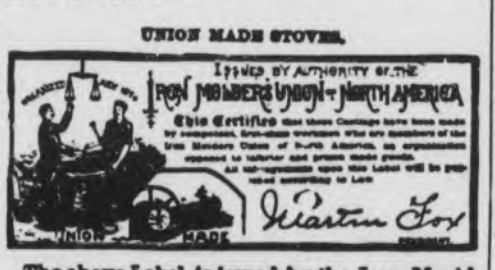
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UNION MADE HATS.



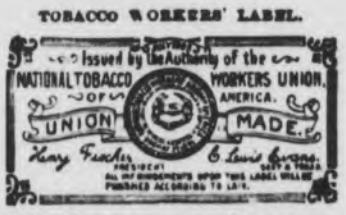
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings

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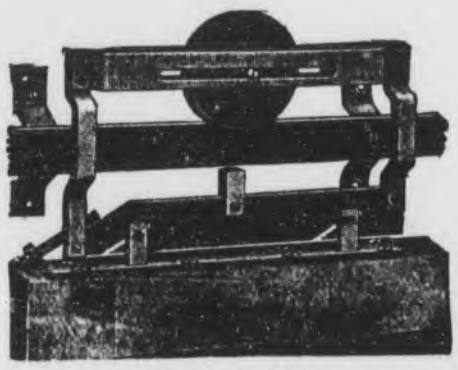
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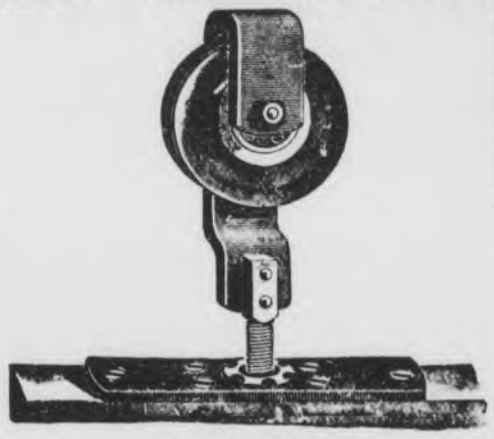
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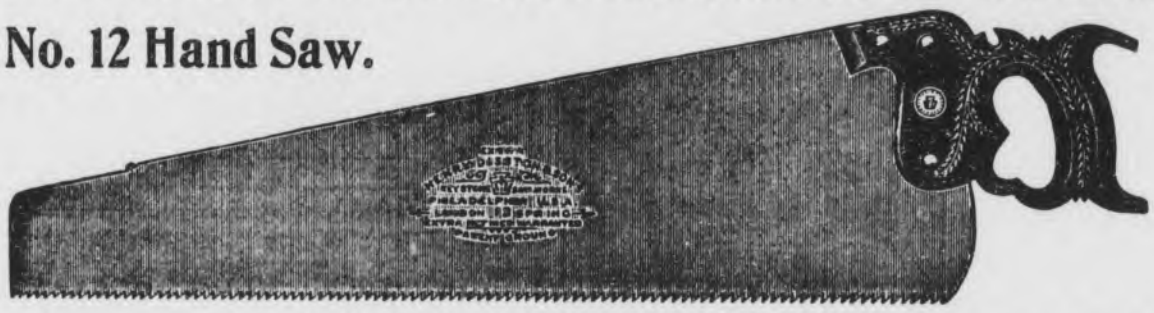
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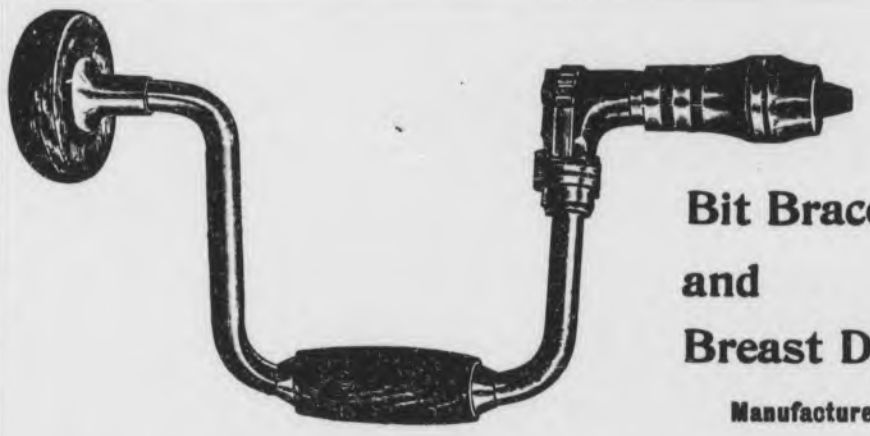
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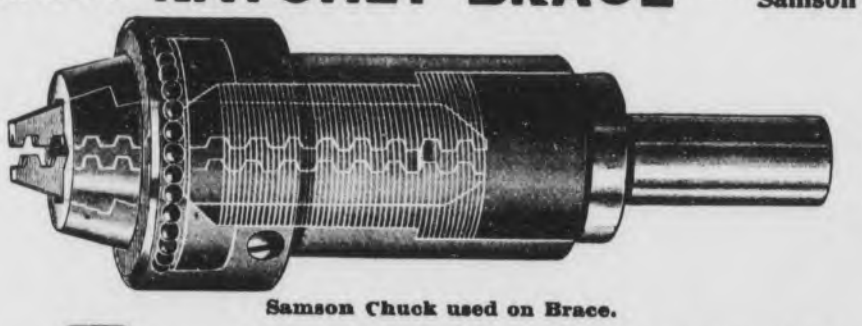
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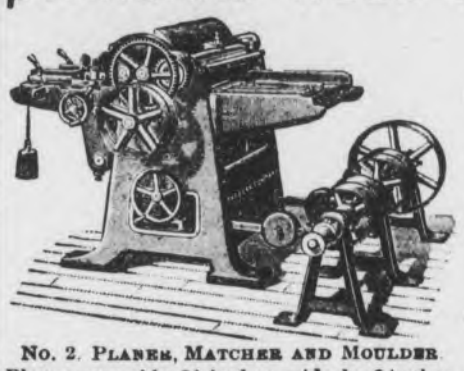
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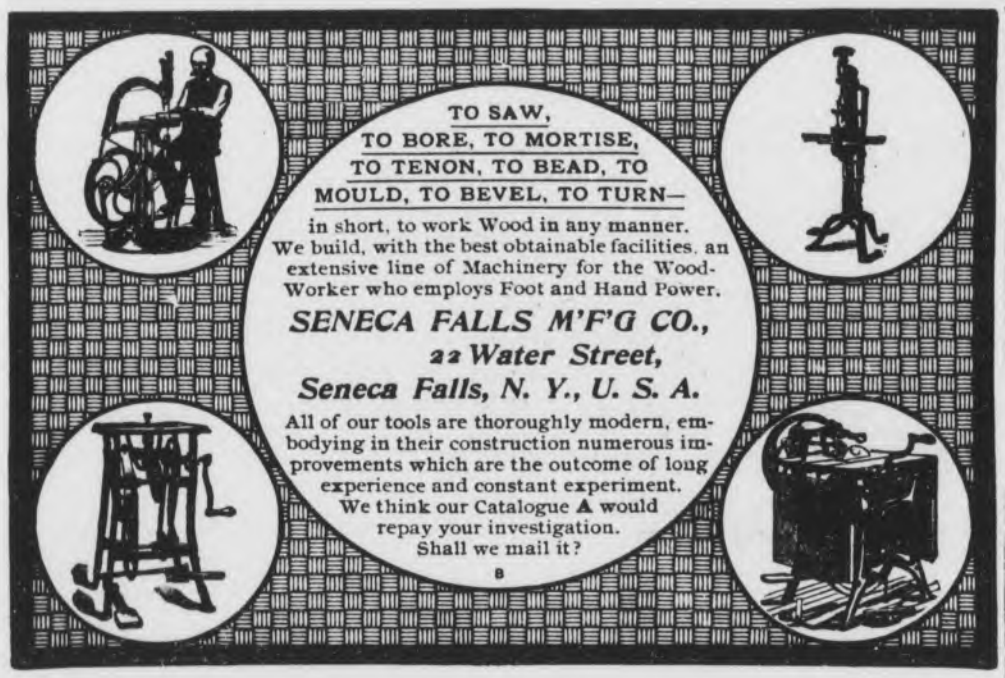
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Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B MAGINNIS.

WOOD and iron construction is now so much in use in our modern buildings, that I am endeavoring to place all the details before the readers of THE CARPENTER so that they keep in touch with the times. For this reason I here illustrate in Figs. 1, and 2, the longitudinal and transverse sections of a floor made up of timber beams, resting on the bottom plate of a girder made up of two steel I beams with a plate under to give a full bearing to the timbers. This will be clearly seen by a study of Fig. 2, also the method of tying them together by a ½ inch x 2 inch wrought iron strap, one of which passes over the top of the girder on one beam and under it on the next one or, on every second beam thus tying the timbers together on each side of the girder, by being thoroughly spiked to each beam. The beams are fully fitted so as to have a good bearing on both ends, and bridged with double rows of bridging in each span.

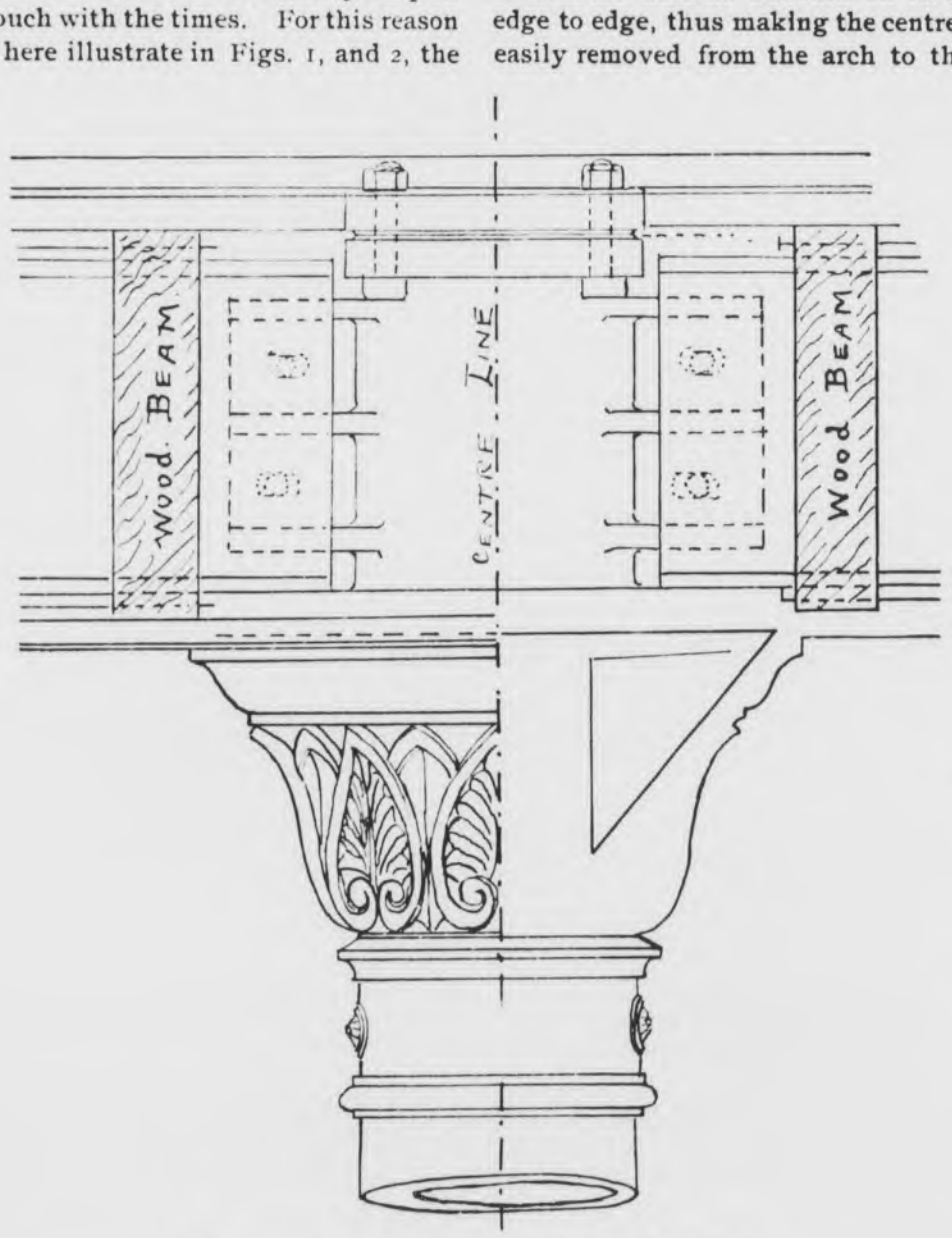


FIG. 1.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF FLOOR.

At Fig. 3, a very inexpensive system of setting centres for turning the brick or terra cotta arches between I beams will be seen. It consists of 2 inch x 4 inch or 2 inch x 6 inch spruce joists laid lengthways on the top and bottom flanges of each I beam. The bottom joist being hung to that on top by means of 1 inch x 3 inch or 1½ inch x 4 inch spruce cleats or strips The curved bearers are set on the bottom strips and nailed thereon and the battens are laid on loose edge to edge, thus making the centres easily removed from the arch to the next opening when the cement has set sufficiently hard to allow it, by simply wedging off the strips from the upper joist. The writer has seen many arches turned on this simple and cheap form of centre and it works admirably carrying both men and material safely. The cleats should be nailed opposite each other on different sides of each beam, and be spaced about six feet apart. Wire nails are the most reliable for this job.

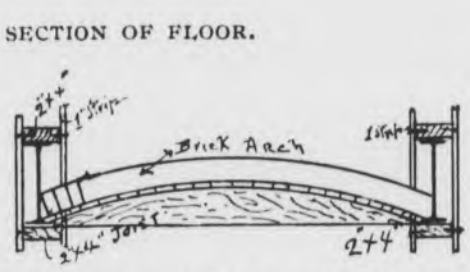


FIG. 3—METHOD OF SETTING CENTRES FOR FIREPROOF FLOORS.

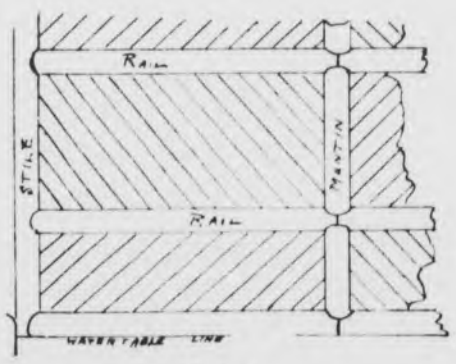


FIG. 4.

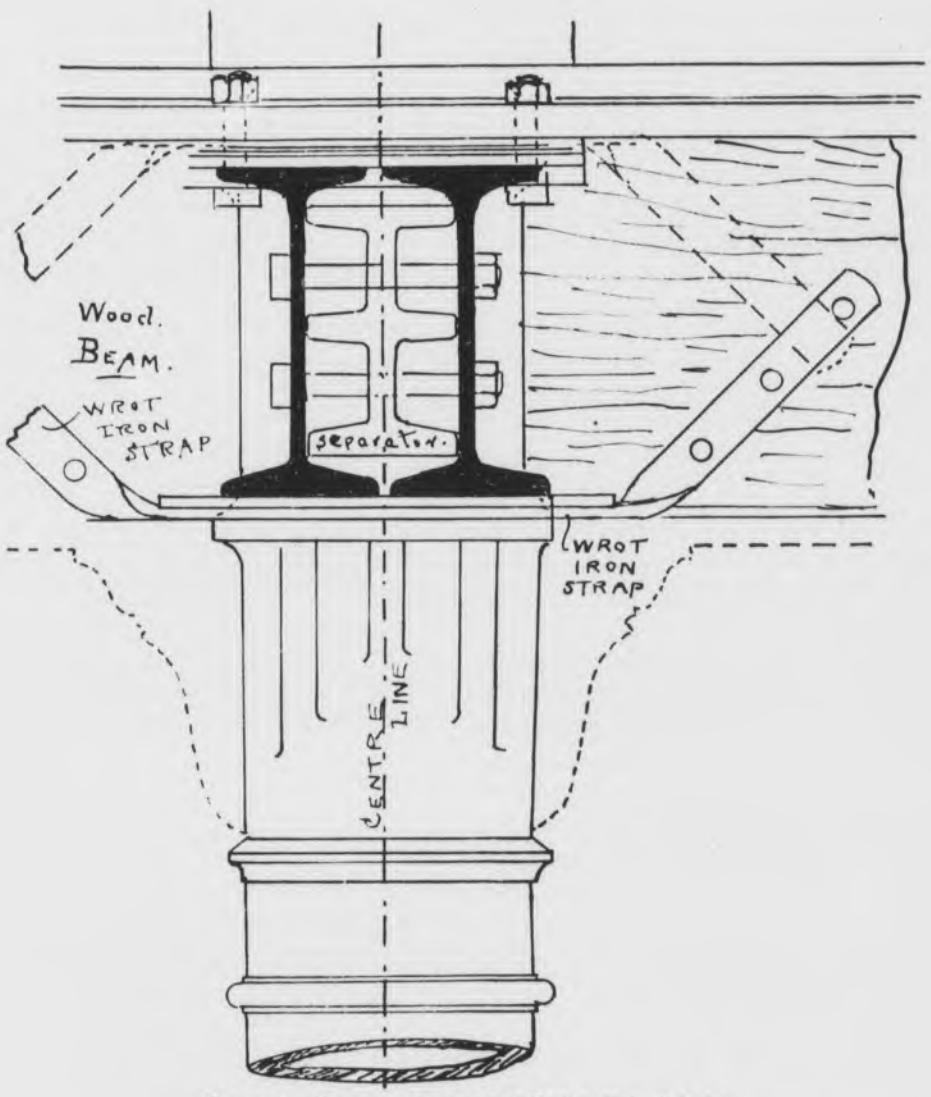


FIG. 2.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF FLOOR.

At Fig. 4, I show for the benefit of readers a method of panelling out the sides of a log or slab house, if it is desired to go to this expense. The rails and muntins are coped over each other and the panels laid in diagonally reversed on each panel.

Growth of the United Brotherhood very Encouraging in Some Sections Recently.

In the past few months some of our Local Unions, and some cities particularly, show a decided increase in membership in the Carpenters Unions under jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood. This good work has been accomplished by public meetings, with aid of local speakers, held regularly in the Union hall, once a month, on the regular meeting night, or by distribution of Trade Union literature, and the individual and collective activity of the members themselves among non-Union men and ex-members.

Here is a list of places where quite an increase in membership is decidedly apparent;

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Worcester, Lynn, Springfield and Pittsfield; also in Providence, R. I., and Norwalk, Conn.

NEW YORK.—Unions 51, 340, 457, 476 and 497 of New York; Unions 175, 247 and 639, Brooklyn; Union 72, Rochester, Portchester, Irvington, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Glens Falls-Newtown, College Point and Williamsbridge.

NEW JERSEY.—Unions 119 and 306, Newark, Trenton, Irvington, Hackensack and Long Branch.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Union 563, Scranton, Carbondale, Jeannette, Beaver Falls, Allentown, and Union 202, Pittsburg, also Washington, D. C.

WESTERN STATES.—Unions 5, 45, 47 and 257, St. Louis, Mo.; Union 160, Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb; San Francisco, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Victor, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Phœnix, Arizona; Belt, Mont.; Great Falls, Mont; E. Liverpool, O.; Columbus, O., 481, Cincinnati, O.; Unions 416 and 419, Chicago, Ill.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; Peru, Ill.; Muncie, Ind., 281, Indianapolis, Ind.; Anderson, Ind.

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Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner.—VI.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

THE two last examples given *i. e.*, Figs. 55 and 56, are not nearly so difficult to form as may be imagined at first sight as a close examination will discover that the lines forming each section are parallel to each other and struck from the same centres. Try and describe Fig. 56, you will find it easy to make.

Every carpenter who has had much to do with elliptical work, knows what trouble it is to find the proper *radial* lines or joints when butting trimmings of any sort around the curve. I show a method here that is not generally known in this country, to find these joints by the aid of a little instrument made of four pieces of lath or metal put together so as to form a perfect rectangle and having

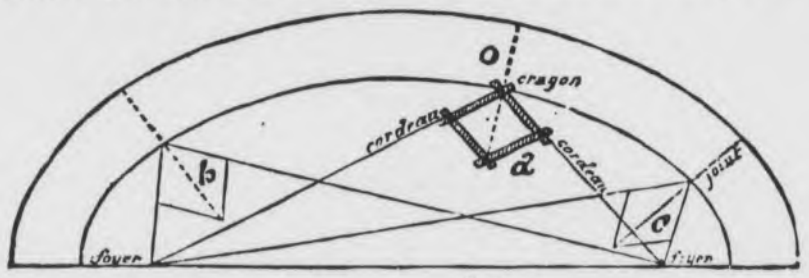


FIG. 57.

the joints loose. The instrument is shown at *a*, Fig. 57, also the manner of applying it. The drawing is taken from a French work, and the manner of using the instrument is translated as nearly correct as possible, as follows: "Considering that the most perfect elliptical curve is that described by a string starting from the foci (*foyer*) of the ellipse, draw the profiles of the extrados and intrados as shown. Find where your joints are to be, then take your string, draw it to the point marked, adjust two sides of your instrument to correspond with the lines of the string, then, from the point where the cut is to be, draw a line passing through the two angles of the instrument and over the stuff to be cut, as represented by the dotted lines at *o*, and the true line for cutting is obtained, other lines are shown at *b*, and *c*, where it will be noticed the instrument assumes a diamond or lozenge shape." If the instrument is put together with

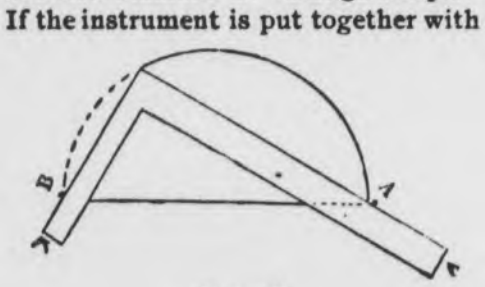


FIG. 58.

small eyelets at the junction of the laths, the string may pass through three of the eyelets which will keep the angles and lines in the proper positions for laying off the work. This is a very interesting invention and nearly as useful as the wooden trammel, and its work is perfectly correct, as could be easily proven by theoretical demonstration.

At Fig. 58, I show how a semicircle of small diameter may be described by the steel square and two pins or nails placed at A, and B. This "trick" is shown at length in my work on "The Steel Square and its Uses," for the first time I think. It is not original, for I found something very much like it in an old work published in London nearly two hundred years ago—the difference being that instead of a steel square being used, a board squared on the end was employed. The principle, however, was there.

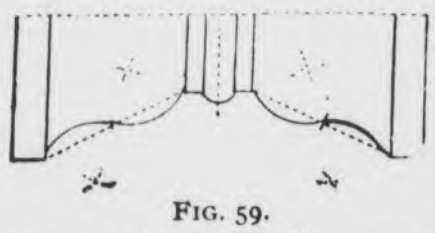


FIG. 59.

Fig. 59, exhibits a double ogee with fillits and square in centre. The centres for drawing the curves are shown at the bisecting lines. This style of ornament is often in demand for many purposes, and being doubled for lathe work becomes an ornament of importance for heavy balustrades.

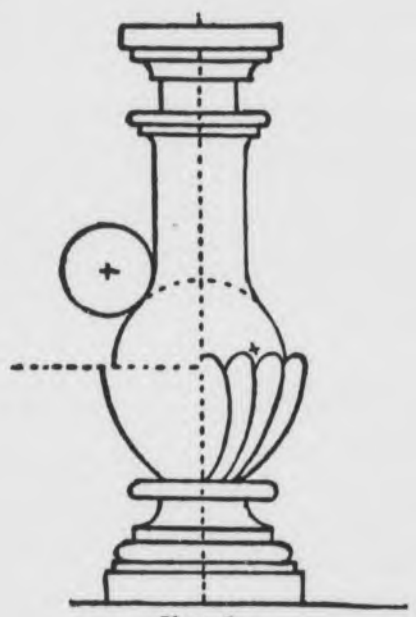


FIG. 60.

At Fig. 60, I show a turned ornament with the centres exhibited, the whole being drawn in proper proportions. It is in pure Tuscan style and adapted to that order of architecture in many positions.

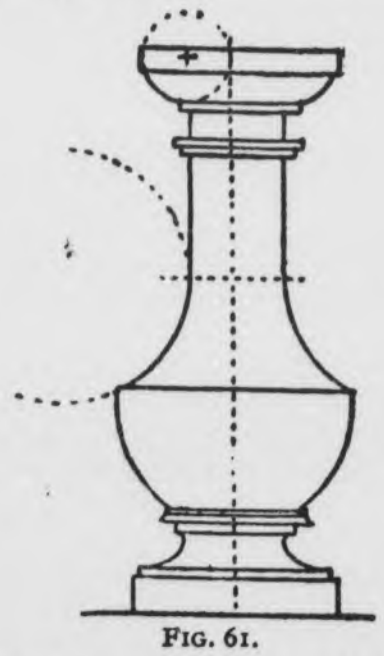


FIG. 61.

Fig. 61, shows another baluster with centres and outlines given in exact proportions. This is in pure Ionic style, and is somewhat elaborate. A still more elaborate piece of work is shown at Fig. 62, which is made up of a number of curves, the centres of which are all shown. This is not an exact reproduction from any style, but is made up of a mixture of Ionic and Composite. The proper proportions are given in parts in order to enable the student to lay out any similar piece of work without distortion.

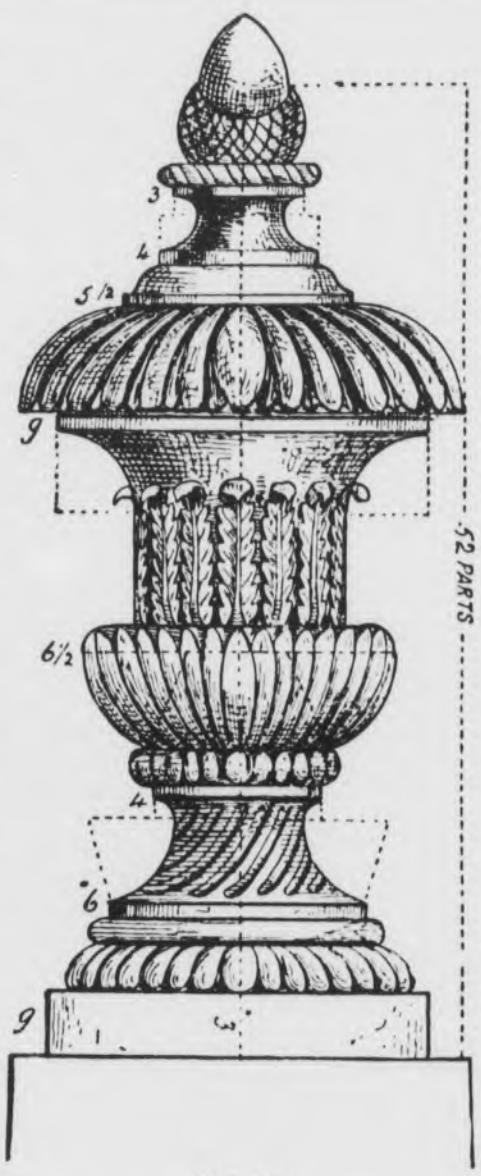


FIG. 62.

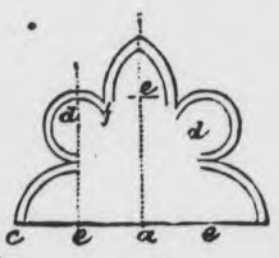


FIG. 63

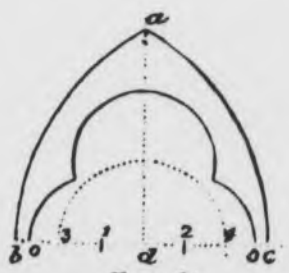


FIG. 64.

Fig. 63, shows a mixed or compound figure. It may easily be drawn, *dd*, *ee*, *ae* and *c* are the centres from which the curves are described.

Fig. 64, is a purely Gothic example frequently found in church work. To draw it, make *c*, *b*, the breadth required. From *c*, *b*, with *c*, *b*, as radius, describe arcs cutting in *a*; join *c*, *a*, *b*, *a*, and draw *a*, *d*, at right angles to *c*, *b*; divide *b*, *c*; *b*, *d*, into three equal parts; from *d*, with *d* 3, describe a semicircle cutting *c*, *b*, at 3, and 4. Bisect *d*, *c*; *d*, *b*, in the points *o*, *o*; through the points of intersection of the bisecting circles, draw lines cutting the line *c*, *b*, in the points *o*, *o*; from the divisions 1, 1, in the line *c*, *d*, and the division 3, in the line *a*, *b*, with radius 1 *o*, describe arcs meeting as shown in the figure.

Fig. 65, shows a somewhat compli cated figure, but one that will be found useful to the practical mechanic in many cases. To draw it, make *a*, *b*, *b*, *c*, ¼, at right angles;

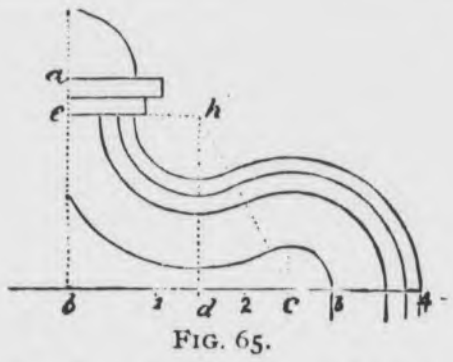


FIG. 65.

divide *b* 4, into four equal parts; bisect 1, 2, in *d*, and 2, 3, in *c*; from *c*, with *c* 3, describe the arc as in the diagram; make *b*, *e*, equal to two of the parts in *b*, *c*; draw *e*, *h*, parallel to *b*, *d*, join *d*, *h*; by a line perpendicular to *b*, *c*, from *c*, *h*; *h*, is the centre of the arc meeting *a*, *b*, and that described from *c*, as a centre.

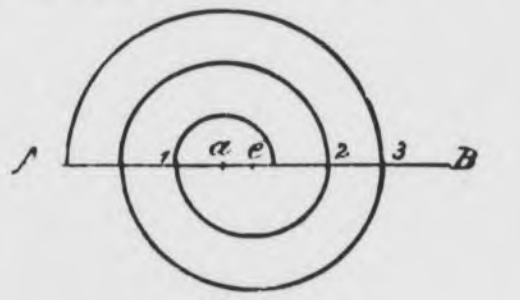


FIG. 66.

To draw a simple spiral or scroll, similar to that shown at Fig. 66, proceed as follows: Take *a* 1, as radius and describe a semicircle, then take *e* 1, and describe semicircle 1, 2, on the lower side of the line A, B; then with *a* 2, as radius, describe semicircle above the line; again, with *e* 3, as a radius, describe semicircle below the line A, B, lastly, with *a* 3, as radius, describe semicircle above the line, and so on until the figure is completed. This is a quick and simple method, and while it may be varied, it can never make a true spiral.

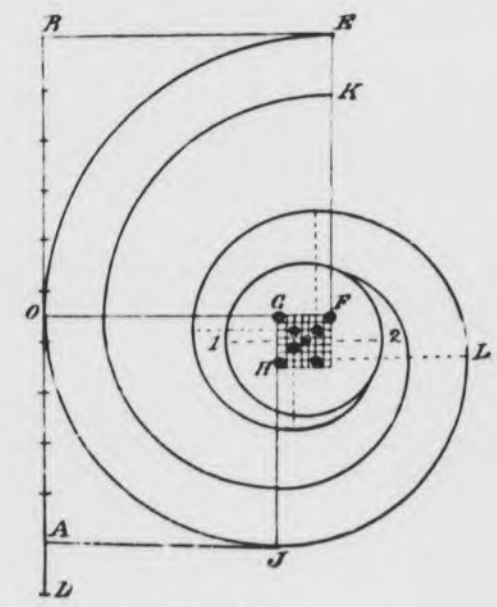


FIG. 67.

A better and a more correct method is shown at Fig. 67. Let B, A, be the given breadth, and the number of revolutions, say 1¾, now multiply 1¾ by 4, which equals seven; to which add three, the number of times a side of a square is contained in the diameter of the eye, making ten in all. Now divide A, B, into ten parts, and set one from A to D making eleven parts. Divide D, B, in two equal parts at O, then O, B, will be the radius of the first quarter O, F; F, E; make the side of the square, as shown at G, F, equal to one of the eleven parts, and divide it into the number of parts obtained by multiplying the revolutions by four,

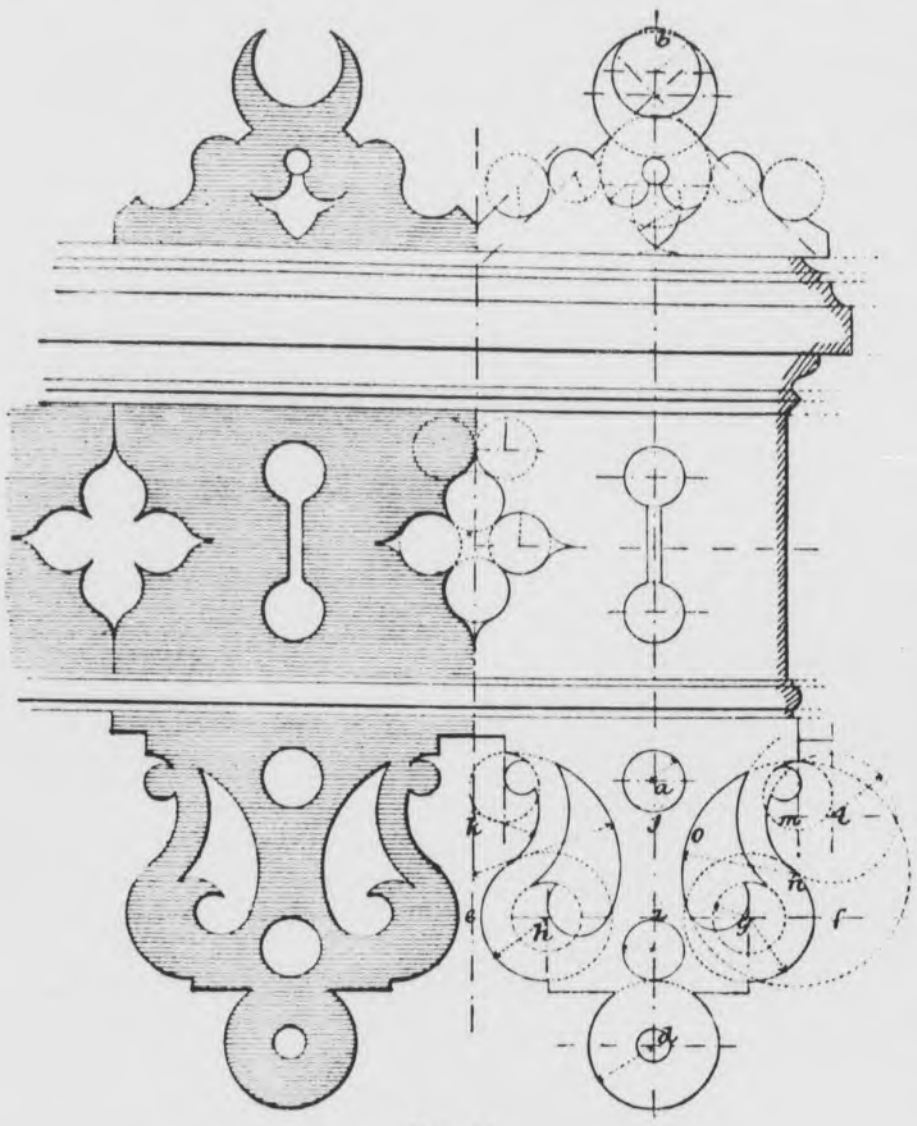


FIG. 68

which is seven, make the diameter of the eye 1, 2, equal to three of the eleven parts. With F, as a centre, and E, as a radius, make the quarter E, O, then with G, as a centre, and G, O, as a radius, mark the quarter O, J, take the next centre at H, and H, J, L, in the quarter; so keep on for centers, dropping one part each time as shown by the dotted angles. Let E, K, be any width desired, and carry it around in the same centres.

At Fig. 68 I show a design for a double eave board. The height is divided into 17 equal parts, one of which gives the diameter of the circle *a*, which may be considered the element or standard of all the measurements of the design. The centre *d*, is found by setting off the diameter of *a* from *c* to *d*; the diameter of the part of the circle described from being equal to twice that of *a*. Three times the diameter of *a* are set off from *c* to *i*, and a line drawn through the point at right angles to *b*, *c*. On this line the centres *b* and *g*, are placed; the distance of these from point *i*, being equal to one and a half times of *a*. The point *j*, is this distance from *i*, and in a line at right angles to *b*, *c*, drawn through it, a line on which the centers *k* and *l*, are situated; the diameter of the circle of which the arcs form a part being equal to those of the circles described from *g* and *h*, the arcs touching each other. From *l*, the centre of the arc *m*, *n*, a distance equal to the radius of *a*, is set off on *k*, *l*, to *m*, and through this, parallel to *b*, *c*, a line *m*, *n*, is drawn; from *m*, set off the diameter of *a* to *n*; *n*, is the centre of the arc *o*. The other parts of the design are drawn from the centres and lines shown.

In my next paper I will exhibit the correct methods of obtaining the *contours* of classic mouldings, Grecian and Roman.

Savage on Socialism.

CAUSES OF THE EXISTING SOCIAL DISCONTENT — OBLIGATIONS OF THE RICH TO HUMANITY—MUCH OF THEIR WEALTH AND THEIR ABILITY TO CREATE IT COME FROM OTHERS—WHEN THEY RECOGNIZE THEIR OBLIGATIONS, DISCONTENT WILL CEASE.

IN a sermon at the Church of the Messiah, New York city, last month, the Rev, Dr. Minot J. Savage, pointed out some reasons for the prevalence of socialism. The subject of his sermon was "Noblesse Oblige," or, as he translated it, "The Responsibilities of Intellect, Power and Wealth." He said in part:

"I am a Socialist, and I am not a Socialist. The question as to the relation of the individual to society and their mutual rights has been endlessly debated. If we analyze the matter we must admit that the fundamental intentions of the philosophical Socialist are correct. The individual has certain duties and functions to perform. In our willingness to pay taxes, to do jury duty, or to be enrolled in the army, we concede that we are under certain obligations to the nation is regard to our service, our property and our lives.

"The fundamental principles of the philosophical Socialist are indisputable, the only difference between him and the Socialists of the present time being in the advocacy of certain methods. After you have admitted the principle, it becomes only a question of expedients as to how it is best to serve the public. But although the principle may be correct, Socialists must not expect us to give up the settled order of things in attempting to realize some object only on paper. The history of the past growth of civilization shows it to be slow. We must be pretty sure that something is better before we try it.

"That there is a lot of socialism at present is undeniable. It is playing an important part in the political struggle. It is resembling the far-off intonation of an earthquake under the settled surface of our social order. If we look into the causes of this prevalence of socialism I think we will see that it is not because one man is learned and another ignorant; one large, another small; one high, another low, nor is it a difference between the poor and the rich. The methods by which a millionaire comes into possession of his wealth and his use of it create or discourage social discontent.

"I have heard of many millionaires who formerly lived here, but are now over the sea, whose entire revenues were derived from property held in the city in which they were born, and the value of which was created by the people who inhabit that city. Some time ago a certain one of these was asked to contribute to a plan for the improvement of the city. He replied that he was not interested in the matter. That was his answer, when his wealth was got here. Another of these whose fortune was derived from the daily labor of the people of the city he inhabited, never lifted a finger to obtain the value of a cent. He never recognized the right of humanity to that which he owned. Is it any wonder that when the laboring man sees men like these in their palaces and on their yachts—is it any wonder that not the wealth, but the methods of use, this utter refusal to recognize any claim on them, breeds bitterness and discontent and a sense of injustice? The nobles in the Middle Ages recognized this claim upon them when in the time of war they placed their retainers and resources at the disposal of their king. They were servants, so recognized by the king and people. It was not all power and no duty. Duty was commensurate with power. To-day the Duke of Westminster,. owning acres of the city of London, can take his revenue created by the people and can do as he pleases with it and render no public service. The sons of such men are brought up to believe in this. It makes no difference to them whether they do anything or not.

"How much of anything we have or what we are is ours? Our brain is the gift of humanity. It was the men in all past ages that created this mechanism of thought. The intellectual man sees his dependence on society when he writes a book, as he has to have people to read it, just as the picture painter has to have æsthetic minds to delight in his pictures. Whichever way we look, all man has is the gift of the race, dependent on that race for any enjoyable exercise of it.

"I have known men to say, 'This money I got is mine. There is not a dishonest cent in it.' He feels he can spend it as he pleases. A man gets rich with the help of certain physical, social and economic conditions, which supply the field from which the harvest can be reaped. What is there that goes to make up the machinery of civilization wrought by man that you have helped? What could you do in New York if anarchy was let loose, if there were no stability in the social conditions of the time?

"It is not true that you people who own money can do as you please. You haven't any such right. It is true that your intelligence and intellectual culture are your own. They are all gifts from God wrought out through the ages by the experience of humanity. Your first great allegiance is to man. You have no right to lead your own life without regard to the welfare of your nation, state and city. If you wish to help the problem of socialism, recognize the truth in the contentions of these people. Kill the error by such recognition

"Is it not true that the middle classes carry a heavier share of the social load than those who are far more able to bear it? Recognize your debt to humanity and do not shirk the attempt to pay as large a part of it as possible. Try to give back to society an equivalent for what you are continually taking out of it. I do not believe that there are any kinds of equality except that of opportunities. But there is the equality of giving each man a free and open chance to gain as much as he can. Give them a free race. Outrun him if you can. That's fair. To trip him up is unfair.

"In doing this you will recognize your obligations to humanity, and the world will outgrow this sense of injustice and discontent at present so prevalent."

An Effort to Live the Lives of Men.

In a speech on the labor movement, Professor Richard Ely said:

"The labor movement, in its broadest terms, is the effort of men to live the lives of men It is the systematic organized struggle of the masses to obtain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half-conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing toward the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the growth of mankind, namely, the full and harmonious development in each individual of all human faculties —the faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving; the development, in short, of whatever capabilities of good there may be in man. The true significance of the labor movement is this: It is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets and poets of all ages; the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place wherein its framework is for the best growth of each personality, and shall abolish all servitude in which one but subserves another's gains. Nor should it excite surprise to divert the movement from its true path into destructive byways False guides are ever found combatting true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirlpools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty system.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1897.

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright 1897.

FIG. 1, of this article represents two designs for inside folding or sliding doors with two designs for trim, and two designs for wainscot. The wainscot on the left has the upper panels carved and that on the right is composed of a series of fluted pilasters and brackets with

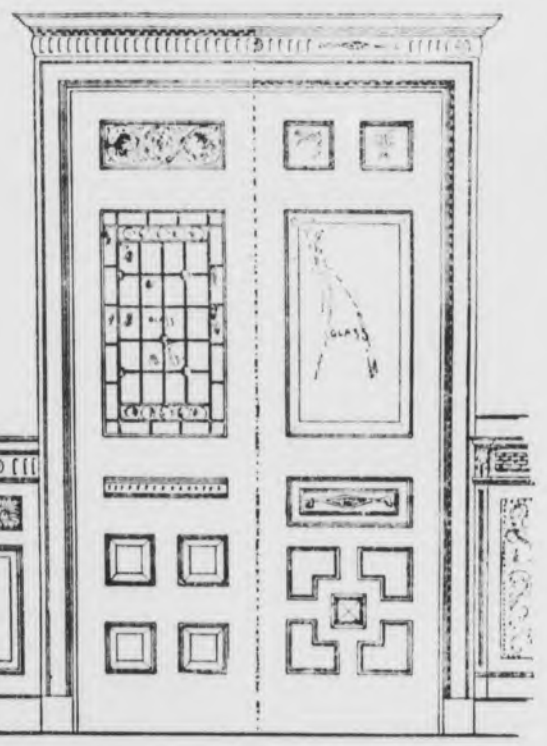


FIG. 1.

Lincrusta Walton or embossed leather panels, thus making a very expensive and artistic wainscot. These pilasters are nailed directly on the face of the plaster and are measured from the top of the base to the chair rail which cuts in between the brackets.

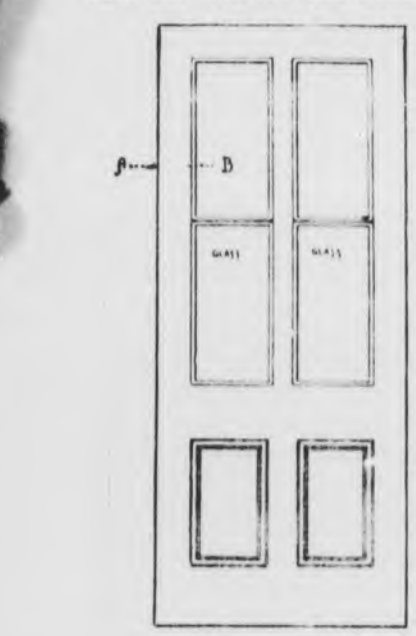


FIG. 2.

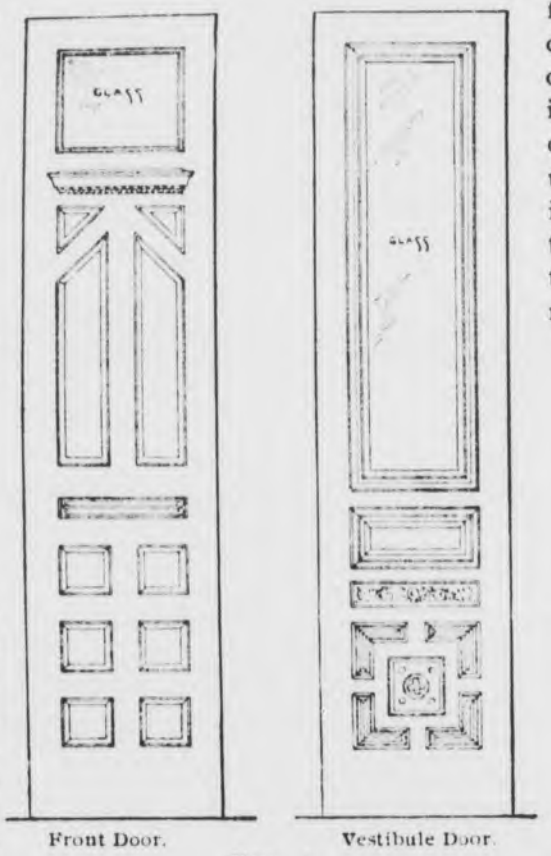


FIG. 3.

In connection with doors I would, while on this subject, submit for the benefit of all readers the various forms of doors now in ordinary use. The first is of course the ordinary 4, 5 or 6 panel inside door which are too

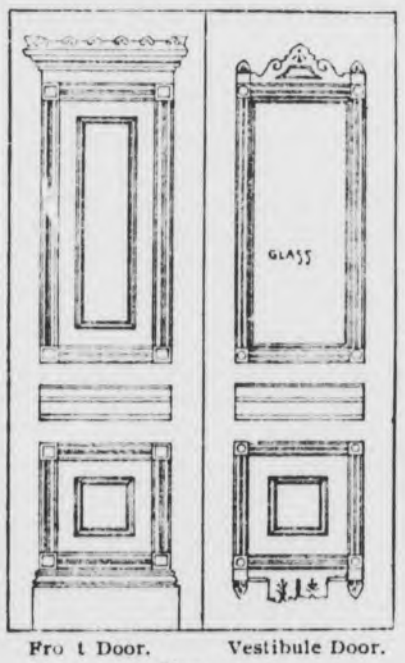


FIG. 4.

well known to carpenters to require illustration to describe them. Fig. 2, is the cheap sash door which is of value in transmitting light from one room to another. Figs. 3 and 4, are designs

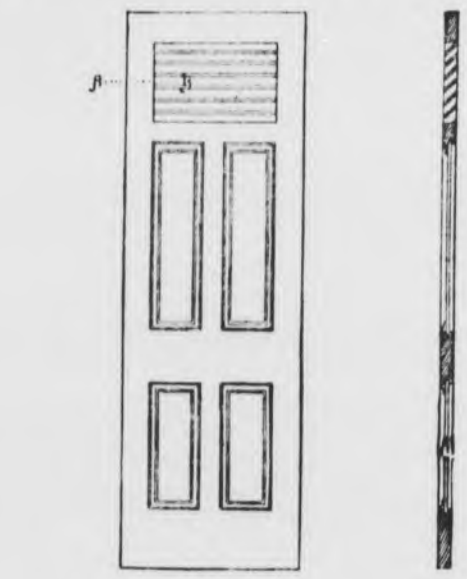


FIG 5.

for front and vestibule doors of the cheap class, and can be made in 1¾ or 2 inch pine in any shop. Fig. 5, is the usual bulkhead or water closet door and being an outside door is usually of pine. Now as to measuring for door sizes, I would say that they are usually taken directly from the plans where the architect always marks the dimensions in plain figures

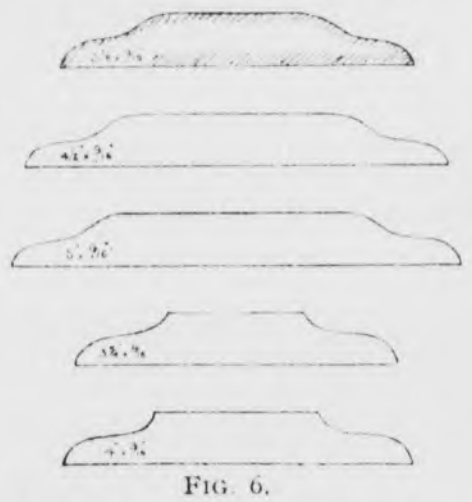
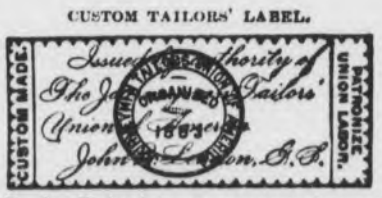


FIG. 6.

on all door openings occurring in partition and outside walls giving the width and height thus:—*Door* 2 feet 8 inches x 6 feet 10 inches. Sometimes the thickness is also given as 2 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 0 inches x 1¾ inches. By this means the estimator or foreman is enabled to take the quantities of doors, sizes and thicknesses directly from the floor plans of the building. Special designs for doors as Figs. 1, 3 and 4, are given as detail drawings on detail paper, drawn in pencil, so that it is comparatively easy to measure them up. Sliding doors are measured, clear of the jambs in the width, and the height; and from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch, over the specified size, is allowed for fitting, scribing, etc., on each door either single hinge, double hinge, folding or sliding doors. In the case of rebated store or front doors, half the thickness or depth of the rebate must be allowed on each door, and this must likewise be done when the doors are very thick and bevel very much.

Fig. 6, shows different sections of door saddles or *thresholds* as they are termed in some localities. Their object is to give clearance below the door for the thickness of the carpet. These should be slightly hollow on the bottom side.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



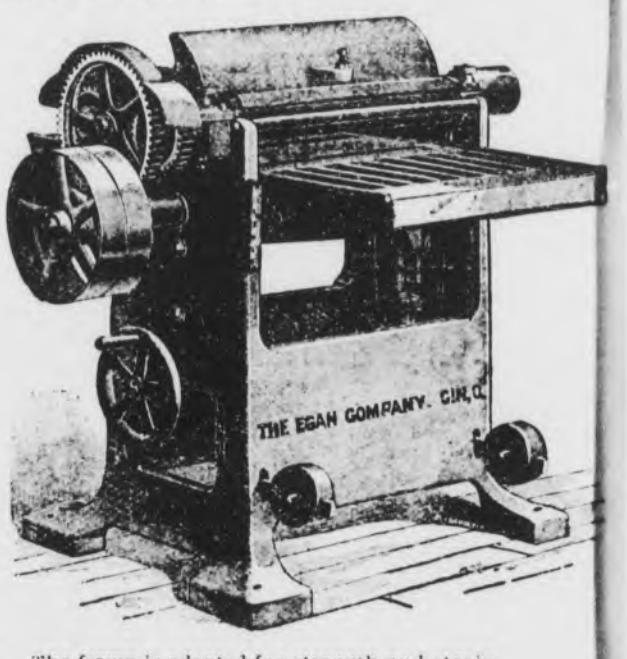
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.



No. 2 Surface Planing Machine.

WITH DOUBLE PRESSURE BARS, PATENT GIBBED BED AND WEIGHTED FEED ROLLS.

It is heavy and the iron is distributed where it does the most good—every pound counts. It is really a big planer in a small way. We think nothing illustrates the solidity of this planer better than to say it will take a fine finishing cut, doing the very smoothest work; a few turns of the wheel raises the bed, and a cut ⅝ deep, in hard wood, can be taken.



The frame is adapted for strength and strain and is cast all in one piece. The bed is also cast in one piece, and the way it is dove-tailed into the frame makes it the stiffest machine for all kinds of hard and soft lumber, and makes a cut entirely free from ridges. The bed is strongly gibbed to the frame, and any wear can be instantly taken up by bolts from the out ide of frame, thus insuring great durability and the very best of work.

The boxes for cylinder being cast on machine makes a very solid and rigid bearing, being free from all vibration.

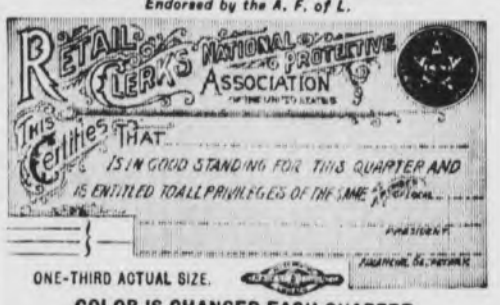
The cylinder is of the best refined steel, and the bearings are long and lined with genuine babbitt. A pressure bar goes on each side of the cylinder, thus insuring steadiness, even when planing short or thin stuff. The pressure bars are self-adjusting, always regulating themselves to the various thicknesses of lumber being planed.

The changing of the machine to cut different thicknesses is quick and simple, the bed being raised and lowered by a single hand-wheel. The feed rolls are adjustable, and the cylinder b ing in stationary boxes when once set, are always the same, and when the bed is raised or lowered a glance at an index on side shows the thickness to be planed, and requires no further setting. The four feed rolls, which are of steel, are extra large, the front one being fluted, and held down by weights. The friction rolls in table are easily adjustable. The gearing is strong, and every device is introduced to make a strong, reliable feed. It planes from 1 16 to 6 in. thick and 24 in. wide, on hard or soft wood. A countershaft is furnished if needed, and can be placed on the floor or under, as most convenient. The countershaft has a flange pulley on it, to run loose and tight on machine, thus stopping or starting the feed. For panel work, cigar box, pattern and mill work, box and planing mills, buggy and furniture factories, and especially for work requiring great smoothness, it has no superior.—The Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



OUR GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman. S. J. KENT, Secretary.

A. M. FLAGG. J. F. GRIMES. A. M. SWARTZ.

A. C. Cattermull.

The Chairman of the G E B joined Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., early in 1886, and in 1887 transferred to Union 28, Chicago, and of that city he is now a resident. Born in London, England, April 4, 1857, he served his apprenticeship in that city and came to America when "out of his time." He was a very energetic worker in the carpenters' big strike in Chicago in May, 1886, for the eight hour day. He was President of the D. C., of Chicago in the troublous times of 1894, and was chief business agent of the carpenters of that city. He has held a number of responsible positions in the trade union movement and was a delegate to the convention of the U. B. in Indianapolis, in 1894, and in Cleveland, O., in 1896.

S. J. Kent.

The Secretary of the G. E. B. is S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb. Born in Lambeth, England, July 29, 1855; graduated from Belleville Academy, Greenwich, at thirteen years of age; early went as an apprentice to stair building and the carpenter trade in England; came to America in 1872. On August 12, 1887, he became a member of the U. B., joining Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., and has held various trusted positions in that Union and in the labor organizations of Nebraska. Was Secretary of the City Board of Education of Lincoln, Neb, in 1893 and is now Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska, being recently appointed. He is an active member of Union 427, Omaha, Neb.

A. M. Swartz.

Born of sturdy German parents, in Allegheny, Pa., August 22, 1856, in 1872 he went to the carpenter trade under his father's instructions. Later on went to Mount Pleasant Institute, Westmoreland county, Pa., and afterwards to Duff's College, in Pittsburg, from which he graduated in 1881. Joined Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., in 1887, and for a series of years up until 1893 was business agent of the Pittsburg District Council. He has ably filled a number of honored positions in the local labor movement of Pittsburg in the Building Trades Council and in the Trades Assembly, which he helped reorganize in 1891. His residence is Allegheny, Pa. He is now doing excellent organizing work in Western Pennsylvania.

The Cry of the Dreamer.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heartweary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river
Where I dreamed my youth away,
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with weeds;
The daughter's heart grown wilful
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no; from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies from mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let us dream as of yore by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Alden M. Flagg.

The New England member of the G. E. B. was born in Auburn, Me., November 15, 1854. After years of study it was his intention to take a course in medicine, but his health failing him he took to carpentry in 1880, and was initiated in Union 407, Lewiston, Me., May 30, 1890. For six years he was the F. S. of that Union, and is at present the R. S.

He was secretary of the Building Trades Council three years, and has been first vice-president and a member of the Executive Board of the Maine State Branch of the A. F. of L. In the latter position he was very active in securing several valuable labor measures of State legislation. He was in attendance at two conventions of the New England Carpenters, and at the three latest General Conventions of the United Brotherhood. He is a graduate of the Auburn High School and of Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

James F. Grimes.

James F. Grimes was born near Springfield, Ill., November 16, 1865; went to carpenter work in 1883, in Springfield, Ill., and later in St. Louis; joined the United Brotherhood in Pasadena, Cal., November 8, 1888; was a member in Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore. From the latter city he was elected in 1890 to the United Brotherhood Convention in Chicago, and in 1892 to St. Louis. In 1891 he was delegate of the Portland Federated Trades Assembly to the convention in San Francisco which formed the Pacific Coast Council of Trades and Labor Federations. He has been elected repeatedly secretary, president and delegate of the Unions in the various cities where he has held membership.

In May, 1893, he left the Pacific Coast and became a member in Springfield, Ill., and did good service in rebuilding Union 16, of that city, and in getting a favorable agreement with the contractors. In May, 1895, he took membership in Union 114, Houston, Texas, and from that Union went to the Cleveland Convetion of the U. B., in September 1896, where he was elected on the G. E. B.

Who Killed the Union?

"It's Union meeting night," said Brother Brown,
"But I don't believe I'll go down;
I'm tired and it's pretty cold to-night,
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, then went to bed,
Having stayed at home from the meeting.

"It's Union meeting night," said Brother Grey,
"But I guess I had better stay away.
I don't like the way the young folks take
Things into their hands and try to make
the 'good of the Order' all jokes and fun,
I think something sensible ought to be done."
And he stayed at home from the meeting.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said as long as they paid their dues
And assessments promptly, they couldn't see
What the difference was if they should be
Away from the lodge room on meeting night,
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from the meeting.

And the earnest officer of that Lodge,
And the faithful few who didn't dodge
Around their duties and try to shirk,
But did their own and others' work,
Grew discouraged at last, and in dismay
The head office took their charter away,
Because all stayed at home from the meeting.
—*Ex.*

The Practical Draftsman—II.

BY PEN AND PENCIL

(*Continued from Page 2 of October* CARPENTER.)

WE are not yet entirely done with the drawing board, but, as we have one now approximately correct, we will consider some of the instruments we shall want to use and will also still further test the drawing board. Next to the steel square, as used by the carpenter, the T square, as used by the draftsman, is the most important tool. The ideal T-square is light, strong, accurate and reliable, and ordinarily is of wood. For building and architectural work the wooden blade T-square answers every purpose, and that we shall describe. We will suppose the carpenter wants to make his own, by reason of economy and to have something better than he can buy. Before giving directions how to make a T-square, a moment spent in considering the common forms of T-squares supplied by the stores will not be lost.



FIG. 5.

Fig. 5 is a plain T-square, the head and blade are of the same kind of wood, and are fastened together by small brass nails. In Fig. 6 the essential difference between it and Fig. 5 is that one side of the blade is



FIG. 6.

tapered. Squares of this kind are frequently made with very long blades and with the blade and head of different kinds of wood. There is an advantage in having one side of the blade tapering, because it eliminates one element in the general problem of keeping the T-square accurate. It requires better material and still more careful workmanship in construction to secure a blade, the sides of which shall be absolutely parallel from end to end, while also the blade is at right angles with the head. Fig. 7 shows a T-square with a double head, one part fixed and the other part movable. The movable head is for the purpose of drawing lines at various angles with the edge of the drawing board. In practice the swivel head of the T-square is very generally discarded and all lines, other than at right angles to the edges of the drawing board, are commonly drawn by a triangle



FIG. 7.

placed against the blade of the T-square. When the right pitch is not secured by one of the sides of a triangle against the blade of the T-square, the T-square is turned over, or else a common straight-edge is used, and is so laid on the drawing as to be in the right position for the triangle to give the required pitch and is then held by being weighted down. This plan seems to be greatly preferred to the swivel head, which at best is not entirely reliable by reason of the small purchase which the screw has for holding the two parts of the head together.



FIG. 8.

Fig. 8, represents such a T-square as can be bought in the hardware stores, composed of a cast-iron head and steel blade. It has the advantage of being extremely accurate and for fine drawings in certain lines of work is greatly favored by different draftsmen. For carpenter's work, however, as already observed, a wooden blade and wooden head is usually better liked.

Let us next make a T-square of our own and get it accurate, and see at same time how to test it. In the first place, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned and of a character not readily affected by changes in atmosphere. This at once rules out pine and other soft woods; further they wear along the edges in use and soon become irregular and unsatisfactory. Hard wood, therefore, is to be preferred, one of straight grain and that polishes easily. The side of the blade must be very accurate or else every line drawn will be wavy or exhibit other irregularities.

We will assume the T-square we are to make is to be of the form shown in Fig. 6, with one side of the blade tapering, and it should be the length of the board upon which it is to be used. The head, of course, should be in good proportion, according to the general dimension of the T-square and the board against which it is to be used. When it comes to putting the two parts together, however, in order to get them exactly at right angles to each other some directions may be of advantage to make the T-square test itself.

After having approximately finished the head, put in place on its upper face a cleat cut out to go over

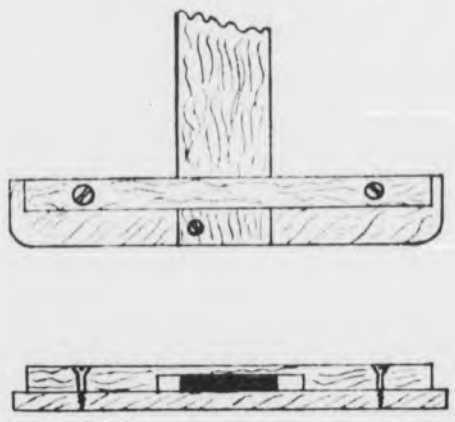


FIG. 9.

the blade after the manner shown in Fig. 9. Let this cleat be fastened by screws as indicated, and let its edge on the blade side of the head be flush with the edge of the head. Dress the two parts together after being fastened by the screws. Next, put the blade of the T square in place and fasten it by one screw, as shown in the sketch left loose so as to form a swivel. Then put the T-square on the drawing board or against some other board with a straight edge as shown in Fig. 10, and scribe along the straight side of the blade. Turn the T-square over so that the cleat will come against the straight edge the same as the head, and bringing the straight edge of the blade against the line already drawn, scribe another line. Of course, in doing this great care must be taken not to jostle the

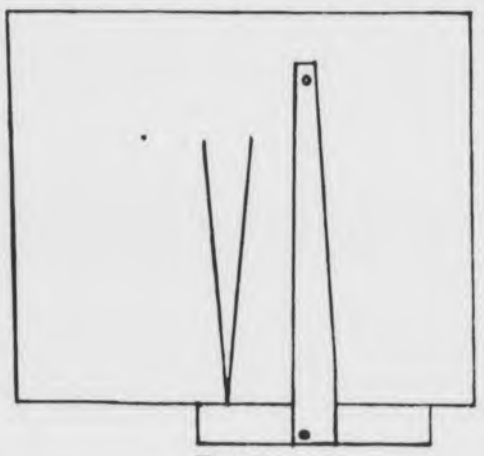


FIG 10.

blade out of position, as it is fastened only by one screw. Now, if the blade of the T-square is square with the head and true, the two lines will appear as one line, being drawn one over the other, or if not drawn one over the other, they will be absolutely parallel from beginning to end. If the square is not accurate, the line so drawn will diverge, somewhat as indicated in Fig. 10. A little experimenting, therefore, will serve to adjust the blade to the right position when the other screws are to be put in place. In drawing the lines for this testing of the T-square, a chisel pointed pencil, hard lead, should be used, or preferably the blade of a penknife.

If we were going to a store to buy a T-square, we would test it in very much the same manner. If we were sure that the sides of the blade were absolutely parallel, our end would be accomplished by scribing first on one side of the blade, and then moving it up and scribing by the other side. It is better, however, to reverse the T-square and we can measurably secure the same results as described above, without the use of a cleat put on the head of the T-square, by allowing a portion of the head, when the T-square is reversed, to hang down against the edge of the board.

Instead of a cleat put on the head of the T-square, as shown in Fig. 9, some of our readers may prefer to make the head of the T-square double, practically putting the blade into a mortise. This plan is very good so far as the head is concerned, save only that it makes the tool heavy and cumbersome. Further, unless the two sides are marked, to distinguish them apart there is danger of working first by one head and then by the other, and this, where the least inaccuracy exists, results in crazy looking drawings. Long practice has demonstrated that it is better to have a single headed T-square and always work by one side of the blade.

EXPULSIONS

AUG. FELDT, from Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind., for incompetency.

C. A. HALL, from Union 185, Cleborne, Tex., for dishonesty and fraud, violating Sec. 163.

E. M. WRIGHT, from Union 107, Kansas City, Kan., for misappropriation of $46.26 of the Union's funds.

OBITUARY

(*Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.*)

CINCINNATI, O., December 1, 1897.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, JOSEPH A. LEININGER,

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 209 feel the loss of a faithful brother and charter member, and an earnest promoter of Unionism: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of same be presented to the bereaved family, and also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

HENRY FRANK,
J. SHELKENHOFER,
AUG. KOLMS,
AUGUST WEISS,
} *Committee.*

Newark, N. J., November 29, 1897.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother J. KIRCHBAUM; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother J. KIRCHBAUM, Local Union 306 has lost a true and faithful member; the wife, a kind and loving husband, the family a faithful protector.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and family; praying the Master Builder of the Universe in this their time of sorrow, to temper the winds of adversity with His boundless love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the sorrowing widow; also spread on our minutes, and published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and our charter draped for thirty days.

WILLIAM M. SHAW,
ROSS H. CRAIG,
ASHTON M. BREGLE,
} *Committee.*

Polygons and Their Mitres.

I

BY A. W. WOODS.

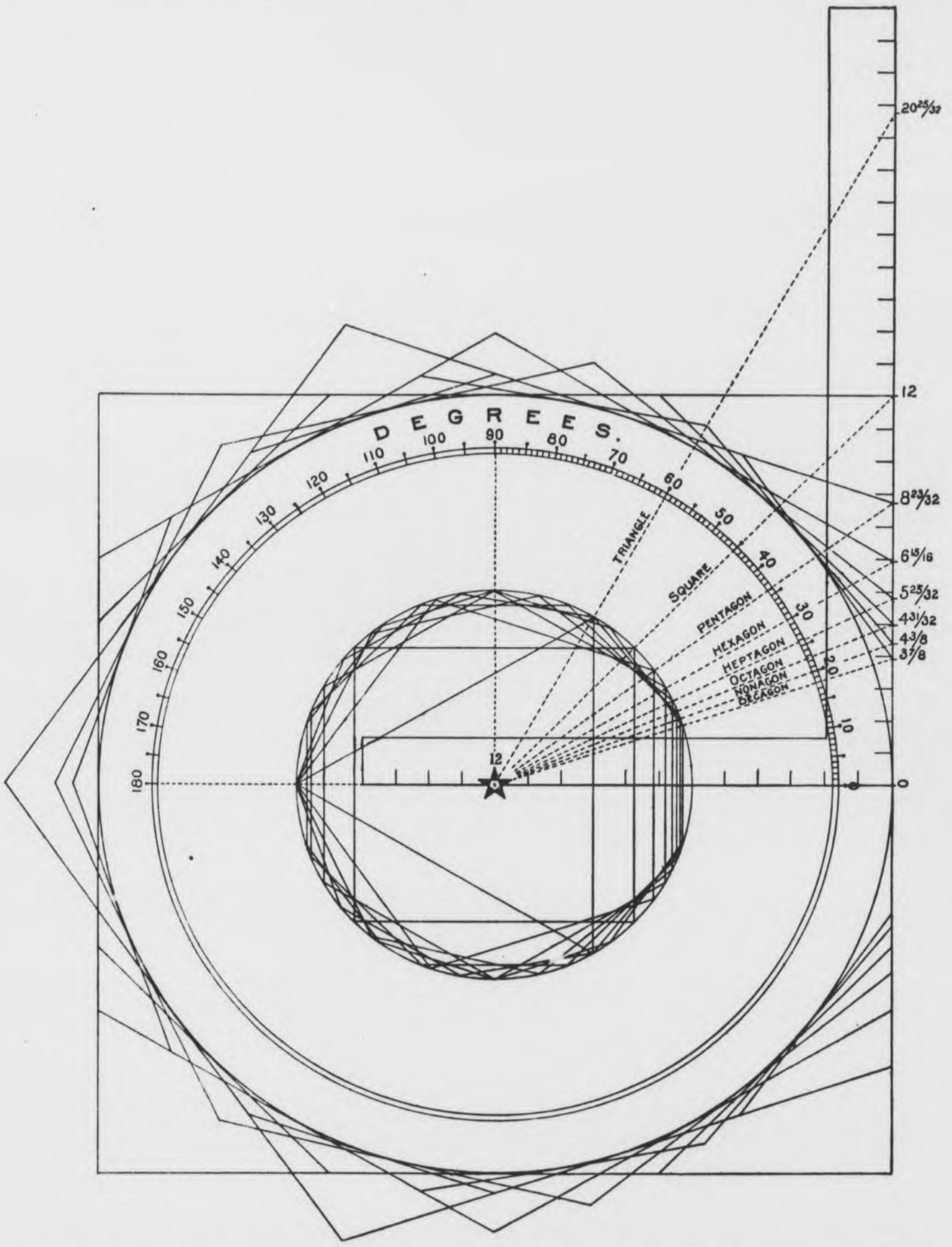
IN a former number of THE CARPENTER we covered this subject: but we presume many of the present readers were not patrons of the paper at that time, and, as our illustration presents the subject under a somewhat different form, we trust it will prove of sufficient interest for its reproduction.

The illustration shows eight of the polygons, with both inscribed and circumscribed diameters in connection with the square, and presents a figure worthy of study.

It will be seen that it is the degrees that determines the mitre, and is found by dividing 180 by the number of sides desired in the polygon. The quotient will be the degree. A line from 12 on the tongue to the blade intersecting the degree thus found, will indicate on the blade the figures to use in obtaining the mitre, the blade always giving the cut.

Then, again, the figures found on the blade and that given on the tongue (12) are the proportional length of the sides to that of the inscribed diameter.

Thus, the length of the side of a decagon is 3⅞-12 of the diameter, or, in other words, it is 3⅞ inches to each foot of the diameter.



Editorial Musings.

NOTHING can be gained for labor unless labor takes a strong hand in behalf of itself. God helps those who help themselves.

IT is only the willing slave that is deprived of freedom. Organization, education, enlightenment will free many a man from bondage.

THE road to a better condition for the working man of any class will be found a steep and rocky one, if he should attempt the journey alone.

IN the battle for economic rights, the Trade Union stands far away and above all other considerations. Maintain your organization against any and all other "ifs" and "buts" and "ands."

IT is not always those who are in constant employment who are to be credited wholly with the maintenance of a scale of prices. The burden falls largely upon those having but casual employment, for it is they who make the most sacrifices.

THE true trade unionist—the one who has faith in his work—will find it demonstrated in the contribution to the faith of some one else. It is a good maxim to be always true to one's self, for then it is difficult to be false to any one else.

THE man who is assaulted and will make no effort at self-defense, is usually found to be no man at all. There was never yet a strike against oppression that some good did not come out of it as against tyrannical imposition and exaction.

THE organization of labor is as much of a protection to capital invested as it is to those seeking protection in organized form. The man who opposes organized labor is only seeking opportunities in which he can undermine and undersell his more honest competitors.

THE honesty and sincerity of Unionism is not fully demonstrated by confining interest to one trade alone. Nothing should be done that will bring ill or evil to other trades and callings. Our fraternal feelings, to be sincere, should extend beyond our own sphere to better illustrate the honesty of our own intentions.

TRUE unionism is built upon the solid foundation of equity and justice. Firmness in the faith and untiring devotion to principle will insure stable foothold when the storm comes. Let no foreign element mar the construction of the edifice. Connect it with the strong ties of unity and fraternity and it will prove a bulwark against all assaults from disrupting voices.

BY reducing the hours of labor, say to eight per day, five men will be required to do the work previously done by four men. The surplus of idle men will soon find employment; and then, if it is desired to advance the scale, it can be done without much friction, because there will not be idle men enough to take the places of those already necessarily employed. Are there any so dull as not to comprehend?

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—We are on the upward road, increasing in membership in Union 184. Monthly open meetings, social entertainments and individual work crowds our hall. Work is scarce for carpenters: wages very low. Real estate men overbooming the place, and crowding it with idle "chips." A building trades council is under way, and carpenters propose to have eight hours a day and thirty cents per hour as the minimum next spring.

WE can never have complete harmony and unity of action, with side issues constantly interfering as so many stumbling blocks to progress. Everything in the form of conflicting individual interests must be forced aside. All jealousies, all trifling misunderstandings and imaginary grievances, must be eliminated. There must be perfect unity of thought, a mutual feeling of charity and sympathy; a struggle, in letter as well as in spirit—all for one, and one for all.

THE social revolution is bound to come. It will either come in full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes; or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.—*Lassalle.*

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and money to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1897.

An Urgent Necessity.

THE question of questions for the workers—the basic problem in which they are the most vitally interested—is how to secure a sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter? This is the labor question, the so called "social problem," reduced to its simplest form. It is evident, however, that as the workers are social beings, and not mere individuals, that the "sufficiency" above referred to must be adequate to the requirements of family life and the leisure necessary to intellectual and moral progress.

As a fact capable of historic proof, the trade union has solved this question, in every age and country, whenever and wherever it has been efficiently organized. Each succeeding age, however, brings new conceptions, new aspirations and new wants, and thus the trade union to-day, as in the past, is engaged in the solution of a problem which, in a progressive state of society, must necessarily be periodically posed and solved. It is essential that it be clearly understood that the problem in question is one relating to a progressive, not a fixed state of society; and, therefore, those who think that it is possible to solve this problem for once and all are evidently harboring a chimera. It is, then, to the nature and extent of modern industrial progress that we desire to direct attention, and thereby show the necessity of a further and speedy advance on the part of the workers.

The grand series of physical scientific discoveries, dating from the time of Galileo, had paved the way, by the middle of the eighteenth century, for a class of skillful civil and mechanical engineers, whose talents were soon extensively engaged in the development of the means of communication. The great advantages that were to immediately result from such improvements will be recognized when we state, firstly, that the abuses connected with the masters' trade unions, the so-called "guilds," had driven away many important manufactures from the corporate cities to remote inland villages and townships, far from the usual tracks of trade. And, secondly, that in these remote localities, during many generations, the industrial activity of numberless skilled craftsmen who owned their own tools and worked for their own profit had been restricted by the limited demand of certain local markets, which were almost impassably separated from each other by the wretched condition of the roads.

The growth of scientific knowledge, however, was destined to eventually destroy that state of local isolation. Accordingly we find that in the year 1766 Manchester and Liverpool were united by a canal, and that during the remainder of that century the construction and improvement of waterways was conducted with most remarkable energy. Small manufacturers in many hitherto isolated places now found easy access to seaports, to new markets and to unlimited supplies of raw materials. The first years of the present century also saw the highroads of the more advanced industrial countries brought to a state of great perfection. But before that second grand improvement had reached its highest excellence, the railroad, the result of the previous sixty years' improvement of the steam engine, was introduced. Ten years after the building of the first railways, that is in 1840, the present Cunard line, the first regular steamship line between Europe and America, was established, and since that time the uttermost parts of the earth have been brought, by means of steam and electricity, into regular and almost instantaneous inter-communication. Thus, within a period almost covered by the life of this republic, the economic system has received an extension truly marvelous; it has evolved from the nearly purely local character it had at the beginning of that period, and is now more and more rapidly tending to become not merely international, but planetary—to become one and indivisible throughout the world.

As a direct consequence of this ever-increasing extension of the market, the manufacturing system has undergone a corresponding progressive transformation. The division of labor, which had but slowly increased in previous centuries, received an immense impetus when the demand of wider markets permitted the gathering of large numbers of workers in one common work shop. Apart from the greater division of labor, the chief characteristic of these "factories," as the new work shops were soon called, was the employment of improved and costly implements, propelled by other power than the muscles of the operators. These motors, which successively superseded the use of human muscles, were horses, water, and then steam. The use of horse and of water power had but little influence in concentrating the workers; but with the use of steam there came a decided tendency to centralize the machines and their operators in towns.

The result of these industrial changes was a great increase of wealth in the new manufacturing centres. That increase, however, was of little benefit to the workers, as it was almost entirely devoted by the employers and the financiers to further extend their operations. With the extension of the factory system to one trade after another, larger and larger numbers of the independent workers were left idle, while ever-increasing numbers of women and children were employed. The hours of labor were inordinately prolonged, the wages of adult labor constantly tended downward, while the cost of living was enormously increased by long and costly wars.

Under such terrible conditions, the manufacturing workers, the independent skilled workers of aforetime, when they compared their altered condition with that of the past, could not but feel that progress was a fearful curse. But, with the growing centralization of the workers in towns, came the opportunities for the interchange of views and the discussion of measures calculated to protect their interests as wage-workers. It was inevitable that such discussions should result in the formation of Trade Unions; and it is not surprising that such Unions were modelled on the pattern of the secret societies of journeymen which, in the corporate cities, had long maintained existence. The chief characteristic of such societies, as we well know, was the strictly local extent of their jurisdiction at first, and next month we will deal with the development of Trade Unions from those local conditions to that of a more progressive form.

Amendment to the Present Federal Eight Hour Law.

Subjoined is an amendment to the United States eight hour law, which is submitted by the trade and labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., and which will be acted on by Congress now in session at Washington, D. C.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the limitation of the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section two of an act entitled "an act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, approved August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, or if such contractor or subcontractor be a corporation, or association, then any officer, agent or employee thereof, whose duty or the duty of any of whom it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof. The term "public works" shall be construed to include any article or property in process of manufacture or construction, contracted for by or on behalf of the United States, and upon which any payment or payments, by way of installments or otherwise, is or are made by the United States, its officers or agents as the work thereon progresses, as well as to include any and all property, real, personal or mixed, the title or ownership whereof is vested in the United States, or of which the United States has exclusive direction or control. Each and every day in which the law of which this act is amendatory shall be violated shall constitute a distinct and separate offense, and shall be punishable as such; *provided* that nothing herein contained shall affect any criminal proceedings brought for a violation of the act of which this is amendatory, and pending at the time of the passage hereof.

The Present Federal Eight Hour Law.

By request of a number of our Local Unions, we reprint below the Eight Hour law of the United States as it now stands on the Federal statute books. It was published by us two years ago, in December 1895, along with the legal opinions given by Attorney General Miller, in 1892, as to the defects in the law. The law is known as the O'Neill law and went into effect August 1, 1892.

TEXT OF THE LAW.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub contractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for *any officer* of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any *such contractor* or *sub contractor* whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 2. That any *officer or agent* of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any *contractor* or *sub contractor* whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed *guilty of a misdemeanor*, and for each and every such offense shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or sub-contractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passage of this act.

Chapter 352, Sec. 1, page 340, United States Statutes of 1892.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J. McGUIRE, Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—OCTOBER, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$6,327 13
" Advertisers	5 00
" Rent	20 00
" Clearances	1 10
" Subscriptions etc	4 50
Donations to coal miners	45 00
Cash balance, October 1, 1897	18 516 37
Total	$24,919 10
Total expenses	6,371 86
Cash balance, November 1, 1897	$18,547 24

DETAILED EXPENSES—OCTOBER, 1897.

Printing 2,500 P. S. reports	$10 00
" 500 postals	1 50
" 2,000 German arrears	5 00
" 500 special notices	2 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 250 cards and 250 envelopes	2 25
" 1,200 letterheads	7 25
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 17,000 copies Oct. CARPENTER	332 00
" Extra for cover	102 50
Expressage	85
Postage on October CARPENTER	26 25
Engravings for October CARPENTER	25 90
Special writers for Oct. CARPENTER	36 00
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	25 00
1,000 Stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	20 52
Expressage on supplies, etc.	12 95
Thirteen telegrams	4 38
Office rent for October	25 00
Quarterly post-office rent	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (September)	50 00
H. Lloyd, to Worcester, Mass.	4 00
Geo. D. Gaillard to Wilmington, Del.	7 50
A. M. Swartz, organizing	11 75
S. J. Kent, three trips to Omaha	14 60
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	42 55
Frank Duffy, traveling expenses	33 10
Stationery and incidentals	2 15
Fourth remittance to coal miners	509 55
Omaha, Neb., eight hour strike	50 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., against unfair trim	250 00
D. C. of New York, against unfair trim	300 00
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	75 00
A. M. Flagg, meeting of G. E. B.	78 00
A. C. Cattermull, meeting of G. E. B.	109 00
S. J. Kent, meeting of G. E. B.	150 30
James F. Grimes, meeting G. E. B.	168 40
Janitor, cleaning office	6 00
Benefits Nos. 3953 to 3980	3,475 90
Total	$6,371 86

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1897.

From the Unions, tax and supplies	$5,706 55
" Advertisers	100 00
" Subscribers	2 10
" Rent	10 00
Cash balance, November 1, 1897	18 547 24
Total	$24,365 89
Expenses	4,683 86
Cash balance, December 1, 1897	$19,682 03

DETAILED EXPENSES—NOVEMBER, 1897.

Printing 500 postals	$1 50
" 1,000 cards	2 75
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 1,000 letter heads	4 50
" 1,000 " circulars	2 50
Renumbering 5,000 membership cards	2 75
Printing 2,000 arrears notices	3 50
" 50 200-page day books	45 50
" 100 Secretary order books	25 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 21 200-page ledgers	23 52
" 5 300-page "	7 75
" 17,250 copies Nov. CARPENTER	334 75
" extra for cover	104 00
" expressage	75
Postage on November CARPENTER	24 99
Engravings for November CARPENTER	37 95
Special writers for Nov. CARPENTER	46 00
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	25 00
Advertising commissions	104 50
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	18 91
Expressage on supplies, etc.	11 96
Fourteen telegrams	5 34
Office rent for November	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L., October	50 00
Frank Duffy, to New Rochelle	2 25
A. M. Swartz, organizing	24 50
A. C. Harold, to Batavia, N. Y.	15 00
S. J. Kent, 5 trips to Omaha	24 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	37 40
Rubber seals and daters	11 53
One ton of coal and putting in	6 00
Stationery and incidentals	1 85
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
T. P. Vaughan, dep. coroner, evidence	5 00
Abner Kalisch, attorney	10 00
F. J. Lambert, "	25 00
Sturtevant & Stear, attorneys	66 70
Fifth remittance to coal miners	20 00
Omaha, Neb., eight-hour strike	150 00
" " " "	200 00
D. C of New York, against unfair trim	300 00
Benefits, Nos. 3951 to 3998	2,500 00
Total expenses	$4,683 86

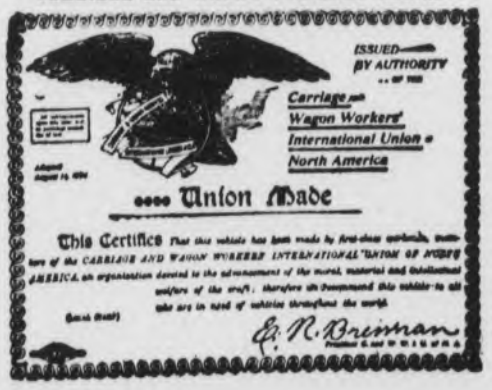
Claims Approved in November, 1897.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
3981.	Aug. Branstrom	1	$200 00
3982.	S. Matter	9	200 00
3983.	Chas. Dallman	16	50 00
3984.	Mrs. G. Dupuis	43	50 00
3985.	V. Sistek	54	200 00
3986.	Jos. Collins	109	200 00
3987.	John Hawken (disability)	119	400 00
3988.	M. Schilling "	214	400 00
3989.	John Klemmer	301	200 00
3990.	Mrs A. E. Glebe	375	50 00
3991.	Mrs. L. Stenzel	419	50 00
3992.	Mrs. P. Heinrich	419	50 00
3993.	Mrs. C. Doyle	468	50 00
3994.	Mrs. M Ehrlich	497	50 00
3995.	Mrs. G. Behnke	497	50 00
3996.	Peter Anderson	43	200 00
3997.	Mrs. F. B. Ross	122	50 00
3998.	Mrs. M. E. Conyes	109	50 00
	Total		$2,500 00

COOPERS' LABEL.



CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' LABEL.



MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending November 30, 1897.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$138 20	102	$8 00	211	$15 00	428	$7 20
2	19 40	104	5 40	212	6 80	429	16 60
3	8 20	105	2 85	214	2 80	433	10 55
5	27 40	107	15 10	215	7 00	434	5 40
6	3 60	108	37 20	221	9 20	437	4 20
7	44 40	109	49 10	222	3 00	439	4 60
8	24 90	110	10 00	224	15 60	440	8 80
9	10 60	112	45 40	225	6 40	442	5 40
10	150 20	113	6 80	227	8 60	444	12 40
12	62 40	114	11 20	228	11 00	448	3 86
13	24 00	115	8 00	229	4 00	449	14 60
14	10 25	116	2 00	230	6 40	451	18 00
15	21 60	117	10 70	232	2 80	453	30 80
16	35 00	118	2 20	236	4 60	454	7 20
17	4 80	119	29 95	237	6 40	457	74 80
18	4 50	120	5 80	238	11 60	460	4 20
19	20 60	121	10 00	239	9 60	462	7 40
21	17 80	122	12 30	242	10 40	464	29 20
23	77 60	123	2 40	243	5 80	467	4 00
24	15 00	125	46 60	246	5 90	468	28 45
25	18 90	126	5 60	247	20 40	471	22 20
26	33 60	128	2 40	249	2 80	473	40 95
27	10 40	129	8 40	251	9 70	474	4 40
28	7 20	134	8 40	253	10 10	476	55 40
29	39 00	135	13 80	256	3 20	478	20 70
30	35 00	136	5 20	257	42 80	482	7 70
31	3 20	137	8 60	258	14 00	483	32 40
32	22 30	140	6 40	265	5 00	484	8 20
33	124 00	141	14 10	266	2 00	486	9 40
34	7 00	142	19 00	268	10 00	490	7 80
35	5 20	143	3 80	273	16 60	493	24 70
36	26 25	144	6 40	274	12 40	509	85 60
37	4 80	145	3 00	275	4 00	513	73 80
38	6 80	146	4 60	277	3 40	515	16 10
40	8 00	147	1 00	281	51 85	520	2 00
41	3 40	148	15 00	284	7 80	521	12 40
42	14 15	149	6 00	286	10 00	522	16 80
43	97 00	151	15 00	287	3 20	526	49 95
44	9 20	152	4 00	288	8 20	534	7 20
45	12 80	153	5 40	291	15 20	540	5 20
47	20 80	154	7 00	295	2 60	554	11 30
48	3 00	155	7 00	300	5 40	564	6 70
49	1 75	156	2 60	301	19 40	580	8 40
50	2 00	157	2 80	304	11 00	584	16 00
51	43 20	158	2 60	306	139 70	592	11 90
52	28 80	159	6 60	309	197 10	593	6 95
53	3 95	160	23 80	315	3 00	605	3 80
54	19 20	161	2 20	316	4 30	606	3 60
55	5 20	162	11 20	323	2 80	611	7 00
57	4 80	163	11 50	325	7 20	612	2 20
58	67 60	164	2 00	327	2 60	617	2 00
59	7 40	166	6 20	328	20 30	628	9 75
60	6 60	167	14 20	332	8 80	633	3 20
61	29 20	168	12 60	333	7 40	637	9 00
62	60 60	169	22 60	334	3 40	638	8 20
63	21 00	170	4 60	336	2 60	639	15 00
64	29 00	171	8 80	340	90 80	640	7 60
65	9 60	172	15 40	342	7 60	650	5 00
66	9 95	173	25	343	4 00	652	9 20
67	12 00	174	11 35	344	2 60	659	10 60
68	4 60	175	14 00	346	4 40	667	2 80
69	11 80	176	22 45	349	11 00	676	4 70
70	6 80	177	24 40	352	8 40	678	11 60
71	4 60	178	4 80	355	8 60	687	6 80
72	33 10	179	17 60	356	3 40	692	3 60
73	97 00	181	89 40	359	17 80	696	4 40
74	5 20	183	8 20	360	8 00	698	4 00
75	7 80	184	9 10	361	26 80	703	4 20
77	4 40	185	3 00	365	18 00	704	5 30
78	6 00	186	2 40	370	5 60	705	8 60
80	8 60	187	17 50	371	4 00	707	12 20
83	12 20	188	5 20	374	25 80	712	2 60
84	2 40	189	16 20	375	162 00	714	18 20
85	3 90	191	7 50	381	19 60	715	36 10
86	3 60	192	6 25	382	64 20	716	18 40
87	10 20	193	5 45	384	2 60	723	11 90
88	12 60	195	4 65	386	3 60	726	18 90
89	4 20	197	10 40	391	8 20	734	3 80
90	14 20	198	12 50	393	4 70	738	5 60
91	9 20	199	11 60	394	13 20	739	3 60
92	7 30	200	9 70	399	6 25	746	3 50
94	7 00	201	6 80	400	3 40	750	14 80
94	2 80	202	21 80	402	2 60	757	3 60
95	7 40	203	18 40	406	6 00	783	4 40
96	5 75	205	7 60	409	2 20	785	3 00
97	5 40	207	8 40	416	48 05	786	3 20
98	25 00	208	2 00	419	23 40	802	3 00
99	2 40	209	18 60	424	5 20		
101	3 40	210	10 00	427	55 00		
						Total	$5,706 55

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day.

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Newark, N. J.
Austin, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal	Oakland, Cal.
Bessemer Col.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago Heights, Ill	Randsburg, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obospo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Gilette, Col.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Haughville, Ind	South Evanston, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Spokane, Wash.
Independence, Colo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Stockton, Cal.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake,
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y. Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Unionport, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Verona, Pa.
Marion, Ind.	Victor, Col.
Maywood, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Marblehead, Mass.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	West Troy, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Whatcom, Wash.
Moreland, Ill.	Williamsbridge, N. Y
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total, 88 cities.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit, $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $91,002 have been expended the past two years, and $444,522 since the year 1883, while $571,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

To Memory Dear.

For the CARPENTER.

To boyhood scenes my thoughts I turn,
On younger manhood's glitt'ring pride,
For hours of middle life I yearn;
Dispel, in age, all joys beside.
Perhaps 'twere better not recall
The comrades of my earlier years,
Yet, in sweet mem'ry, bless them all—
Drown sorrow in a balm of tears.

But still bright faces turn to me—
Adorn the vista of the past—
While years, like billows of the sea,
Roll over scenes that cannot last.
"So long," old friends, thy vision cheers,
Upholds me when I fain would mourn;
"Thou mindst me of departed years
Departed never to return."

—*Sam. L. Leffingwell.*

Indianapolis, Ind.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Quick Stairs.

From T. I., St. Louis, Mo.

In some repair work that I was called upon to do some time since, there was the need of a flight of steps from one floor to another in a place where only half as much run could be had as was needed. I was in despair how to construct the steps under the circumstances. While considering ways and means, I had occasion to visit a factory in another part of this city, and in going through the building I encountered a model of exactly what I required. I send a sketch herewith for the benefit of my fellow-carpenters, because some of them may be in need of the same thing some time.

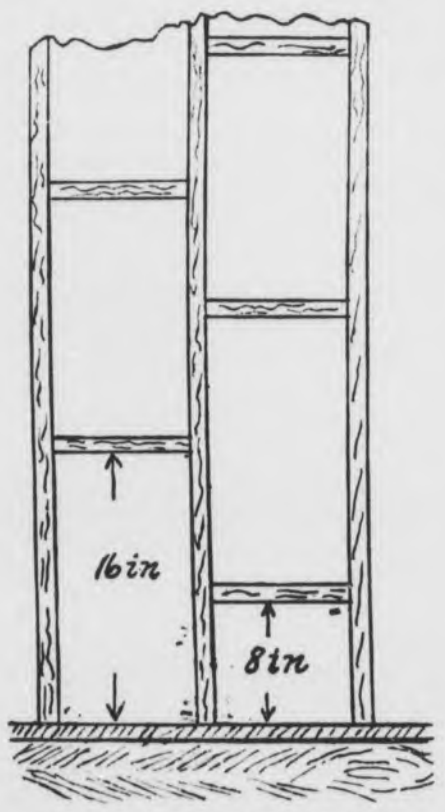


FIG. 1.—FRONT ELEVATION.

Since I have completed the work and shown the sketch to some of my acquaintances, including one or two architects, I find that the method is very much older than the old factory in which I found the steps that I copied. I have been shown in one of the books on architecture something of this kind, said to be found in some of the ancient castles, in the secret stairways for which they were famous.

The first of my sketches may be described as the front elevation of the stairs, and shows how the stairs are divided centrally by an extra stringer, with the treads cut in two and placed alternating. The second sketch shows the side elevation, and better indicates the construction. With reference to the capacity of stairs of this kind, I would say that a flight can be erected at an angle of 55 degrees and still have an 8-inch rise and 10-inch tread. All but cripples can go up and down these stairs as well as any. Alternate

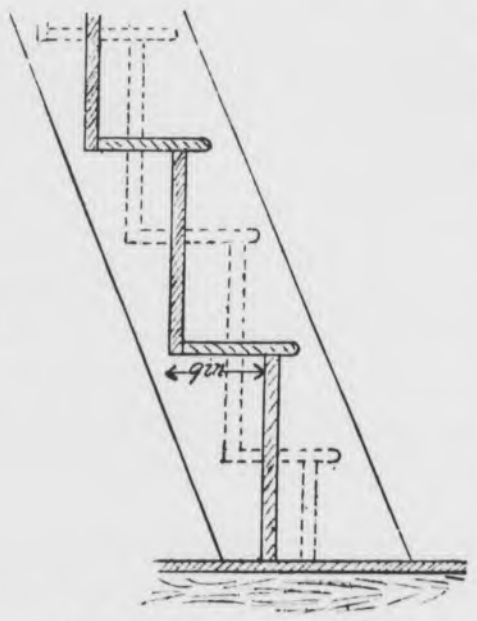


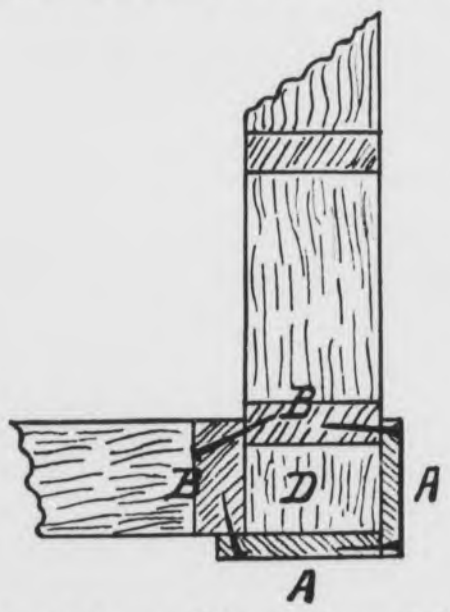
FIG. 2.—SIDE ELEVATION.

treads are used. This construction simply takes advantage of this fact. Therefore, it is just as easy to use stairs of this kind as those of equal rise and tread of the ordinary construction, provided only one gets started right at top or bottom. A little practice in using the stairs makes one proficient in this regard.

Framing Corner Posts.

From F. C., Nashville, Tenn.

I am aware that in various parts of the country the practice with respect to corner posts in frame buildings greatly differs. I submit a sketch showing the plan that I have followed for some time past, which gives satisfaction and which perhaps will be of



interest to my fellow chips. B, B, shows the corner studs set 3 inches and 4 inches respectively from the corners. A, A, are the corner boards nailed in place as shown, leaving the hollow space D. This method produces corner boards of unequal width, but they can be equalized if desired by a variation in the studding. Have any of the readers of THE CARPENTER a better plan?

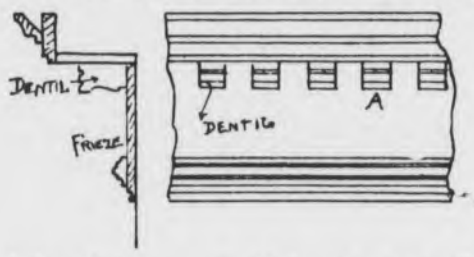
A Problem in Carrying.

From E. A., New York.

An incident that occurred in front of a building where I was working a little while ago has resulted in quite a discussion. Two painters were carrying a ladder which I suppose was 20 feet long. Each man grasped the sides of the ladder at one end, thus carrying it flat. I suppose the ladder weighed 90 or 100 pounds. A boy who weighed probably 60 pounds, in a frolicsome mood seated himself on the ladder as the men were carrying it, taking a position much closer to the front end than to the rear end. I assume that he was about 5 feet from the man carrying the front end of the ladder. What we got to discussing after seeing this incident was the question of the relative loads the men were carrying. With the boy 5 feet from the forward man, how much more did he carry than the man at the rear end? Perhaps some of my fellow carpenters would like to take up the discussion. I have not settled to my own satisfaction, neither as to the load of each man nor as to the method of solution.

Dentil Work.

I belong to Local No 515, of Colorado Springs, and am working in a mill. A contractor and I recently had an argument in regard to which was the dentil in this class of work. I claimed A, was the dentil and he



claimed the space between was it. Would Mr. Maginnis give his opinion about it in the next month's CARPENTER? GEORGE B. STUNN.

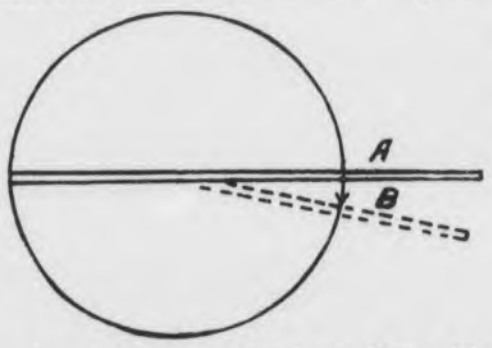
Replying to the above query, I would state the A, is the dentil block according to common usage, the space between being simply a void and of no value or name. Mr. Hodgson, in his "Builder's Guide," describes them as follows: Dentels or Dentils —Square blocks introduced as ornaments into cornices, chiefly of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, in the form of indentations or teeth; a small circular piece is sometimes cut out and at other times they are fluted.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

A Simple Rule as to Saw Kerfing.

In reply to M. B, of Houston, Tex.

I send a sketch of a simple method of obtaining the distances between kerfs for springing a circle of any size and using any size of timber mouldings or boards. It is shown in the above sketch. Saw a kerf in the piece



to be used, then place it on line with the diameter with the kerf at the centre. Hold one end fast and spring the other end until the kerf is entirely closed. The distance from A, to B, of the above figure is the distance between kerfs. I think this is simpler than my namesake's statement in last month's paper, though similar.

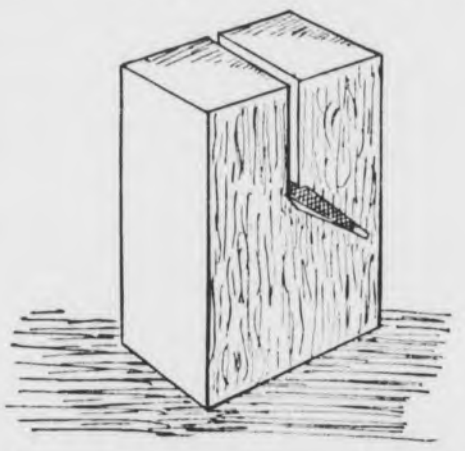
WM. DAVIS.

Local Union 33, Boston Mass.

A Device for Jointing Saws.

From N. E., Hartford, Conn.

Saws will get very much out of true by continual filing and setting, and accordingly jointing at times is extremely desirable. Different methods are in use, but I have found none so satisfactory for the purpose as a



block with a slot to receive the blade of the saw and a file in place at the bottom of the slot, somewhat after the fashion shown in the sketch that I enclose. The file may be three-cornered or flat as is preferred. I use a block about 9 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3 inches thick. I rip it 3 or 4 inches down, according to the saw that is to be treated, and at the end of the kerf I mortise in a file as indicated in my sketch. By this means I am able to joint both sides of my saw teeth to a length, provided always that the file is straight and level.

Dividing the Circle.

From C. R, Springfield, Mass.

Some of the problems which have been recently published in THE CARPENTER would seem to indicate that a number of your contributors would profit by a good rule for dividing the circle into any number of equal parts.

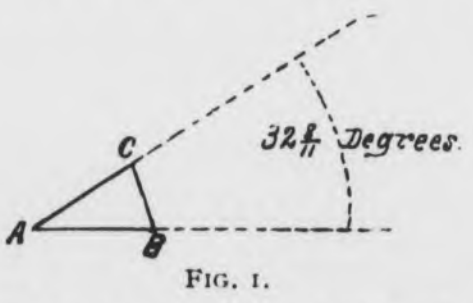


FIG. 1.

I offer the following: Divide 360, which represents the degree divisions of a circle as shown on protractors, etc., by the number representing the parts into which the circle is to be divided. Use a protractor or scale, of course, to do this. Draw an angle, the degrees of which shall be equal in number to those in the quotient, and the sides of which shall be equal to

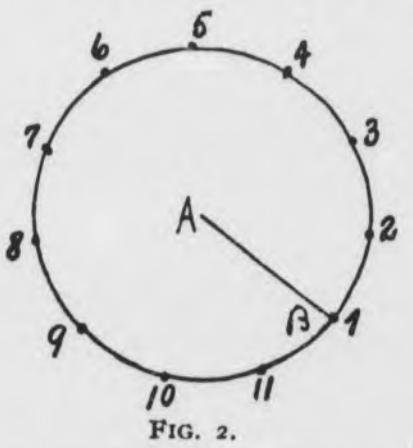


FIG. 2.

the radius of the circle that is to be divided. Then take the distance on

a compass between the extremities of the sides of the angle and lap off this distance on the circumference of the circle that is to be divided. The points made will be the points of the division. The accompanying diagrams, which are presented with dimensions, will make this rule clearer. I have found it of great advantage in my work.

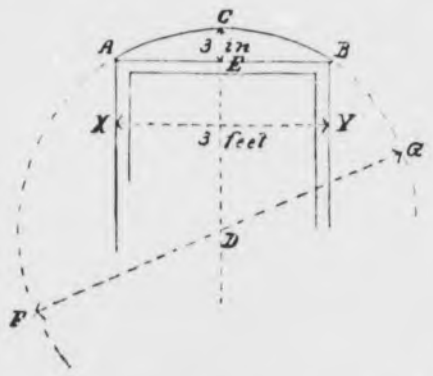
Note.—The special advantage of this rule is that, as shown by the diagrams, it adopts the use of the protractor to a circle of any dimensions.

To Find the Diameter of a Circle When the Rise and Spring are Known.

From X. Y. Z.

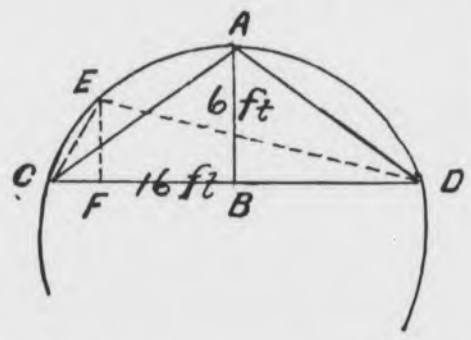
Will you kindly explain a method of finding the diameter of a circle that corresponds to the arch of a window head? In other words, please give a rule for finding the diameter of a circle when the rise and spring are known.

Answer.—This problem can be solved in various ways. Our correspondent seems to want a rule that will give the dimensions without striking the circle, and probably he desires to employ it in places where it would be difficult to draw the circle. We shall first present one illustrated in the first of the accompanying diagrams, and present it in specific form:



Suppose an arched window head is 3 feet wide, and that the rise is 3 inches. What is the diameter of the circle corresponding to this head? In any circle having two lines crossing each other and touching the sides of the circles, if the lengths of the parts of each be multiplied together, the products will be equal. Referring to the sketch, we have lines A, B, and C, E, crossing each other, the line A, B, touching the circle at the points A and B, and the line C, E, touching the circle at the point C, and also at its opposite side. Now find the length of the part of the line C, E, beyond the point E. The lengths of the parts of the line A, B, according to the terms of the rule above given, are each one-half of 3 feet, or 18 inches. Multiplying the parts A, B, together, or 18x18, gives 324. Now by the condition of the rule, 324 must be equal to the product of the parts of the line C, E. One of the parts, or C, E, as shown in the diagram, is 3 inches. Then the length of the other part must be 324 divided by 3, or 108 inches. One hundred and eight inches, plus the 3 inches, the length of C, D, gives 111 inches, which is the length of the line C, E, measured from the point C to the opposite side of the circle or the diameter of the circle, since it passes through the centre. The radius, therefore, would be one-half of 111 inches, or 55½ inches.

In the second diagram, we illustrate another application of the same principle, but differently applied, and which, perhaps, will be still better suited to our correspondent's requirements. Given C, D, the spring line equals 16 feet and A, B, the rise equals 6 feet, what is the diameter of the circle



of which the segment C, A, D, is a part? We draw C, A, and A, D. By construction C, B, A, and D, B, A, are right angles, the base and altitude of each of which are known. By the usual rule applying in such cases we find that C, A, and A, D, the hypotenuses of the said right angle triangles, are each 10 feet. The rule for the next step is to multiply together the hypotenuses and divide by the rise. Multiplying 10 by 10 and dividing by 6 gives 16⅔ feet, or 16 feet 8 inches, as the diameter of the circle. The same result follows by using the rule first given above. The two parts of C, D, are each 8 feet. Then $8 \times 8 \div 6 = 10\frac{2}{3}$, adding $6 = 16\frac{2}{3}$.

Any perpendicular erected upon the chord C, D, as, for example, F, E, and the triangles complete as shown by C, F, E, and D, F, E, may be used, as well as a line directly in the middle of the chord. This latter application of the rule is useful where the arc has been struck, and is known, and it is desired to find the diameter of the circle of which it is a part.

Problems With the Steel Square.

I have two or three little rules which I have not seen in THE CARPENTER, and as I have a little time to spare, I will give them to our readers for their consideration.

First, I will give two rules for getting the circumference of a circle. Take a jointed board or make a straight line with a sharp knife, which I will call the level line. Put the square on to this 16 inches on the blade and 5 inches on the tongue and mark above it which I will term the pitch line. Continue the pitch line far enough to measure three times the diameter of your circle. We will suppose the diameter of circle is 7 inches, then measure 21 inches on the pitch line. Now shove your square up to the 21 inches and mark down by the tongue to the level line. Next measure on the level line for the circumference, which you will find to be 22 inches.

Another way is to set your bevel 7 inches on the tongue of your square to 22 inches on the blade. Now, move your bevel to the diameter of your circle on the tongue and you will find the answer on the blade. Or take it without moving your bevel, you have the circumference of a 7 inch circle, which you see is 22 inches same as the first.

To see how large a square a circle contains, set your bevel by 8½ inches on the tongue of a square by 12 inches on the blade. Then move your bevel to the diameter of your circle on the blade and you will find the answer on the tongue, or take it without moving your bevel and you have the diameter of a 12 inch circle; the square sides will be 8½ inches wide.

F. C. DAVIS.
Union 23, Worcester, Mass.

What Books to Read.

From C. W., Kansas City, Mo.

My son, who has just completed an apprenticeship, asked me for a list of the books which he ought to read, for the purpose of fitting him for the best possible position in his trade. I have agreed to buy books for him to the amount of $10. The question is, how can the money be best expended, or, in other words, what are the best books for the purpose that can be bought for a sum not exceeding $10? I should be glad to hear from practical carpenters upon this point.

Wrecks of the Past.

The failures among labor organizations are many, and the flotsam from the wrecks warns others of now-known sunken reefs, and furnishes material for stronger barks. One of the greatest organizations America ever produced has dwindled, until to day nothing but a voice remains of the once powerful Knights of Labor, mainly through chasing every rainbow that its officers hoped to twist into many-hued halos to adorn their brows in the public prints. Another organization that astonished the labor world by its rapid rise, in the exuberance of its youth mistook an easily vanquished adversary's weakness for its own strength, and went down in a glorious but hopeless attempt to right the wrongs of the first to excite the sympathy of the really great hearts of its leaders. The Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union are not the only wrecks that strew the sea of the past; but they show the folly of trade organizations allowing themselves to be led into strange paths by self-seeking or overzealous officers. The members of trade unions are free to follow any bent they choose, and from their ranks must come the men who will bring about the new abolition, but they must keep their organizations intact or disregard the final emancipation; for it should always be kept in mind by those who quarrel with the conservatism of the unions that were every trade union wiped out to-morrow it would not create s single day's work for the unemployed, but it would reduce wages, already too low, in every branch of industry. Individualities may be strong, but the trade union movement will not be destroyed by the passing of any. Men are nothing; man is everything; and trades unionism furnishes a basis of supplies that is absolutely essential.

Agitate for the shorter workday; insist upon the label and keep your organization's strength, that men can live to strive for better things. A starving man can neither think nor act.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The United Hatters of North America.

BROTHERS:—We, the United Hatters of North America, appeal to you for assistance. We do not ask for financial aid, nor do we ask you to make the slightest sacrifice of either time or money. Our request is a simple one: Do not buy or wear a fur or felt hat, either soft or stiff, unless the genuine Union label is sewed in it. That is all that there is to it, and if you comply with our request you will confer on us an everlasting favor.

The following are prominent non-Union concerns: Frank Schoble & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., New York office, 28 West Fourth street; they use counterfeit labels. T. C. Millard & Co., Danbury, Conn., New York office, 20 West Fourth street. F. Berg & Co., Orange, N. J., New York office, 15 Washington Place. Dickerson & Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., New York office, 751 Broadway. Meyer Mercy, 22 Scott street, Newark, N. J., New York office, 8 Washington Place. James Marshall, Fall River, Mass., New York office, 9 Waverly Place. Waring Hat Manufacturing Co., Yonkers, N. Y., New York office, 15 West Fourth street.

The Miller Hat is non-Union. It is made at the John B. Stetson Co 's factory, Philadelphia, Pa. Miller's principal stores are at 164 and 1147 Broadway, New York. The Youmans hat is also non-Union. It is made at the non-Union factory of Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Youman's principal stores are at 158 and 1107 Broadway, New York.

For the assistance which we have received from organized labor in the past we are sincerely thankful. The support given to us by our friends has enabled us to unionize twelve factories during the past year, and with a continuance of it we will be able to unionize every factory in the country.

Keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit labels. As a general thing they are not perforated on the four edges. They are sometimes perforated on three of the edges and sometimes only on two. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp.

Do not patronize any retailer who has loose labels in his store. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not buy a hat unless the label is sewed in it. Non-Union hats are sometimes found with counterfeit labels sewed in. The fact of a label being sewed in does not go to prove that it is a genuine one, though as a rule it does.

EDWARD BARRETT, *President*,
South Norwalk, Conn.
JOHN PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,
477 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

The Trade Union a Stern Necessity.

THE time has been when there were sneers of derision turned up at the struggling efforts of a trades union. The time is not far back when to organize a trade union was considered an innovation upon the liberties of all not immediately interested, and those who were instrumental in forming such an organization were classed as law-defiers, disturbers of the public peace, etc. It is singular, too, that such a feeling existed toward the efforts of any class who organized for the purpose of lawfully protecting themselves in their rights, and for the bettering of their own conditions and those dependent upon them for sustenance. Society itself is organized for no holier purpose. Nothing can succeed without organized effort of some kind. What stronger evidence of its efficiency than that of the church, although split and separated into scores of different denominations; what of ministerial associations; what of musical societies; lawyers, doctors, boards of trade, commercial clubs? Each and every one of these classes are organized—no matter under what pretence—for profit. If it wasn't profitable in some shape, each and every one of them would be deserted, abandoned. They are, every one of them, trades unions—whether to save a soul, or to steal from one another, through false margins on grain—trades unions. "That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." The man who works at his trade or calling organizes his class and calls it a union. It is just as legal as the church and equally as holy. The latter is to encourage hope for future enjoyment; the former striving for a measure of enjoyment in this toilsome life, combines with it a struggle for self-preservation. The present is a condition—stern and unrelenting in its exactions—one that must be met with the best means at hand. Hence trade union organization.

FORTY YEARS A UNION MAN.

Uniform Fees and Uniform Features.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1897.

Editor of THE CARPENTER.

In October CARPENTER I read the article on uniform initiation fees, dues and sick benefits throughout the entire U. B.

Here is how I stand on the proposed plan. I believe a uniform initiation fee of $5.00 throughout would be a great benefit to the U. B., also a weekly sick benefit, but paid from the Local funds. I am not, however, in favor of an equal rate of monthly dues throughout for various reasons. The first is that all Locals are not managed under the same local expenses. For instance a Local in New York City has more rent to pay for its meeting room, and has more committee duty to pay for delegates to other bodies of workingmen. It has its per capita tax to pay to its District Council. Locals in small cities and towns are not burdened with such heavy expenses.

Secondly, It is necessary for the prosperity of the U. B. in large cities to have the small cities and towns well organized, or else when we try to advance our wages or shorten our hours of labor the unorganized carpenters of those places will come in and defeat us. Consequently to put the monthly dues down to as low a sum as the running expenses of Locals will permit would enable carpenters in small towns and cities to hold their membership without making it much of a burden. The monthly dues of 75 cents in New York City is no more in proportion to the expenses of the Locals than 50 cents in small towns.

I am in favor of the same ratio prevailing for the future in the matter of dues as we have now.

A NEW YORKER.

A Southern View of Uniformity.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5, 1897.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:—In regard to your editorial on Uniform Dues and Initiation into the United Brotherhood, let me say a few words—the plain views of a man who has worked for years in the southern states.

In the first place, I favor the uniform system, but find that it is almost an impossibility to make the dues for the state of North Carolina equal to the rates in New York City or in a state where the wages of mechanics are from 150 to 200 per cent. higher than they are in this state or throughout the South. But I must and do acknowledge that the wages in the northern cities are due very largely to thorough organization. Let me say further, if it were possible to make the initiation fee all over at least $5 or $10, it would have a greater influence for men to stay in after they do join.

Now, here in this city we find it almost impossible to get working men to come to a labor meeting, much less get them to pay their money to join something that in the end will benefit them. Further, after most of them join an organization they think their duty ends right there. They simply pay their dues, attend no more meetings, take no interest whatever in their own benefit so far as their Union is concerned, and the next thing they are back where they were before a Union was organized at all.

Let us hope to live long enough to see the system of uniform dues established throughout the country, and organized labor in demand and ruling by a large majority. It will be a hard fight before it is accomplished here in the South to any great extent.

WM. FRANCIS.

The Engineers' Strike in England Still Continues.

The fact that the engineers' conference has ended in a fiasco has occasioned no surprise, though it is much regretted. The extreme gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. The address in which the delegates of the strikers submit the results to the members of the Unions is most discouraging. It emphasizes their opinion that the conditions the employers are resolved to exactly strike at the very root of the most cherished principles of Trades Unionism. In conclusion it says:

"Nothing but the sense of the sufferings and sacrifices which the quarrel has already imposed upon our fellow-laborers could have induced us to submit proposals of such a humiliating character for consideration."

Briefly, the employers acknowledge the workmen's freedom to join Unions, but they will not promise not to give preference to non-Unionists, and they claim complete liberty to put men on piecework to work at machines, to learn new methods. To the efficient they guarantee wages equal to the current rate; but they will not guarantee a standard rate. Efficiency is to be decided by the employers, who may engage non efficients at lower wages. In addition, they insist upon the right to employ as many apprentices as they please.

The all pervading idea is to substitute individual bargaining for the collective principles of the Unions.

The ballots of the Unions are returnable on December 13, but the general opinion is that the employers' conditions will be rejected overwhelmingly, in which case, it is almost needless to point out, distress is confronting hundreds of thousands this winter, which promises to be unusually severe.

Appeal of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

OFFICE, 137 EAST 13TH STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1897.

To Organized Labor and its Friends. Greeting:

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Smiths and Pattern Makers, and allied trades of Great Britain and Ireland, are now, and have been, fighting concentrated capital since the first week in July for the establishment of an eight-hour day—a reform that is human, a necessity, the hope and ambition of all true friends of labor. This fight started locally in the London district, and when three-fourths of the firms had conceded the eight-hour day the federated employers stepped into the field, and at this date 632 firms have locked out 87,000 skilled and unskilled workers. This was done to defeat the movement in London, crush trade unionism, grind down the workers to the level of uncivilized natives of old, or weld fetters of slavery on them worse than that of the chattel slave of the sixties. The Amalgamated Engineers has blazed the road of trade unionism, has met every obligation, and in forty six years has paid out $23,101,938 for benefits, as follows: Unemployed benefit, $10,854,994; sick, $4,878,444; old age pensions, $4,234,925; accidents, $343,260; funerals, $1,480,610; special relief, $489,925, and in forty-one years has donated to other unions in distress the world over $820,000, or an average of $20,000 per year. Our members in the United States have received in benefits, as above mentioned, in five years, $283,000, or an average of $56,000 per year, and this with a membership of 2,000. Benefits are paid as follows: Unemployed, $3 per week; sick, $3 per week; accident benefit, $600; railroad fare, up to $9; insurance on tools, up to $60; old age pension, from $2.10 to $3 per week, according to number of years' membership; special relief, legal defence and other benefit, according as case may require.

When we were forced into this fight we had $1,700,000 in our treasuries. We give you the foregoing figures to show you that we have always tried to help ourselves, and never turned a deaf ear to others in need, and we have every confidence that when the American workers know the true state of affairs they will respond to our appeal all along the line, as some few have already done on this continent. The Continental workers have responded nobly—German printers, 10,000 marks; German stone masons, 10,000 marks; German metal workers, 20,000 marks, and other smaller unions have contributed. Danish engineers and smiths, $1,000; Austrian metal workers, $125 weekly; Swedish metal workers, $1,500; Australia, $10,000; New Zealand, $1,000; Montreal, Canada, $1,500 Russia, Roumania, Japan and China are amongst the contributors. The United States so far has sent $2,500, but we believe when these facts are known they will respond worthy of the name of unionism. This is an international battle. The employers' federation, through its president, Colonel Dyer, states that they will smash trade unionism. We don't believe the world's workers will stand by and see our fighting brethren crushed. Eight hours there means eight hours here. It is our personal battle. We appeal to every lover of justice and freedom to *rally* to our support. Take no notice of press despatches of a settlement; they are done for effect to ruin our cause. A dollar now is worth ten in a month. Up to date the engineers and allied trades have spent $2,600,000. It has cost the employers twenty times that, but they have large bank accounts of other men's labor, and can stand it better than our brothers. *Don't file this away. Don't refer it. But let us know where you stand, whether you can assist us financially or not.*

We remain, yours truly, the

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COUNCIL,

Henry Woodborough,
President,
1059 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. H. Sage,
Secretary-Treasurer,
137 East 13th street, New York.

For Our German Readers.

Das bestehende Wirthschaftssystem kann man im Großen und Ganzen als ein Instrument bezeichnen, mit dessen Hilfe 10 Prozent der civilisirten Menschheit es fertig bringen, die übrig bleibenden 90 Prozent in einem fortwährenden Zustande der Entbehrung und der Knechtschaft zu halten.

„Wenn wir momentan durch die Gewerkschaften doch nichts erreichen können, so treten wir wieder aus."

Arbeiter, welche derartig argumentiren, sind sehr kurzsichtig; sie sind den Leuten vergleichbar, die auf einen Berg möchten, aber nicht einmal den ersten kleinen Absatz ersteigen wollen.

Die Prosperitätsschreier in den Zeitungen, deren Maul- und Federwerk zur Zeit wieder wie geschmiert läuft, geberden sich, als ob nächstens ein zweites goldenes Zeitalter über uns hereinbrechen wird. Sie scheinen nach dem Grundsatz zu arbeiten, je schlechter es um eine Sache bestellt ist, desto mehr muß man lügen, um ihre Vortrefflichkeit wenigstens denjenigen, welche nicht alle werden, glaubwürdig zu machen.

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest impor ance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle hat Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Strikes in Deutschland.

Im Anschluß an die statistischen Angaben über den Stand der Gewerkschaften Deutschland's giebt die Hamburger General Commission der Gewerkschaften genaue statistische Tabellen über die Strike des letzten Jahres, die deßhalb Interesse bieten, weil vollständiges amtliches Material fehlt. Nach den Tabellen der General-Commission sind 1896 483 Strikes geführt worden gegen insgesammt 750 in den Jahren 1890–95. In diesen sechs Jahren waren 72,274 Personen an den Ausständen betheiligt und erforderten eine Streitkostensumme von 3,130,089 Mark, d. i. nur wenig mehr als 1896 allein ausgegeben wurde, nämlich 3,042,950 für 128,808 Personen, die im Strike standen. Nur in 5 von 40 Einzelorganisationen wurde 1896 nicht gestrikt: bei den Bäckern, Bureau-Angestellten, Gärtnern, Goldarbeitern und Cigarrensorterern. Von 750 Strikes der Jahre 1890–95 ist von 723 der Ausgang bekannt: es waren 266 erfolgreich, 196 theilweise erfolgreich und 261 erfolglos. Von 483 Strikes in 1896 ist der Ausgang von 460 bekannt: 232 erfolgreich, 122 theilweise erfolgreich und 106 erfolglos. In Prozentzahlen heißt das für 1890–95 36,8 Prozent erfolgreich, 27,1 theilweise erfolgreich, 36,1 Prozent erfolglos. In 1896 waren 50.5 Prozent erfolgreich, 26.5 theilweise erfolgreich und 23.0 erfolglos. Bei den Angriffsstrikes hatten die Arbeiter häufiger Erfolg, als bei den Abwehrstrikes, von denen es 1896 151 gab; davon waren 34 Prozent erfolgreich, gegenüber 63 Prozent erfolgreicher Angriffsstrikes. Der Bericht sagt: „Es ergiebt sich hieraus, daß die Unternehmer sich ihrer Macht bewußt sind, wenn sie durch Lohnkürzungen oder Maßregelungen einen Strike provoziren."

Die neue Einwanderungs-Bill.

Die neue Bill wird noch schärfer sein als die alte. Die Beschränkungen im Grenzverkehr, welche diese enthält, werden beibehalten, ebenso die Examination von Emigranten in der Weise, daß diejenigen, welche nicht lesen und schreiben können, nicht zugelassen werden! Außerdem aber sollen noch Bestimmungen getroffen werden, welche es unmöglich machen, daß Arbeiter von Europa für eine Saison hierherkommen, wieder zurückkehren und in der nächsten Saison abermals erscheinen. Für eine solche Bestimmung agitiren namentlich die Bauarbeiter, welche behaupten, daß zahlreiche englische und schottische Bauhandwerker im Frühjahr hierher kommen, den Sommer über hier arbeiten und den Winter in England zubringen, wo sie viel billiger leben können als hier.

Um die Probe auf das Exempel zu machen, ob die Kapitalisten heute noch nothwendige soziale Funktionen zu erfüllen haben, machen wir folgenden Vorschlag:

Alle Finanz- und Industriegrößen, alle Diejenigen, die durch anderer Leute Arbeit Kapitalien aufgehäuft haben, mögen unter Mitnahme ihrer Vermögen nach irgend welchen Inseln auswandern und die arbeitende Bevölkerung ihrem eigenen Schicksal überlassen. Wir sind sicher, daß sich bei diesem Experiment nicht nur die gänzliche Ueberflüssigkeit der Kapitalistenklasse, sondern auch deren Gemeinschädlichkeit herausstellen würde. Die Herrschaften müßten auf ihren Inseln trotz ihres theuren eingeschleppten Mammons umkommen, wenn sie sich nicht zum Arbeiten entschließen würden. — Das wäre eine lehrreiche Lektion für sie, die ihnen die Superiorität der Arbeit über das Kapital beweisen würde.

Die zurückgebliebene Produzentenschaft aber könnte wie von einem Alp befreit aufathmen, sie würde es jetzt erst in ihrem ganzen Umfange begreifen, wie unsinnig der bisherige Zustand der Dinge war.

Für den Achtstunden-Tag.

Ein englischer Fabrikant, John Rae, hat eine Schrift erscheinen lassen, in welcher er auf Grund eigener Erfahrungen entschieden für den Achtstundentag eintritt. Die Vortheile, die nach seiner Meinung aus kurzer Arbeitszeit für den Unternehmer resultiren, sind, in freier Uebersetzung, in der Hauptsache folgende: Die Produktion bleibt an Quantität mindestens dieselbe, also auch der Profit. Die Qualität des Produkts wird erhöht, also auch der Profit. Der Arbeiter arbeitet williger, fleißiger, intensiver, daher ist weniger Aufsicht und weniger Antreiberei nothwendig. Verkürzte Arbeitszeit erspart Abnutzung der Maschinerie und der Werkzeuge; sie erfordert weniger Schmiermaterial, Licht uud Feuerung; es wird sorgfältiger gearbeitet und daher weniger Material verdorben. Größere Sorgfalt in der Bedienung der Maschinen erspart Reparaturkosten und Zeit. Der Unternehmer hat dadurch weniger Aufregung und Aerger.

Die Vortheile, die für den Arbeiter aus kurzer Arbeitszeit resultiren, sind folgende: Er hat mehr Zeit, über die er nach seinem Geschmack und Bedürfniß verfügt. Er hat größere Ruhe und Erholung und wird in Folge dessen kräftiger und gesunder. Die Krankheiten nehmen ab und damit verringern sich die Sorgen und Verluste, die sie verursachen. Er lebt länger und bleibt länger leistungsfähig. (An diesem letzteren Erfolg sind auch Unternehmer und Gemeinwesen lebhaft interessirt. Thatsache ist, daß insbesondere weibliche Arbeiter bei kurzer Arbeitszeit weit gesünder sind und erheblich seltener erkranken.) Höheres körperliches Wohlbefinden wirkt förderlich auf die Stimmung; der Arbeiter wird heiterer, hoffnungsvoller, strebsamer. Die physische und geistige Leistungsfähigkeit wächst und veranlaßt ihn, höhere Anforderungen an das Leben zu stellen. Sein Familienleben wird gehoben. Der Arbeiter erkennt in höherem Maße den Werth des Lebens und fühlt damit das Bedürfniß, für die Hebung seiner und seiner Angehörigen Lage einzutreten. Sein Interesse für öffentliche Angelegenheiten steigt und er schätzt, durch den Erfolg belehrt, höher den Werth des Zusammenschlusses von seinesgleichen, der Organisation.

Ein sehr bekannter, alltäglich gehörter Einwand der Gegner kurzer Arbeitszeit ist: der Arbeiter wisse nicht, was er mit seiner Zeit anfangen solle, er demoralisire und liege hauptsächlich im Wirthshaus.

Das Rae'sche Buch bringt zahlreiche schlagende Beispiele des Gegentheils, die Jene eines Besseren belehren müssen, die belehrungsfähig sind. In Victoria hat sich z. B. ergeben, daß die Wirthe die größten Feinde gesetzlich verkürzter Arbeitszeit der Arbeiter waren, weil die Wirthschaften in dem Maße weniger besucht wurden, wie die Arbeitszeit kürzer wurde.

Der fortschreitende Ruin des Mittelstandes ist ebenso das Werk des Kapitalismus, wie es die Pauperisirung der arbeitenden Volksmassen ist. Die heutige Volkswirthschaft wird beherrscht durch den gröbsten Materialismus, durch den des Geldsacks, dessen oberstes Gesetz das eigene Interesse ist. Immer riesiger schwillt das Großkapital an, mit seinem Wachsthum den Wohlstand aller Völker ruinirend.

Freigebige Millionäre.

Die „Detroit Freie Presse" bringt einen Artikel über freigebige Millionäre, in welchem sie die amerikanischen Geldprotzen wegen ihrer Freigebigkeit lobt. Sie sagt, daß dieselben während des Jahres 1893 rund $29,000,000 zum Besten von Universitäten und anderen gemeinnützigen Zwecken geschenkt hätten. In 1894 schenkten sie $32,000,000, in 1895 gaben sie $32,800,000, und trotz der schlechten Zeiten schenkten sie in 1896 $27,000,000.

Das dank ihnen der Teufel! Zuerst berauben sie das Volk ohne Anstand und Gewissen um Hunderte von Millionen, und geben dann ein paar Millionen zurück, nicht der Menschheit zum Wohl, sondern um sich billigen Ruhm zu verschaffen und die Menschen zu bethören.

Rockefeller, z. B., der Hauptmacher des Standard Oil-Monopols, welches nicht zaudert, Bestechung, Vergewaltigung u.s.w. anzuwenden, um seine Zwecke zu erreichen, schraubte vor einiger Zeit das Brennöl in die Höhe, wodurch er erwiesenermaßen $50,000,000 verdiente, und schenkte der Chicago Universität $3,000,000, genau 6 Prozent von dem Raub.

Die Raubritter des Mittelalters, wenn sie einen guten Raubzug gemacht, schenkten der Kirche eine runde Summe, gerade als ob sie den Herrgott bestechen wollten, ihnen ihre Sünden zu vergeben.

Unsere modernen Raubritter treiben es ebenso, nur daß sie ihr Leben nicht in die Schanze zu schlagen brauchen; nachdem sie riesig gerafft haben, beschenken sie—nicht die Kirche, die nützt ihren Zwecken nicht mehr viel, sondern — höhere Lehranstalten, um Lehrer zu erziehen, die das Volk verdummen und irre führen.

Und wehe dem Professor an einer solchen Anstalt, der es wagt, selbst zu denken und Anschauungen zu besitzen, welche den freigebigen Millionären nicht passen; er wird einfach hinausgemaßregelt.

O die Freigebigkeit unserer Millionäre ist etwas Herrliches und Schönes—für die Millionäre.

George M. Pullman.

Dieser George M. Pullman war ein gewöhnlicher Möbelschreiner, aber sein industrielles Genie hat ihn zu einem der größten Unternehmer, zu einem der einflußreichsten Männer im Staate gemacht.

Solche und ähnliche Bemerkungen kann man heute in jeder Chicagoer Zeitung finden, sie lesen sich, als ob die betreffenden Federknechte im Stillen alle Möbelschreiner bedauern, daß sie es nicht ebenso weit wie ihr früherer Berufsgenosse gebracht haben, daß sie in unverantwortlichem Leichtsinn dahin leben, während das Beispiel Pullman's ihnen doch zeigt, daß sie es mit festem Willen und einigem Talent bis zum vielfachen Millionär bringen könnten.

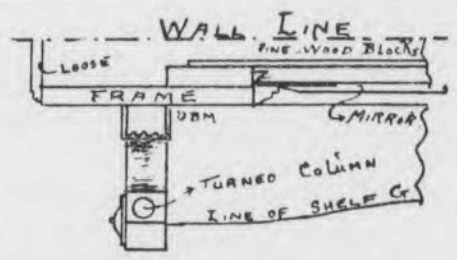
Leben wir nicht im Zeitalter des „freien Wettbewerbs der Kräfte?" Hat nicht, Gott sei Dank, ein Jeder das Recht, reich, steinreich zu werden? Wer also hinten bleibt, wer ewig Lastthier und nie Treiber oder Reiter ist, zeigt, daß er ein talentloser Wicht, ein armseliger Schächer ist, der in unsere wundervolle, soziale Zustände nicht hineinpaßt. Wären alle Menschen so genial veranlagt wie Pullman, dann hätten wir keine soziale Frage, keinen Sozialismus, keinen Anarchismus, denn solche Genies lösen die Frage ihres Lebens spielend aus eigenen Kräften, und was das „Theilen" anbetrifft, darin sind sie Meister und unerreichbar, nur machen sie kein allgemeines Prinzip daraus, sondern sie „theilen" auf eigene Faust mittelst eines wundervollen Apparates, den man Lohnsystem nennt. Dieses System bringt solche Genies wie Pullman eins war, erst so recht zur Entfaltung, denn es hat die gute Eigenschaft, dem genialen Unternehmer trotz seiner völligen Ueberflüssigkeit den Löwenantheil an dem Ertrage der Produktion zuzuschieben, während es den Hervorbringer der Produkte mit Löhnen abspeist, die allerdings zum Sterben noch immer etwas zu hoch, zum Leben aber entschieden zu niedrig sind.

In der brutalen Anwendung dieses wundervollen Systems, Tausende für sich schaffen zu lassen, sie in Abhängigkeit zu halten und ihnen etwa die Hälfte des Ertrages ihrer Arbeit wegzu—theilen, darin liegt das Geheimniß des Erfolges solcher Rafftalente wie Pullman eines war.—Vorbote.

The Construction of Mantels.

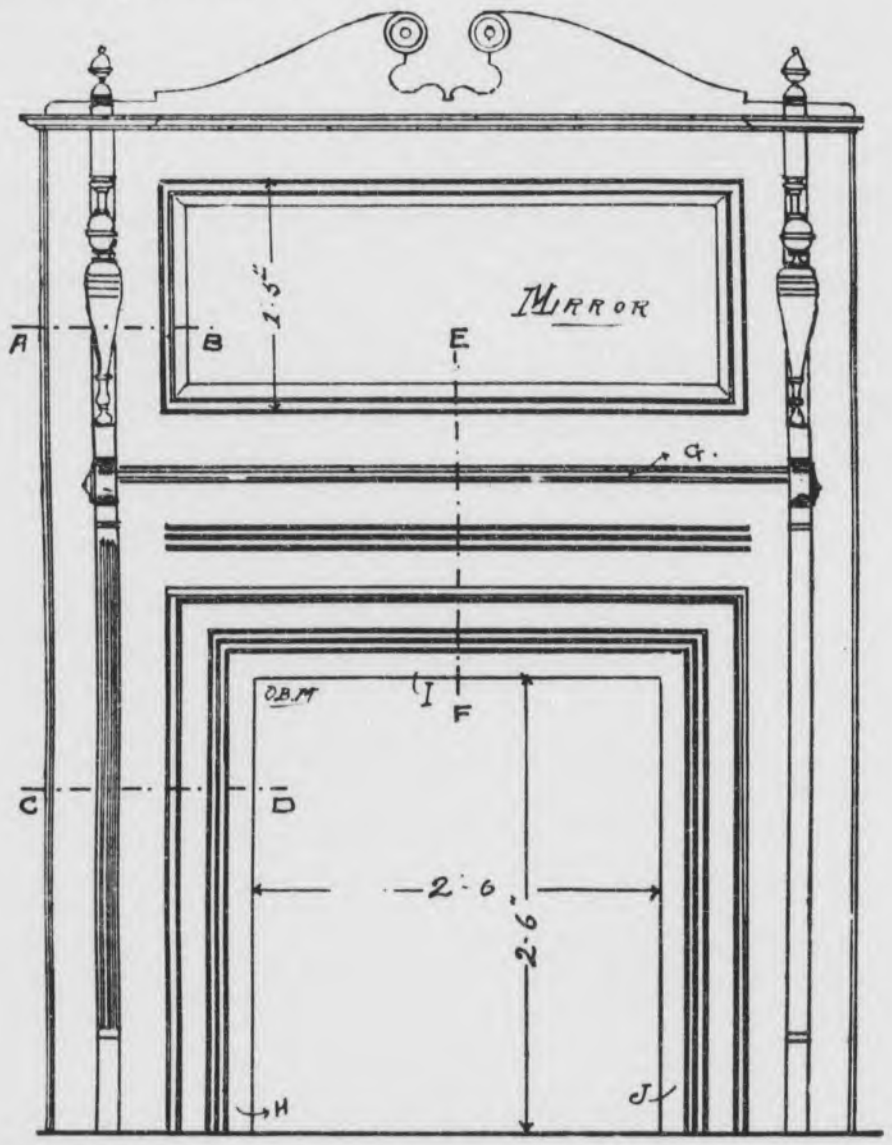
BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CONTINUING the consideration of the construction of mantels I show at Fig. 1, the elevation of a cheap parlor mantel, with top and bottom shelves, brackets and mirror. There is good deal of work in the construction of this example, so that it will be necessary to "detail" it, or, in other words, to lay it out on a large scale, or half size, showing the different parts. This will require to be done in pencil, on a large drawing board, in order to give the pieces and to show the way in which they are put together to form the entirely constructed mantle.



SECTION A-B

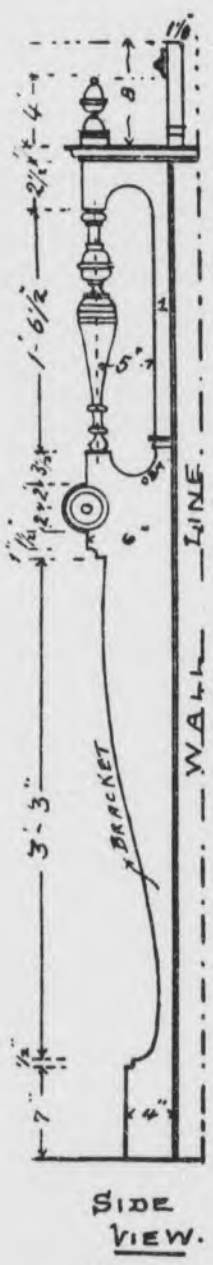
FIG. 3.



ELEVATION.

3/4" - Scale.

FIG. 1.



SIDE VIEW.

FIG. 2.

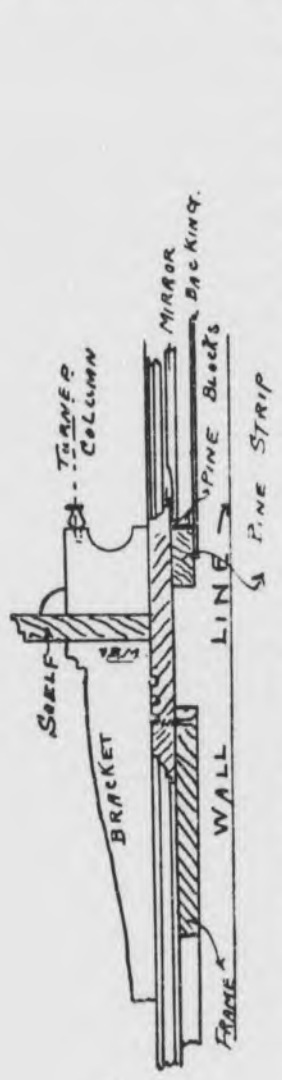
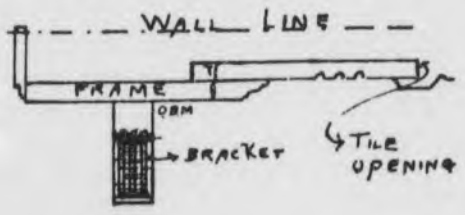


FIG. 5.

In order to do this we must, therefore, proceed to take the elevation to pieces, as it were, and to so arrange that the mechanics can proceed. It will be noticed, by comparing the sketches, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, that the mantel mainly consists of a principal ⅞ inch hard wood frame, with a top part and a center part. These are mortised, tenoned and glued together so as to come flush on the joints. The center part behind the bottom mantle shelf is beaded or reeded, so that the bead stops at the vertical joints, (see elevation and section E, F.) On the faces of the stiles at the centre of each, long 1½ inch brackets are glued on, reaching from the hearth line to 3½ inches above the top side of the shelf. The shelf itself is 4 feet 3 inches to the top side, and is 1⅛ inch thick. The two side brackets are fluted on the front edge, and of the curved form shown at Fig. 2. It is cut out on the top with a semi-circular curve from which springs on the inside, a fluted 1 x 2 inch pilaster; on the outside a turned colonette is placed, as seen at Fig. 2, and on top of these the upper shelf rests. The bracket has a turned rosette set on the outside, and above the upper shelf at the corners a turned cap is dowelled and glued.

At the back of the upper shelf a sawn out corona is placed, with rosettes glued on at the center, thus completing the ornamental appearance of the mantel. Both shelves have their outer edges carved and moulded, and swell to the center. The bottom shelf cuts in between the brackets, and the top shelf goes across the entire width and is returned at the ends. A second frame, H, I, K, is glued and screwed to the back side of the main outside frame, showing



SECTION C-D

FIG. 4.

an equal margin all around, and this will be better understood by comparing the engravings in section and elevation. Concerning the "over mantel" or mirror part, which is, as it were, a glass panel in the upper part of the principal frame, the rebate for the glass is formed by gluing and nailing a ⅞ inch pine strip on the back all round the four sides.

Coming now to the actual construction of this mantel it is usual to first lay out and prepare the stuff for the outside principal frame, which consists of four pieces, viz., the stiles and rails which should be first framed and molded on the edges, either by hand or machine, and then coped or mitred to fit the edge moldings. Some like to glue in the moldings against the edges of the frame, which is first put together square, but this is not so good as to work them on the solid wood, as they are liable to warp out with the action of heat. When the frame is together the brackets are glued, clamped and screwed fast to the face, the screws being inserted from the back. The shelf G, is next fitted in, clamped, glued and likewise screwed from the back, close to the centre rail. The ends of the bracket are then bored to receive the bottom dowel pins of the turned colonettes, or the bracket may be bored before they are glued on, (as it is more convenient to bore them in the bench vice), and the pine strips round the mirror opening are glued and nailed on. These may be rubbed on and nailed with wire nails pitched so as to dovetail. The plaster comes next, after setting each turned colonette in its place and seeing that the tops are properly bored to receive the upper pins; and the pilaster must likewise be screwed on from the back of the frame, so as to properly and thoroughly support the upper shelf. Great care must be taken to have the back edges of the pilasters and brackets perfectly *square*, so they will stand square to the face of the frame. The top overmantel shelf is next glued and nailed on, being properly spaced with an equal margin of projection on each end, and on top of the overmantel shelf, the corona and turned ornaments are placed, using dowels and glue to fasten them on. There is almost too much work on this mantel to make it by hand, though it gives a very effective furnishing to a parlor. It is made of birch, oak or of pine, or white wood and stained.

A very important detail of the construction which should be noted and which I show at Figs. 3 and 5, is, that of fastening in the mirror in the rebate of the frame, and as will be seen, it consists simply of small triangular blocks glued and tacked in, and only touching the glass on the back corner so as not to injure the silvering and at the same time give the glass full scope to contract and expand without cracking or buckling. These blocks are about ¼ x ¾ inch and 4 inches spaced out.

(To be continued.)

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

The Carpenter's Square. II.

BY PARALLELOGRAM.

(*Continued from page 4, September Number.*)

IN THE article preceding we have shown how to test the steel square for accuracy. Now that we have a square that is correct, we may proceed to make use of it in the solution of those practical problems which are constantly arising.

It has been declared that the carpenter's square is merely the embodiment of a right angle. Very much is embraced in that definition. With a right angle mechanically constructed more geometrical problems may be solved and more mathematical computations made than it ordinarily enters into the human mind to conceive.

One of the simplest uses to which the carpenter's square may be put is that of scribing a line across a board at right angles to the edge of the board. This is perhaps the first thing which the young mechanic learns to do with the square. Very soon, however, there comes to him the question of angles and bevels. The simplest problem in angles to be solved by the

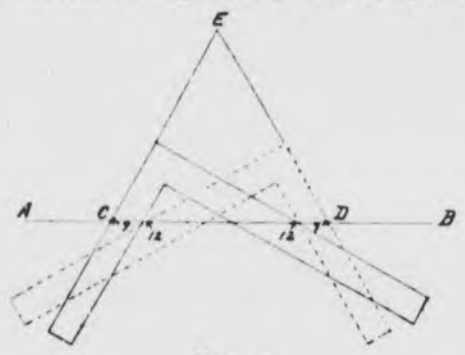


FIG. 5.

square is perhaps that of cutting a brace, where the runs are equal. The beginner will soon perceive that a line drawn diagonally across the square from 12 on the face side of the blade to 12 on the outside of the tongue, is the exact length of a brace having a one foot run. The lengths of braces for other even runs will be as many times this diagonal length as there are feet in the runs.

With the square placed on the timber, to cut the brace for a 1 foot run, the edges of blade and tongue give the required cuts. By measuring along the timber in a way to multiply this brace length as many times as may be necessary, there is still shown at each end the proper angle of the cut. These are among the first and simplest lessons that the carpenter learns in connection with his square, and no diagrams are necessary in their elucidation.

To better illustrate the meaning and application of the right angle represented by the blade and tongue of the square, let us next consider a geometrical problem, of which two or more applications may be made. It is often required to construct a triangle having equal sides, the length of one of the sides being given. How shall this problem be solved by using only the steel square?

Let it be required to construct a triangle under the conditions named, a side of which will measure 16½ inches. As shown in Fig. 5, lay off on the line A, B, the required length of one side as shown by C, D. Take 12 on the blade and 7 on the tongue and place the square as shown by the solid lines on the diagram. From C, along the tongue toward the heel, scribe the line C, E, continuing it indefinitely. Then reverse the square, bringing 7 of the tongue against the opposite end of the side C, D, as shown by the point D, with 12 of the blade against the line A, B, as shown

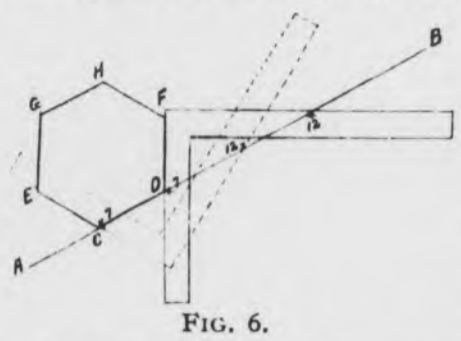


FIG. 6.

by the dotted outline. Then along the tongue draw the line D, E, producing it until it cuts the line C, E, in the point E. Then C, E, D, will be the required triangle.

The lesson to be derived from this problem is summed up as follows: For drawing equilateral triangles use 12 on the blade and 7 on the tongue.

Next let us see how we can make an application of this in other directions. Any one who is acquainted with geometrical figures knows that a hexagon is composed of six equilateral triangles. Therefore what we have done in Fig. 5, may be considered as one-sixth of a hexagon. The reader may demonstrate this by applying his compasses, using E, for a center and E, C, for radius. Strike a complete circle. Then with the dividers set at the length C, D, step off on the circle. From the points thus established in the circle draw lines to E. This will complete the other five equilateral triangles. Draw arcs connecting the points in the circle. The result will be a regular hexagon circumscribed by the circle struck from E.

We can, however, construct a hexagon by the use of the square, proceeding in a different way from that above outlined. Let it be assumed that on the line A, B, Fig. 6, it is desired to construct a hexagon, one side of which shall be 6½ inches, represented by the points C, and D. Taking 12 on the blade and 7 on the tongue place the square as shown by the solid lines in the diagram, bringing the 7 of the tongue against the point D, and the 12 of the blade over the line A, B. Draw a line along the tongue as shown, from D, toward F. Reverse the square as shown by the dotted lines in the diagram, bringing 7 of the tongue against the point C, and 12 of the blade over the line A, B, as shown. From C, scribe a line along the tongue in the direction of E, as indicated. With the distance C, D, in the dividers, or preferably by measurement with the square, set off D, F, and C, E, equal to C, D, the length of the required side of the figure, in this case 6½ inches.

By these steps one-half of the required figure will be constructed. If it is desired to complete the figure by the use of the square, draw a line parallel to A, B, through the points E, and F, and then use the square for the lines F, H, and E, G, in exactly the same manner as already described.

Encouraging Words.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

SATURDAY night, and he is home again for the last day of his week of toil, and for a "sweet day" of rest on the morrow.

He is tired and the relaxation from the strain of the week's labor, anxiety and care, makes his limbs more weary; but he is cheerful and his wife greets him with a token of sympathy and a smile of affection and love.

He has walked a long distance from his work and his walk, if not gloomy and foreboding, has been at least cheerless, for he has met none on the way, in the busy marts of life and trade, to quicken or inspire a spirit of hope.

Not until he steps upon the threshold of his own domicile does he realize fully that he is not alone in the world.

It is the good wife who wakes him from his revery; who demonstrates her belief in him, and who fires a whole volley of hope into his soul. Scores of latent virtues wake up within him and reproach him for threatened despondency. He newly arouses; finds added strength to his impulses for good, and is spurred in the scramble to a higher excellence.

It is the encouraging words that tells. If it is good to receive how much better to give. Too few of us ever offer them, though it is only when we give that they pay interest.

If you don't believe encouraging words are a profitable investment, try it on somebody and see. Try it on children. It will return ten fold. It is the secret of education—education of the heart, which is of all the most important.

Mutual encouragement is a death blow to despotism. There should be no taint of despotism to mar the mutuality of domestic felicity. Despotic methods of government are becoming more futile at every decade. Human nature itself would starve for want of encouragement and appreciation.

If, wherever you go, you see faces blank and unresponsive for the lack of encouragement, carry the thought to your own home, and seek out the ones there that need an encouraging word.

If things have gone a little contrary and have left even a shadow of despondency to cloud the brightness of the little household, start in on your own account and invest a few words of cheer and encouragement, rally all your generous impulses and dispense them in form to stimulate, comfort and promote the happiness of all around you.

Your wife will love you all the more, and the little ones will jump with joy at the sound of your footsteps though tired and weary you be. They have had their little troubles and will, possibly, tell you of them. Do not turn them aside gruffly. Tell them it's all over now and may not happen again.

If something has gone wrong with you in your pursuit of bread winning, do not conceal it from your wife. Tell her all. May be she can suggest something to assuage or alleviate. She, if she be a good woman, will strive for a brighter side to the aspect; will give you words of encouragement and cheer, and that will make you feel, if not happier, less discontented with your lot.

After the Saturday night meal has been partaken of, seat yourself in the quietness of your castle—for every man's home is his castle—and read to your wife, while she continues at the work which is never done. If not in a newspaper, read to her from some good book, and explain the points she may not understand. Or tell her of the incidents of the week which may not have come to her ears; or of something that is announced to happen in the near future. Do something to lift her life out of the dreary monotony of her humdrum week day toil.

When you are both seated, call up some memory of the past that will bring happiness with its recollections though it be reflected upon with a tinge of melancholy. Something of incident in the barefoot days of childhood; something of the boys and girls of the long ago, many of whom live only in the past; of your wooing and winning and the happiness attendant thereon; of your struggles in the past and your determination and hopes for the future.

She is alone, while you are away, roughing it at your labor. She has many silent thoughts of you in your absence. She is thankful for the days and nights that bring your face to her presence. The sound of your footstep brings gladness and joy, and awakens a love beyond expression. She is happy even in the sorrow that is past, in the loss of some loved and dear one. She looks upon you and the little ones, and is thankful that she has others to live for.

Do something, say something to encourage her. Laugh and be merry. Sing some of the old familiar songs. Get her to sing. There may be sadness in it, but you will both feel the better for it. Stir up some of the old songs that dot, as milestones in the memory, the steps you have taken thus far together in the pathway of life; and remember that human existence is a struggle, at best, and that while you may not have all you want, nor as much of this world's goods as others who have been more fortunate, you have what is better than all that can be purchased with riches—happy contentment.

"The mind's content
Sweetens all suff'rings of the th' afflicted sense;
Those that are bred in labor think it sport,
Above the soft delight which wanton appetite
Begets for others, whom indulgent fortune
Prefers in her degrees, though equal nature
Made all alike."

J. C. Stewart & Bro. are Unfair Employers.

The above firm is engaged in the business of constructing grain elevators, warehouses, etc. Last year they scabbed all their work in Galveston, Tex., and Vincennes, Ind., and a number of places. This firm hails from St. Louis, and there, as well as everywhere else they go, they violate Union rules and work their men ten hours a day for low wages. Our General Executive Board has decided to warn all members of the U. B. not to work for this unfair firm.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—P. H. Hand, 1914 5th ave.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st

ARIZONA.

86. PHŒNIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1716 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—I. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tompkins, Box 759.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. Nichol, 419 Kensington st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

294. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st,
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

489. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

483. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
18. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5343 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1398 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6159 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 828 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 428 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
350. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2829 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 104 S. Perry ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Ruscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISL'D—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest.

INDIANA.

852. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
652. ELWOOD—O. W. Coxen.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings, 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council. D. L. Stoddard, 210 W. Raymond st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Brandt, 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 1624 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
592 MUNCIE—D. E. Gracey, Box 852.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534 BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—E. D. Cole, 310 Shawnee st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ternes, 523 Gabe st.,
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116 (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140 L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsichore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85 SHREVEPORT—J. E. Dezendorf, 719 Marshall

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218 E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel. 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224
108. LYNN—M L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275 NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
193 NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444 PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis ave.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222 WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser, Lock Box 43.
173 MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.
160. " " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 [illegible].
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Bover. 1527 Arlington ave.
118. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4418½ Cote Brilliant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlager.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 18 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st,
20 CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphey, 1022 S 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handort, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
282. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John Stirling, 44 New St.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) Herman Kunz, 120 Maine st.
148. Wm. Boenig, 424 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kenneally, W. Orange.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 209 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 86 N. 1st. st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—G. H. Wells, 18 Storrie st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, E. P. Mossein, 413 11th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger, Cab, Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1488 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575½ Leonard st,
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
802. J. Lyes, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA.—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly. Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetzner, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—
493. " J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st
56. (Floor Layers) Jos. Crane, 312 W. 121st st.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf. 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Gilliard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave
476 Wm. Rohrs. 240 36th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. G. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA.—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
208. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123 ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 328 Craig st.
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606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger) J. R. Ryan, 125 Court Alley.
26. " H. J. Watson, 111 Norris ave.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
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172. WESTCHESTER.—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Thos. Carlisle, 140 Neperhan av.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

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84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3688 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
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2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
667. D. J. Jones. 2228 Kenton st, Station D.
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650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
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243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

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20. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487 ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
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164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2203 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
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402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
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757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
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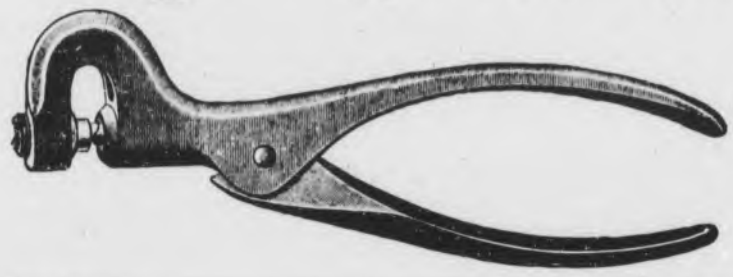


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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

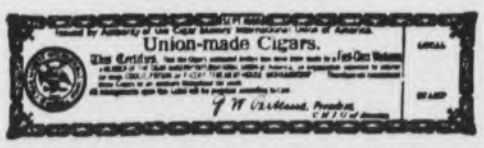


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This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

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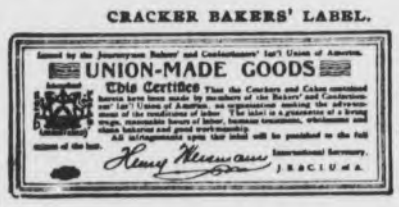
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union 'abor. On account of the introduction of so-called 'sting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot nd shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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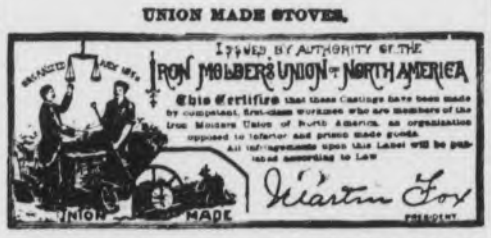


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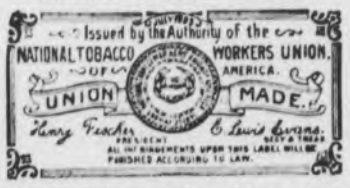
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

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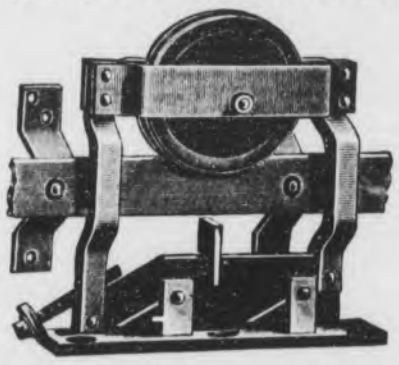
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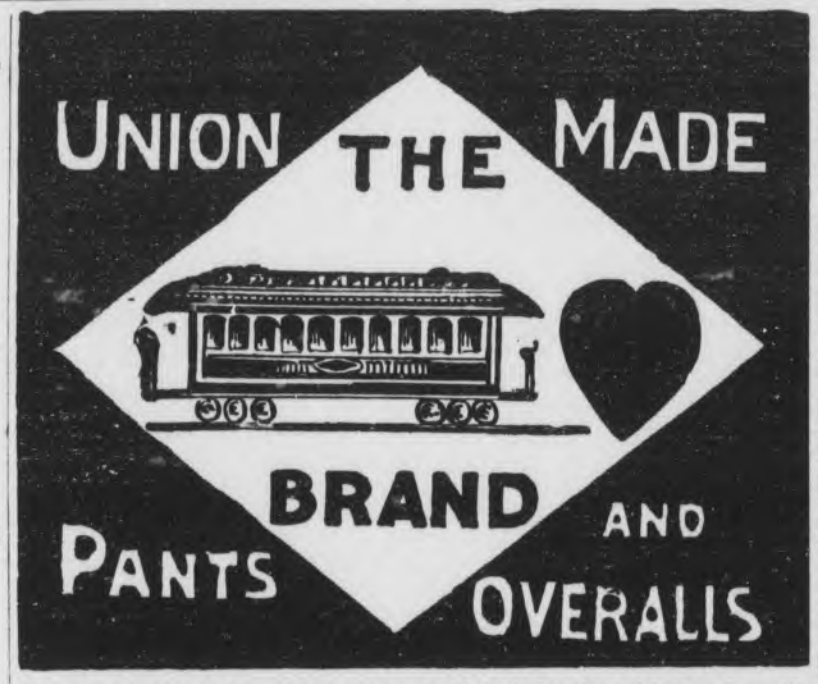
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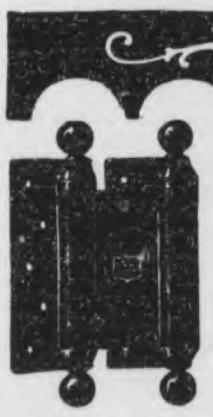
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